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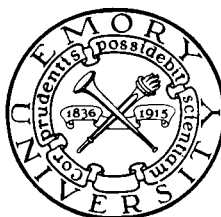
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—	5 (= 1 sou)	—	1	—	—	1½	—	—	—	—	1½
—	25 (= 5 sous)	—	5	—	—	2½	—	—	—	—	7
—	50 (= 10 "	—	10	—	—	4¾	—	—	—	—	14
—	75 (= 15 "	—	15	—	—	7¼	—	—	—	—	21
1	— (= 20 "	—	20	—	—	9¾	—	—	—	—	28
2	—	—	40	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	56
3	—	—	60	—	—	28½	—	—	—	—	84
4	—	—	80	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	112
5	—	—	100	—	—	47½	—	—	—	—	140
6	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	1	—
7	—	1	20	—	—	—	1	18	—	2	—
8	—	1	40	—	—	—	1	26	—	3	—
9	—	1	60	—	—	—	1	34	—	4	—
10	—	1	80	—	—	—	2	42	—	5	—
11	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	50	—	6	—
12	—	2	20	—	—	—	2	58	—	7	—
13	—	2	40	—	—	—	3	66	—	8	—
14	—	2	60	—	—	—	3	74	—	9	—
15	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	82	—	10	—
16	—	3	20	—	—	—	4	90	—	11	—
17	—	3	40	—	—	—	4	98	—	12	—
18	—	3	60	—	—	—	4	106	—	13	—
19	—	3	80	—	—	—	5	114	—	14	—
20	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	122	—	15	—
25	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	130	—	16	—
100	—	20	—	1	4	—	26	20	—	46	—



SWITZERLAND,

AND THE ADJACENT PORTIONS OF

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HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

K. BÆDEKER.

With 22 Maps, 10 Plans, and 7 Panoramas.

SIXTH EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED.

COBLENZ AND LEIPSIK:
K A R L B Æ D E K E R.
1873.

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‘Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.’

Chaucer. 1380.

P R E F A C E.

The object of the Handbook for Switzerland is to render the traveller as independent as possible of the services of guides, domestiques de place, voituriers, and innkeepers, and enable him to realise to the fullest extent the exquisite and rational enjoyment of which this magnificent country is the fruitful source.

Since the great increase in the facilities for travel afforded of late years by the wide extension of railways, the number of travellers on the Continent generally, and in Switzerland especially, has enormously increased. A fresh impetus has thus been given to the spirit and enterprise of the traveller. Summits are now scaled which were hitherto deemed inaccessible, or accessible only to the practised step of the chamois-hunter or the hardy native, accustomed from boyhood to feats of peril. The achievements of the English and Swiss Alpine clubs have dimmed the memory of De Saussure, Auldjo, and the other pioneers of these icy regions, whilst latterly the fair sex have vied in deeds of daring with those by whom the dangers of adventure are more appropriately encountered.

The Editor has repeatedly explored the greater part of the country described, solely with the object of gathering fresh information. The present edition has been carefully revised, and provided with all the most recent information obtainable before the commencement of the summer season.

As of course infallibility cannot be attained, the Editor will highly appreciate any *bond fide* communications with which he may be favoured by travellers, if the result of their own experience and observation; and he gratefully acknowledges those already received, which have in many instances proved most serviceable.

The *Maps* and *Plans*, the result of much care and research, will be of essential service to the traveller; they will enable him at a glance to select the best routes, and very frequently to dispense with the costly and uncongenial services of guides.

Time Tables. Information concerning the departure of trains, steamboats, and diligences is seldom to be relied upon unless obtained from local sources. If Bradshaw is mistrusted, the '*Schweizerische Eisenbahn-Coursbuch*', published by Krüsi of Bâle, or that of Bürkli (10 c.), will be found useful.

Altitudes are given according to the Swiss Federal Map 'reduced to English feet; 1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Paris ft.), and the *Populations* from data furnished by the most recent census. *Distances* on high roads and railways are given in English miles; while those on bridle and foot-paths, mountain-expeditions, and glaciers are expressed by the time in which they are ordinarily accomplished.

Hotels. Besides the first class-hotels, many establishments of more modest pretensions are enumerated, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of real comfort, and great saving of expenditure. The scale of charges mentioned is either in accordance with the personal experience of the Editor, or based on an inspection of numberless bills furnished to him by travellers. Hotel charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are of course liable to frequent variation; but an approximate statement of these items will often prove of service to the traveller, and enable him to form an estimate of his probable expenditure.

CONTENTS.

	Page
I. Plan of Excursion, etc.	XVII
II. Travelling Expenses. Money	XX
III. Hotels and Pensions	XXI
IV. Passports	XXII
V. Excursions on Foot	XXII
VI. Maps	XXIV
VII. Guides	XXVI
VIII. Voituriers and Horses	XXVII
IX. Posting and Telegraphs	XXVIII
X. Railways	XXX
XI. History	XXX
XII. Constitution and Statistics	XXXII
XIII. Geology of the Alps	XXXV
XIV. Glaciers	XLI
XV. Wrestling-matches	XLIII
 Route	
1. Bâle	1
2. From Bâle to Bienne (Bern and Neuchâtel) through the Münster-Thal	5
1. From Delémont to Porrentruy	6
2. From Münster to the Weissenstein.	7
3. From Bévillard over the Montoz to Reuchenette	7
3. From Bâle to Geneva by Neuchâtel	8
1. Frohburg, Wartburg	9
2. From Neuveville to the Chasseral	10
4. Soleure and the Weissenstein. Rôthe. Hasenmatt	11
1. St. Verenathal. Wengistein	13
5. From Bâle to Bern by Herzogenbuchsee	13
6. From Bâle to Lucerne	14
7. From Bâle to Zürich by Olten	15
1. From Sissach to Aarau by the Schafmatt	15
2. From the Baths of Schinznach by the Habsburg to Brugg	16
8. From Bâle to Zürich by Waldshut and Turgi	18
9. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance	19
1. Hohentwiel	20
2. The Island of Reichenau	21
10. From Friedrichshafen (Rorschach) to Constance. Lake of Constance	22
1. From Constance to the Mainau	25
11. The Falls of the Rhine	26
12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich	28
13. Zürich and the Uetliberg	28
1. From the Uetliberg to the Albis-Hochwacht	34
2. From Zürich to Regensberg	34

Route	Page
14. From Zürich to Lucerne by Zug	34
1. The Albis route	35
15. From Zürich to Friedrichshafen and Lindau by Romanshorn	36
1. From Mulheim to Constance	36
16. From Zürich to Lindau by St. Gallen and Rorschach	37
1. From Winkeln to Herisau	37
2. Excursions from St. Gallen	38
3. Excursions from Rorschach	39
4. Excursions from Lindau	40
17. From Zürich to Coire. Lakes of Zürich and Wallenstadt	40
1. From Richterswyl to the Gottschallenberg	41
2. From Lachen to Glarus through the Waggithal	42
3. From Ruti to the Bachtel	43
4. From Wesen to the Speer	45
5. From Mühlehorn to Mollis over the Kerenzer Berg	46
6. The Murgthal	46
7. From Wallenstadt to Wildhaus in the Toggenburg over the Hinterruck	46
8. From Mels through the Weisstannen and Kalfseuser valleys to Vättis	47
18. From Zürich to the Rigi and Lucerne by Horgen, Zug, Immensee, and Küssnacht. Lake of Zug	47
1. From Horgen over the Horger Egg to the Sihl-Bridge. Zimmerberg	48
2. Felsenegg. Schönfels. Schönbrunn.	49
19. Lucerne and Pilatus	50
20. From Lucerne to Brunnen by Küssnacht, Arth and Schwyz	56
1. The Rossberg	57
2. The Mythen	58
21. The Rigi	59
22. From Lucerne to Como (Milan) by the St. Gotthard. Lake of Lucerne	68
1. From Beckenried to Seelisberg	71
2. The Curhaus Sonnenberg. Seelisberger Kulm.	72
3. Axenstein. Stoss. Frohnalp.	73
4. Isenthal. Uri-Rothstock	75
5. From Klus through the Erstfelder Thal to Engelberg	77
6. The Maderaner Thal	77
7. The Oberalpstock and Bristenstock	78
8. The Goschenen Valley. By the Alpigen-Lucke to Realp	79
9. The Badus, or Six Madun	81
10. The Lucendro Lake	81
11. Pizzo Centrale. Prosa. Filbbia. Sorescia.	82
12. From Airolo through the Piora Valley to St. Maria and Dissentis (see R. 77)	83
13. From Airolo through the Canaria Valley over the Nera Pass and Unteralp to Andermatt	83
23. From Lucerne to Altorf by Stans and Engelberg. Surenen	86
1. Stanser Horn. Buochser Horn	85
2. Ascent of the Titlis from Engelberg	87
24. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Brienz (and Meiringen)	89
1. From Lucerne to Alpnach-Gestad by land	89
2. The Burgenstock	89
3. Footpath from Stansstad to Sachseln	90
4. The Schwendi-Kaltbad	91

Route	Page
5. The Melchthal	91
6. From the Melchthal to Engelberg over the Storregg or the Juchli	91
7. From the Melchthal to Meiringen over the Melchalp	91
8. From Giswyl to the Brienzer Rothhorn	92
25. From Lucerne to Bern. Entlebuch. Emmenthal	92
1. From Entlebuch or Trubschachen to the Napf	93
26. Bern	94
1. The Gurten	99
27. The Bernese Oberland	99
Plan of Excursion. Conveyances etc.	99
a. From Bern to Thun	100
1. From Münsingen to the Belpberg	100
2. Environs of Thun. Excursions	101
3. From Thun to Freiburg	102
b. The Niesen	102
c. From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun	104
d. Interlaken and its Environs	105
1. Longer Excursions from Interlaken	109
e. From Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen. Staubbach	111
1. From Zweilütschinen to Eisenfluh and Mürren	112
f. Upper Valley of Lauterbrunnen. Mürren. Fall of the Schmadribach	113
1. Schilthorn	113
2. From Lauterbrunnen over the Seftinenfurke to the Kienthal, and over the Dundengrat to Kandersteg	115
3. From Lauterbrunnen to the Eggischhorn by the Lauinenthor.	115
g. From Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald. Wengernalp. Jungfrau	115
1. Lauberhorn. Tschuggen	117
2. From Grindelwald to the Zäsenberg over the Eismeer (Mer de Glace)	119
3. The Mettenberg	119
4. The Männlichen	119
5. From Grindelwald over the Strablegg, or over the Lauter-aarjoch, to the Grimsel Hospice	120
6. Passes from Grindelwald to the Eggischhorn	120
h. The Faulhorn	120
1. Röthhorn. Schwarzhorn	122
i. From Grindelwald to Meiringen. The Rosenlaui Glacier. Falls of the Reichenbach	123
1. The Wetterhorn	123
2. The Grindelalp	123
k. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Rothhorn. Lake of Brienz	126
1. From Brienz to Interlaken by the N. Bank of the lake	127
l. The Giessbach	128
1. From the Giessbach to the Faulhorn	129
2. Footpath from the Giessbach to Interlaken on the S. Bank of the lake	129
28. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Jochpass	129
1. From the Engstlenalp to the Titlis	130
2. From the Engstlenalp to the Gadmenthal over the Sätteli	130
3. From the Engstlenalp to the Melchthal	130

Route	Page
29. From Meiringen to Wasen. Susten Pass	131
30. From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier. Falls of the Handeck. Grimsel	132
1. The 'Finstere Schlauche'	133
2. The Urbach Valley	133
3. From the Falls of the Handeck to Innertkirchen	134
4. The Finster-Aarhorn	135
5. The Aare Glaciers	135
6. The Little Sidelhorn	136
7. The Ewig-Schneeorn	136
8. From the Grimsel to Fiesch over the Oberaarjoch	136
31. From the Rhone Glacier to Andermatt. The Furca	137
1. Furcahorn. Galenstock. From the Furca across the Rhone Glacier to the Grimsel Hospice direct.	138
32. From the Rhone Glacier to Vispach. Eggischhorn	139
1. The Gerenthal	140
2. From Obergestelen to Airolo by the Nufenen Pass	140
3. Löffelhorn	140
4. From Fiesch to Andermatten by the Albrun-Pass	141
5. From Fiesch to Iselle by the Passo del Boccareccio (Ritter Pass)	141
6. From Fiesch to Premia by the Kriegalp or Geisspfad Pass	141
7. Glacier-passes from the Eggischhorn to Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen, and the Grimsel	142
8. From the Eggischhorn by the Lötschenlücke or the Beichgrat to the Lötschenthal	142
33. From Ulrichen to Domo d'Ossola. Gries Pass. Falls of the Tosa. Formazza Valley	143
1. From the Falls of the Tosa to Airolo by the Pass of S. Giacomo	144
2. Piz Basodino	144
3. From the Formazza Valley to the Val Maggia over the Criner Furca	144
34. From Thun to Leuk and Susten over the Gemmi. Baths of Leuk	145
1. From Mühlenen to Interlaken	145
2. From Frutigen to Lenk by Adelboden and the Hahnenmoos	146
3. From Kandersteg to the Oeschinen-Thal (see R. 27, f. 3)	147
4. From Kandersteg to Lauterbrunnen by the Tschingel Glacier	147
5. The Balmhorn	147
6. Excursions from Leuk. Torrenthorn. Galmhorn	149
7. From Inden to Sierre	150
35. From Thun to Sion. Grimsi. Rawyl	150
1. The Diemtiger Thal	150
2. From Lenk to Gsteig	151
3. Excursion to the Source of the Simme	151
36. From Thun to Gesseney by the Simmenthal	152
1. From Reidenbach to Bulle over the Klus, or over the Badermoos	153
2. From Crésus over the Chessalle-Eck to the Lac Noir	153
3. From Gesseney to Aigle by Château-d'Oex	154
37. From Gesseney to Aigle over the Col de Pillon	155
1. The Lauenenthal	155
2. From Gesseney to Sion by the Sanetsch	155
3. From Ormont-dessus to Gryon by the Pas de la Croix	156
4. The Oldenhorn	156

Route	Page
38. From Bulle to Montreux or Vevay by the Moléson and the Jaman	156
1. From Albeuve and from Vaulruz to the Moléson	157
2. From Gesseney to Bulle by Monthovon and Grayère	158
39. From Bern to Lausanne (Vevay). Oron-Railway	159
1. From Flamatt to Laupen	159
2. From Romont to Bulle	162
3. From Chexbres to Vevay	162
40. From Bern to Neuchâtel by Morat. Avenches. Payerne	163
1. From Bern to Neuchâtel by Aarberg and Ins	163
2. From Morat to Payerne	164
41. Neuchâtel and the Chaumont	165
42. From Neuchâtel to Le Locle by Chaux-de-Fonds, and back by Les Ponts	167
1. From Neuchâtel to Chaux-de-Fonds by the Col des Loges	168
2. Roche Fendue. Saut du Doubs	169
43. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier through the Val de Travers	169
44. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne and Geneva. Lake of Neuchâtel	171
1. From Yverdon to the Chasseron	172
2. Creux du Vent	173
3. From Rolle to Orbe by the Col de Marcheiruz and the Lac de Joux	175
45. From Cossonay to Vallorbe. Lac de Joux. Dent de Vaulion	175
1. From Romainmotier to Le Pont by Vaulion	176
46. Geneva	177
47. Environs of Geneva. Fernex. Mont Salève. The Voirons	185
48. From Geneva to Martigny by Lausanne and Villeneuve. Lake of Geneva (Northern Bank)	187
1. The Dôle	189
2. From Rolle to the Signal de Bougy	190
3. From Lausanne to the Signal and the Grandes Roches	192
4. Hauteville and Blonay	194
5. Excursions from Montreux	196
6. From Aigle to Villard. Ascent of the Chamossaire	199
7. The Baths of Lavey	200
8. From Martigny or Sembrancher to the Pierre-à-voir	202
49. From Geneva to St. Maurice by Bouveret. Lake of Geneva (Southern Bank)	203
1. From Thonon to Samoëns. Dranse Valley	204
2. From St. Gingolph to the Blanchard and Port Valais	204
3. Val d'Illiez, and ascent of the Dent du Midi	205
50. From Geneva by Culoz and Aix-les-Bains to Chambéry, returning by Annecy	207
1. Perte du Rhône	207
2. Lac du Bourget. Haute-Combe	208
3. From Aix-les-Bains to Annecy	208
4. From Ugine to Sallanches or the Baths of St. Gervais	210
51. From Geneva to Chamouny	212
1. From St. Gervais over the Col de la Forclaz to Les Houches	214

Route	Page
52. Chamouny and its Environs	214
1. From Chamouny to Sixt by the Col du Brévent and the Col d'Antenne	220
2. From Chamouny to Sixt by Argentière and Mont Buet	221
3. From Chamouny to Courmayeur over the Col du Géant	222
53. From Chamouny to Martigny over the Tête-Noire, or to Vernayaz by Triquent and Salvan	222
1. Cascade du Dailly	225
54. From Martigny to Chamouny. Col de Balme	225
55. Tour du Montblanc. From Chamouny to Aosta by the Col de Bonhomme and the Col de la Seigne	227
1. From Chapiu to Pré-St. Didier over the Little St. Bernard	230
2. Ascent of the Mont de Saxe near Courmayeur. Cramont	231
3. From Courmayeur to Martigny by the Ferret Valley and the Col de Ferret	232
4. From Pré-St. Didier to Bourg-St. Maurice by the Little St. Bernard	233
56. From Martigny to Aosta. Great St. Bernard	233
1. Excursion in the Valsorey Valley	235
2. Ascent of Mont Velan and the Grand Combin	235
3. From the Hospice of the Great St. Bernard to Martigny by the Ferret Valley	238
4. From St. Remy to Courmayeur by the Col de la Serena	239
5. Becca di Nona. Mont Emilius	240
6. From Aosta to Zermatt by the Col de Valpelline	240
57. From Martigny over the Col de Fenêtre to Aosta. Val de Bagne	240
1. Col de Sonadon. Col de Crête Sèche	241
58. From Bex to Sion. Col de Chéville	242
59. The S. Valleys of the Valais between Sion and Tourtemagne. (Val d'Hérens, Val d'Anniviers, and Valley of Tourtemagne)	244
a. From Sion to Evolena by the Val d'Hérens, and to the Val d'Anniviers by the Col de Torrent	244
1. Pic d'Arzinol	245
2. Glacier de Ferpècle	245
3. Glacier de l'Arolla	245
4. From Evolena to Zermatt by the Col d'Hérens	245
5. From Evolena to Prérayen. Col de Colon	246
6. Col de Riedmatten. Pas de Chèvres. Col du Mont Rouge. Col de Chermontane	246
7. The Sassencière. Pas de Lona	246
b. From Sierre to Zinal by the Val d'Anniviers (and over the Col de Zinal to Zermatt)	247
1. Alp de l'Allée. Alp Arpitetta. Roc Noir	247
2. From Zinal to Zermatt by the Triftjoch, or the Col Durand	248
c. St. Luc. Bella Tola. To the Tourtemagne Valley by the Pas du Boeuf, and to the Valley of the Visp by the Augstbord Pass	248
1. Meiden Pass. Barr Glacier. Pas de la Foreletta	250
60. From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lötschen Pass	250
1. From Kippel to Lauterbrunnen by the Wetterlucke	250
2. From Kippel to Lauterbrunnen by the Peters or Lötschen-thal Grat	250

Route	Page
61. From Martigny to Arona on Lago Maggiore by the Simplon	252
1. From Riddes to Chable by the Col d'Etablon	253
2. From Tourtemagne to Meiden	255
3. From Brieg to the Sparrenhorn	256
4. From the Antrona Valley to Meigeren by the Saas Pass	261
62. From Vogogna to Vispach. Monte Moro	261
1. Pizzo Bianco	262
2. From Macugnaga to Zermatt by the Weissthor	262
3. Stellihorn. From the Mattmarkalp to Zermatt. Adler Pass. Allalin Pass	264
4. Shrine of Fee. Alphubeljoch	265
5. Gassenried Pass. From Saas to the Simplon Hospice. Mattwaldgrat	265
63. From Vispach to Zermatt, and by the Matterjoch to Aosta	266
64. Zermatt and its Environs. Riffelberg and Gorner Grat	269
1. Glacier-excursions from the Riffel	272
2. Excursion round Monte Rosa	274
3. Excursions from Zermatt	274
65. The Canton of Appenzell. Heiden, Gais, Weissbad, Wildkirchli, Hoher Kasten, Sentis	275
1. The Chapel of St. Antoni. Kaien. Gäbris	277
2. From Gais to Altstätten in the Valley of the Rhine over the Stoss	278
3. From the Weissbad to the Rhine Valley over the Hohe Kasten	278
4. From Appenzell to St. Gallen. Frölichsegg, Vöglisegg, Freudenberg	280
5. From Weissbad to Wildhaus in the Toggenburg	280
66. From Rorschach to Coire	281
1. St. Luziensteig	283
67. Ragatz and Pfäfers	283
1. Excursions from Ragatz. Piz Alun	286
2. From Ragatz to Reichenau	286
68. Coire (Chur)	287
1. Mittenberg. Spontisköpfe	289
69. From Wyl through the Toggenburg to Haag in the Valley of the Rhine	289
70. From Wesen to the Baths of Stachelberg. Glarus	291
1. The Schilt	292
2. Pantenbrücke. The Upper Sandalp. Tödi	293
3. From the Baths of Stachelberg to Ilanz by the Kistenpass	294
71. From the Baths of Stachelberg to Altorf. Klausen	295
72. From Wädenswyl, Richterswyl, or Rapperschwyl to Einsiedeln	296
1. Hoch-Etzel. Schönboden	297
73. From Einsiedeln to Schwyz and Brunnen	299
1. Morgarten	300
74. From Schwyz to Glarus by the Prigel	301
1. From Muottathal to Altorf by the Kinzigpass	301
2. Wiggis-Chain	302
3. Glärnisch	302
75. From Glarus to Coire through the Sernf-Thal	303

Route	Page
76. From Coire to Andermatt. Oberalp	304
1. From Versam to Splügen by the Löchli Pass	305
2. Piz Mundaun	306
3. Lugnetz Valley	306
4. Piz Muraun	308
5. From Dissentis over the Sandalp Pass to Stachelberg	308
6. From Sedrun over the Kreuzli Pass or the Brunni Pass to Amsteg	308
7. Source of the Vorder-Rhein	310
77. From Dissentis to Bellinzona. Lukmanier	310
1. From Perdatsch to the Cristallinenthal	311
2. The Scopi	311
78. From Landquart to Schuls over the Fluela Pass	312
1. Seewis. The baths of Fideris and Serneus	312
2. From Klosters to Lavin and Sus in the Engadine by the Vereina Pass, the Vernela Pass, or the Silvretta Pass	314
3. Ascent of the Schwarzhorn (Fluela Pass)	315
79. From Davos to Tiefenkasten	315
1. Excursions from Davos-Dörfli	316
2. From Davos to Scaufs in the Engadine by the Scaletta Pass	316
3. From Davos to Bergün by the Sertig Pass	316
4. From Davos to Coire by the Strela Pass	317
80. From Coire to Ponte (and Samaden) in the Engadine by the Albula Pass	318
81. From Coire to Samaden by the Julier	320
1. The Stetzer Horn	320
2. From Lenz to Thusis by the Schyn road	321
3. From Stalla to Casaccia in the Val Bregaglia by the Septimer	322
82. The Upper Engadine from the Maloja to Samaden. Pontresina and its Environs. Piz Languard	324
1. Lake of Cavlocchio. Forno Glacier. Fall of the Ordlegna	325
2. From the Maloja over the Muretto Pass to Chiesa and Sondrio	325
3. From Sils-Maria to the Fex Glacier	326
4. From Silvaplana over the Fuorcla da Surlej to Pontresina	327
5. Mountain excursions from St. Moritz. Piz Nair	328
6. Muottas. Piz Ot	329
7. Excursions from Pontresina	331
83. From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine	334
1. Piz Uertsch. Piz Kesch. Piz Mezzem	335
2. From Ponte to Livigno by the Lavirum Pass	335
3. Piz Griatschouls	335
4. From Scaufs to Livigno by the Casanna Valley	335
5. From Zornetz to St. Maria in the Munsterthal by the Ofener Pass	336
6. Piz Mezdi. Piz Linard	336
7. From Ardetz to Schuls via Fettau	337
8. Footpath from Ardetz to Vulpera	337
9. Val Tassa. Futschol Pass. Piz Cotschen	337
10. Excursions from Tarasp. Schloss Tarasp. Avrona. Schwarz-See	338
11. Excursions from Schuls. Muotta Naluns. Piz Gluna. Piz Chiampatsch. Piz Lischan	338
12. From Schuls to St. Maria by the Scaul-Thal	339
84. From Samaden to Tirano by the Bernina, and to Colico by the Valtellina	340
1. Val del Fain. By la Stretta to Livigno	341
2. Footpath from the Bernina Inn to Poschiavo	341

Route	Page
3. Piz Campaccio. Piz Lagalp	342
4. Val Agone. By the Forcola to Livigno	342
5. From the Bernina to Bormio by Val Viola	342
6. Pizzo Sassalbo	343
7. From Tirano to Colico through the Val Tellina	344
85. From Tirano to Nauders by the Stelvio	344
1. From Bormio to St. Caterina in the Val Furva. Monte Confinale	345
2. From Bormio to Livigno by the Foscagno Pass	345
3. From St. Maria (on the Stelvio-route) to St. Maria in the Münsterthal by the Wormser Joch (Umbrail Pass)	347
4. Piz Umbrail	347
5. The Three Holy Springs	448
6. From Prad to St. Maria (Münsterthal) viâ Taufers	349
86. From Nauders to Bregenz by Landeck and Feldkirch. Finstermünz. Arlberg	350
1. Valley of Montafun. Scesaplana	352
2. From Feldkirch to Buchs	353
3. The Gebhardsberg near Bregenz	354
4. Pfänder. Bregenzer Wald. Schröcken	354
87. From Coire to Splügen. Via Mala	355
1. From Thusis to Tiefenkasten by the new Schyn road	357
2. Lake of Lüsich	358
3. Piz Beverin	359
4. From Andeer to Stalla by the Valetta Pass	360
5. From Canicul to Pianazzo by the Madesimo Pass	360
88. From Splügen to the Lake of Como	361
89. From Chiavenna to Samaden. Maloja	363
1. From Castasegna to Soglio	364
2. The Bondasch Glacier	364
3. The Albigna Valley. Piz Duan	365
90. From Splügen to Bellinzona. Bernardino	366
1. Source of the Hinter-Rhein	368
2. Val Calanca	368
91. From Bellinzona to Como (and Milan). Lake of Lugano	368
1. Monte Camoghè. Monte Cenere	369
2. Monte Generoso	369
92. Lugano and its Environs	370
1. Monte S. Salvatore	372
2. Monte Brè	372
3. Monte Caprino	372
93. From Bellinzona to Magadino and Locarno	373
1. From Locarno to Domo d'Ossola by the valleys of Cento- valli and Vigizzo	374
2. From Locarno to Airolo by the Val Maggia. Val Bavona	374
94. Lago Maggiore. The Borromean Islands	374
1. Railway from Arona to Milan	379
95. From Stresa to Varallo. Monte Motterone. Lake of Orta. Val Sesia	380
1. The Sacro Monte near Orta	381
2. The Sacro Monte near Varallo	382
3. From Varallo through the Val Sermenza and over the Col di Botiggia to Macugnaga	382
4. From Varallo to Le Breuil by Gressoney	383
96. From Luino to Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano	384
1. The Grotto of Osteno	385

Route	Page
97. The Lake of Como	385
1. The Lake of Lecco	391
2. From Lecco to Bergamo	391
3. By land from Como to Bellaggio via Erba	392
98. From Como to Milan	393
Index	397

Maps and Panoramas.

1. General Map of Switzerland: before the Title-page.
2. Map of the District between Schaffhausen and Constance: RR. 9, 11, 12, 15, 16; between pp. 20, 21.
3. Map of the Lake of Constance: RR. 10, 15, 16; between pp. 22, 23.
4. Map of the Lake of Zürich: RR. 13, 17, 18, 72; between pp. 40, 41.
5. Panorama from the Rigi Kulm: between pp. 64, 65.
6. Map of the Lake of Lucerne: RR. 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; between pp. 68, 69.
7. Map of the Environs of the St. Gotthard: RR. 22, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 76, 77; between pp. 76, 77.
8. View of the Alps from Bern: between pp. 96, 97.
9. Map of the Bernese Oberland: RR. 27, 34; between pp. 100, 101.
10. Panorama from the Faulhorn: between pp. 120, 121.
11. Map of the Upper Valais: RR. 32, 33, 61; between pp. 140, 141.
12. Panorama from the Eggischhorn: between pp. 142, 143.
13. Map of the Lower Valley of the Rhone, from the Lake of Geneva to the Lötschen-Thal: RR. 34, 35, 37, 48, and 58—61; between pp. 146, 147.
14. Map of the Lake of Geneva: RR. 38, 39, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49; between pp. 188, 189.
15. Map of the Valley of Chamouny: RR. 51—55; between pp. 214, 215.
16. Panorama from the Flegère: between pp. 218, 219.
17. Map of the Environs of the Great St. Bernard, from Martigny to Aosta: RR. 55, 56, 57, 59a; between pp. 234, 235.
18. Map of the Environs of Monte Rosa: RR. 59, 62, 63, 64; between pp. 268, 269.
19. Panorama from the Gorner Grat: between pp. 270, 271.
20. Map of the Canton of Appenzell: RR. 17, 65, 66, 69; between pp. 276, 277.
21. Map of Glarus: RR. 70, 71, 74, 75; between pp. 292, 293.
22. Map of the Vorder-Rheinthal: RR. 76, 87; between pp. 304, 305.
23. Map of the Upper Engadine and Bernina: RR. 81, 82, 84; between pp. 321, 325.
24. Panorama from the Piz Languard: between pp. 330, 331.
25. Map of the Lower Engadine: RR. 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 85; between pp. 334, 335.
26. Map of the District from the Lukmanier to the Maloja: RR. 22, 77, 81, 88—90; between pp. 360, 361.
27. Map of the Lago Maggiore: RR. 93, 91, 95, 96; between pp. 374, 375.
28. Map of the Lakes of Como and Lugano: RR. 91, 92, 96, 97; between pp. 384, 385.
29. Key Map of Switzerland: after the Index.

Plans of Towns: Bâle, Bern, Constance, Geneva, Interlaken, Lausanne, Lucerne, Milan, Ragatz, Zürich.

I. Plan of Excursion.

Season of the Year. Companions. Distribution of Time.

The traveller will effect a considerable saving of money and time by preparing his plan for a tour before leaving home. With the aid of the following pages it will be easy to determine precisely the number of days an excursion will occupy, the most convenient resting places, and in fact how each hour may be disposed of to the best advantage, provided always the elements favour the traveller. The latter contingency is unfortunately not always to be relied upon, for in no country is the weather more capricious than in Switzerland, and rain is particularly annoying on a tour where large towns with their in-door attractions are rare.

Season. The most favourable time for a tour in Switzerland is from the middle of July to the middle of September, and for expeditions among the higher Alps the month of August.

It sometimes happens in summer that snow accompanies rain in high regions, and renders the mountain-paths impassable; but these are exceptional occurrences. In ordinary seasons the snow disappears from the Rigi and the route through the Bernese Oberland at the beginning of June, but not till later on the Furca, the Grimsel, and the Gemmi, where it sometimes lies throughout the season.

Companions. A party of two can be accommodated in a one-horse carriage or in the same room at a hotel, whilst a third would often be found 'de trop'. The more the number is extended, as a general rule, the greater are the inconvenience and the certainty that many of the true objects of travel will be sacrificed. The single traveller who has attained some proficiency in the language of the country will most speedily become acquainted with the people, their characteristics, and their scenery, as he is necessarily compelled to seek such society as the occasion affords.

Distribution of Time. *Four Weeks*, as the annexed plan shows, will suffice for an energetic traveller to visit the most interesting parts of Switzerland.

By the first steamer in 1½ hr. from *Friedrichshafen* to *Constance*, by Days railway (R. 9) in 1¾ hr. to *Schaffhausen*, by railway in 10 min. to *Dachsen*. Walk in ¼ hr. to *Schloss Laufen*, visit the *Falls of the Rhine*; cross the Rhine below the falls, ascend to *Neuhausen* (R. 11), return by the railway-bridge to *Dachsen*, and proceed by railway to *Zürich* in 2 hrs. 1

	Days
<i>Zürich</i> and the <i>Uetliberg</i> (R. 13), <i>Lake of Zürich</i> (R. 17)	1
From <i>Zürich</i> in 1 hr. to <i>Horgen</i> by first steamer, to <i>Zug</i> in 3 hrs. by diligence (or from <i>Zürich</i> to <i>Zug</i> by railway in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), and to <i>Immensee</i> or <i>Arth</i> in 1 hr. by steamer, or from <i>Arth</i> to <i>Goldau</i> : Walk to the <i>Rigi-Kulm</i> in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (RR. 17, 18, 14, 20, 22) . . .	1
Descend from the <i>Rigi</i> in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to <i>Wäggi</i> , steamer in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to <i>Lucerne</i> (RR. 21, 22, 19)	1
(Or: Railway from <i>Zürich</i> to <i>Lucerne</i> in 2 hrs., afternoon steamboat to <i>Vitznau</i> in 1 hr., and railway to the top of the <i>Rigi</i> in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (1)	
(Walk from the <i>Rigi-Kulm</i> to the <i>Rigi-Scheideck</i> in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., descend to <i>Gersau</i> in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., steamboat to <i>Tell's Platte</i> $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., walk to <i>Fluelen</i> 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (1)	
By steamer on the <i>Lake of Lucerne</i> in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. to <i>Flüelen</i> , drive in 2 hrs. to <i>Amsteg</i> , walk in 5 hrs. to <i>Andermatt</i> by the St. Gotthard route, in 6 hrs. to <i>Hospenthal</i> , or 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to <i>Realp</i> (RR. 22, 31) . .	1
By diligence over the <i>Furca</i> to the <i>Glacier of the Rhone</i> , walk over the <i>Mainwand</i> and the <i>Grimsel</i> to the <i>Hospice</i> (R. 31); from <i>Andermatt</i> to the <i>Hospice</i> 7 hrs.	1
Walk down the <i>Haslithal</i> (Fall of the <i>Aare</i> at the <i>Handeck</i>) to <i>Meiringen</i> in 6 hrs. from the <i>Hospice</i> (R. 30)	1
Walk from <i>Meiringen</i> (Falls of the <i>Reichenbach</i>) through the <i>Bernese Oberland</i> , by the <i>Scheideck</i> , to [the <i>Faulhorn</i> (R. 27, h. i) . .	1
Descend the <i>Faulhorn</i> to] <i>Grindelwald</i> ; from <i>Meiringen</i> to the <i>Scheideck</i> 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. thence to <i>Grindelwald</i> 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (from the <i>Scheideck</i> to the <i>Faulhorn</i> 4, descent from the <i>Faulhorn</i> to <i>Grindelwald</i> 3 hrs.); <i>Glaciers of Grindelwald</i> (R. 27, g)	1
Walk from <i>Grindelwald</i> over the <i>Wengern Alp</i> in 8 hrs. to <i>Lauterbrunnen</i> (Staubbach), and drive thence to <i>Interlaken</i> in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (R. 27, f, e)	1
(Or remain at <i>Lauterbrunnen</i> , and visit <i>Mürren</i> and the <i>Schmadri Fall</i> next day, R. 27, f) (1)	
Morning at <i>Interlaken</i> ; by steamer in 1 hr. to the <i>Giessbach</i> (R. 27, d, l)	1
Next morning return to <i>Interlaken</i> by steamer in 1 hr.; railway in 10 min. to <i>Därfligen</i> ; thence by steamer in 1 hr. to <i>Thun</i> (R. 27, e), drive in 1 hr. to <i>Wimmis</i> (pedestrians leave the steamer at <i>Spiez</i> and walk in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to <i>Wimmis</i>); walk or ride in 5 hrs. to the summit of the <i>Niesen</i> (R. 27, b)	1
Descend from the <i>Niesen</i> to <i>Frutigen</i> in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; drive thence in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, or walk in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to <i>Kandersteg</i> (R. 34)	1
Walk from <i>Kandersteg</i> in 7 hrs. over the <i>Gemmi</i> to the <i>Baths of Leuk</i> (R. 34)	1
Walk to <i>Susten</i> in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (R. 34), drive in 2 hrs. to <i>Vispach</i> (R. 61), walk to <i>St. Nicolaus</i> in 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (R. 63)	1
Walk to the <i>Riffel</i> in 8 hrs. (R. 65)	1
Walk from the <i>Riffel Inn</i> to the <i>Gorner Grat</i> and back 3 hrs.; in the evening to <i>Zermatt</i> 2 hrs. (R. 65)	1
Return on foot to <i>Vispach</i> in 8 hrs. (R. 63)	1
By diligence in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to <i>Sierre</i> , thence by railway in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to <i>Martigny</i> (R. 61)	1
Walk to <i>Chamonny</i> over the <i>Col de Balme</i> or the <i>Tête Noire</i> in 9 hrs. (RR. 53, 54)	1
<i>Chamonny</i> (R. 52)	1
By diligence to <i>Gemra</i> in 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (R. 51)	1
<i>Geneva</i> and its <i>Environs</i> (RR. 46, 47)	1
By steamer on the <i>Lake of Geneva</i> in 3 hrs. to <i>Lausanne</i> , a few hours at <i>Lausanne</i> , and in the evening by last steamer in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to <i>Ville-neuve</i> (R. 48)	1
Walk to <i>Chillon</i> , <i>Montreux</i> , <i>Clarens</i> , <i>Vevay</i> (R. 48), 3 hrs.; but by halting at the various points of attraction a whole day may be spent	1

	Days
By (diligence and) railway from <i>Vevay</i> to <i>Freiburg</i> in 4½ hrs. (R. 39)	1
By railway to <i>Bern</i> in 1 hr. (R. 39)	1
By railway to <i>Bâle</i> in 4 hrs. (R. 5)	1

Should the traveller have a few days more at command, they may be pleasantly spent in **Eastern Switzerland** (Appenzell, Bad Pfäfers, Via Mala, Upper Engadine), whence the **Italian Lakes** are conveniently visited. *Rorschach* (p. 37) and *Zürich* are good starting-points (comp. R. 17).

	Days
Walk from <i>Rorschach</i> to <i>Heiden</i> , over the <i>Kaien</i> to <i>Trogen</i> , and over the <i>Gäbris</i> to <i>Gais</i> , in all 7 hrs. (R. 65)	1
Walk from <i>Gais</i> to <i>Weissbad</i> , the <i>Wildkirchli</i> , and the <i>Ebenalp</i> ; return to <i>Weissbad</i> , thence to <i>Appenzell</i> , 6 hrs. (R. 65)	1
Walk from <i>Appenzell</i> to <i>Gais</i> , and over the <i>Stoss</i> to <i>Allstätten</i> in the Valley of the Rhine in 5 hrs. (R. 63), by train in 1½ hr. to <i>Ragatz</i> (R. 66)	1
<i>Pfäfers</i> and <i>Coire</i> (RR. 67, 68)	1
By diligence in 3 hrs. to <i>Thusis</i> , walk through the <i>Via Mala</i> as far as the third bridge over the Rhine, and return to <i>Thusis</i> in 3 hrs. (R. 87), walk in 4 hrs. by the <i>Schyn Road</i> to <i>Tiefenkasten</i> (R. 87)	1
By diligence in 6½ hrs. over the <i>Albuli Pass</i> to <i>Ponte</i> (R. 80), and in 40 min. to <i>Samaden</i> (R. 83); walk in 1½ hr. to <i>Pontresina</i> (R. 82)	1
Ascend the <i>Piz Languard</i> (R. 82)	1
By diligence in 7½ hrs. over the <i>Bernina</i> to <i>Tirano</i> , thence by Messagerie to <i>Sondrio</i> in 3 hrs. (R. 84) (or by diligence in 8½ hrs. over the <i>Maloja</i> to <i>Chiavenna</i> and <i>Colico</i>)	1
By Messagerie to <i>Colico</i> in 5 hrs. (R. 84), thence by steamer to <i>Como</i> in 3 hrs. (R. 97) (Train to <i>Milan</i> in 1½ hr.)	1
Return by the Lake of <i>Como</i> , visit <i>Bellaggio</i> (<i>Villa Melzi</i> , <i>Serbelloni</i> , and <i>Carlotta</i>) and proceed by <i>Menaggio</i> and <i>Portezza</i> to <i>Lugano</i> (see p. 385)	1
By diligence from <i>Lugano</i> in 2 hrs. to <i>Luino</i> (R. 96), by steamer to the <i>Borromean Islands</i> in 1½ hr., and to <i>Arona</i> in 1 hr. [Railway to <i>Turin</i> , <i>Genoa</i> (in 6 hrs.) etc., see <i>Baedeker's N. Italy</i>]	1
By omnibus in 3 hrs. to <i>Orta</i> on the lake of that name, by rowing-boat to <i>Omegna</i> in 1½ hr., drive or walk to <i>Gravellona</i> (R. 95) [or walk in 3 hrs. to the <i>Sacro Monte</i> (p. 381), and by the <i>Monte Motterone</i> (p. 380) to <i>Stresa</i> (p. 378), or to <i>Baveno</i> (p. 377)], and by diligence to <i>Domo d'Ossola</i> (R. 61)	1
By diligence over the <i>Simplon</i> to <i>Brieg</i> and <i>Vispach</i> (R. 61)	1

Instead of the *Bernina Pass* (R. 84), the traveller may select the *Splügen* (RR. 87, 88), or the *St. Gotthard* (R. 22). The *St. Gotthard* is the most beautiful of all the Alpine passes, after which the *Splügen* and the *Simplon* possess equal claims, the former being more interesting on the N., the latter on the S. side. The pass of the *Great St. Bernard* (R. 56) is the least interesting, irrespective of its hospice.

The following **Mountain Tour** is recommended to good walkers as one of the most imposing in Switzerland: From *Chamouny* by the *Col de Bonhomme*, the *Col de la Seigne*, *Courmayeur*, the *Col de Ferret* (R. 55), the hospice of the *Great St.*

Bernard, Aosta (R. 56). Châtillon, the Matterjoch, Zermatt (R. 63), Saas, Monte Moro, Macugnaga (R. 62), Varallo, Orta, and Monte Motterone to Lago Maggiore (R. 94). The excursion will occupy 10—11 days of 9—10 hrs. each; guides hardly necessary except for the Matterjoch and the Monte Moro passes.

The most celebrated **Points of View**, most of them easy of access and much frequented, are:—

1. In the **Jura** (the Alps in the distance, the lower mountains of Switzerland to the N.E. in the foreground, and more to the E. the lakes of Bienne, Neuchâtel, and Geneva): *Hôtel Schweizerhof* (pp. 20, 26) near the Falls of the Rhine; the *Weissenstein* (p. 12) near Soleure; the *Frohbürg* (p. 9) near Olten; the *Chaumont* (p. 167) and the *Col des Loges* (p. 168) in the canton of Neuchâtel; the *Signal de Bougy* (p. 190) and the *Dôle* (p. 190) in the Canton de Vaud.

2. Nearer the Alps or among the **Lower Alps**:

(a). On the N. side of the Alps: the *Kaen* (p. 277), *Hohe Kästen* (p. 279), and *Sentis* (p. 280) in the canton of Appenzell; the *Uetliberg* (p. 33) and *Bachtel* (p. 43) near Zürich; the *Speer* (p. 45) near Wesen; the *Rigi* (p. 59), *Mythen* (p. 58), *Pilatus* (p. 54), and the *Frohnalp* (p. 73), near the Lake of Lucerne; the *Niesen* (p. 102) near the Lake of Thun; the *Molèson* (p. 157) and *Jaman* (p. 158) in the canton of Freiburg; the *Salève* (p. 186) in Savoy, near Geneva.

(b). On the S. side of the Alps: *Monte Generoso* (p. 369) and *Monte S. Salvatore* (p. 372) near the Lake of Lugano; *Monte Motterone* (p. 380) between the lakes Maggiore and Orta; the *Becca di Nona* (p. 240) near Aosta; the *Cramont* (p. 231) near Courmayeur.

3. Among the **High Alps**: the *Pi: Languard* (p. 331) and *Piz Ot* (p. 329), *Piz Lischán* (p. 339), *Schwarzhorn* (p. 315), *Stätzerhorn* (p. 320), and *Piz Mundau* (p. 306) in the canton of the Grisons; the *Schynige Platte* (p. 109), the *Faulhorn* (p. 120), the *Männlichen* (p. 119), *Mürren* (p. 113), and the *Schilthorn* (p. 113) in the Bernese Oberland; the *Pizzo Centrale* (p. 82) on the St. Gotthard; the *Sidelfhorn* (p. 136), the *Eggischhorn* (p. 141), the *Sparrenhorn* (p. 256), the *Torrenthorn* (p. 149), the *Balmhorn* (p. 147), the *Germer Grat* (271), and the *Bella Tola* (p. 249) in the Valais; the *Col de Balme* (p. 226), the *Flégère* (p. 218), and the *Brévent* (p. 219) near Chamouny; the *Pi: Umbrail* (p. 347) on the Stelvio route.

II. Travelling Expenses. Money.

The expense of a tour in Switzerland depends entirely upon the resources, habits, and tastes of the traveller. The pedestrian's daily expenditure may, exclusive of guides, be estimated at 12—15s., if he frequents the best hotels; but a great saving is effected by selecting inns of more moderate pretension, and avoiding expensive and tedious tables d'hôte. The traveller who avails himself of all the public conveyances, frequents the best hotels, and in mountainous districts engages the services of horses and guides, must be prepared to expend 25—30s. per diem at least.

The Swiss monetary system was assimilated to that of France in 1851. Coins of 5, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. in silver; 20, 10, and 5 centimes (or 'Rappen') in plated copper; 2 and 1 c. in copper. 1 fr. = 100 c. = (in German money) 8 Silbergroschen or 28 Rhenish kreuzers = $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. French gold is the

most convenient coin, especially for N. Italy. German florins (2 fr. 15 c.), in the larger towns and hotels of the N. and E. of Switzerland, are exchanged for 2 fr. 10 c., dollars (3 fr. 75 c.) for 3 fr. 70 c. English sovereigns (25 fr.) and banknotes are received at the full value at all the principal hotels and towns in Switzerland and N. Italy. The circular notes of 10*l.*, issued by many of the English banks, are recommended as a safe and convenient form for transporting large sums.

III. Hotels and Pensions.

Hotels may be said to be a specialty of Switzerland. The modern establishments at Bern, Geneva, Vevay, Zürich, Lucerne, and Interlaken are models of organisation on a most extensive scale. The smaller inns are often equally well conducted, and indeed in French and German Switzerland a really bad hotel is rarely met with.

The ordinary charges in the first-class hotels are: bedroom 2 fr. and upwards, table d'hôte without wine at 1 o'clock 3—4 fr., at 4 o'clock or later 4—5 fr.; breakfast (tea or coffee, bread, butter, and honey) 1½ fr. in the public room, 2 fr. in the traveller's apartment; candles 1 fr., service 1 fr.; supper generally *à la carte*. (Abbreviations, see p. XLII.)

At the second-class inns the average charges are: bedroom 1½ fr., breakfast 1 fr., table d'hôte 2—3 fr., service discretionary, and no charge for 'bougies'. At the large hotels the best accommodation is generally reserved for families, while the solitary traveller is consigned to the inferior rooms at equally high charges.

It should be borne in mind that the estimation in which hotels are held varies very much with the temperament of the visitors themselves. Some are more exacting than others, give orders totally at variance with the customs of the country, and express great dissatisfaction if their wishes are not immediately complied with; others travel with a superabundance of luggage, which is often apt to embitter their enjoyment; and there is also a numerous class whose ignorance of foreign languages causes them frequent embarrassment and discomfort.

In the dull season (October to June) many hotels are converted into 'Pensions' or boarding-houses, in which guests are received by the week on terms ranging from 3 to 8 fr. per diem. This charge comprises bedroom, breakfast, table d'hôte without wine, and supper (tea, bread and butter, and cold meat); attendance about 5 fr. per month. Pensions for the reception of summer visitors abound in the neighbourhood of Lucerne, Geneva, Interlaken, and many other parts of Switzerland.

Wine is often a source of much vexation. The ordinary table wines are sometimes so bad that the traveller is compelled to drink those of a more expensive class, which is indeed the very aim and object of the landlord. The wisest course is to select a wine which is the growth of the country; in N. and E. Switzerland the produce of *Schaffhausen* or *Winterthur* is recommended, in the Grisons *Valtellina* (p. 343) (better qualities of which are *Sassella*, *Inferno*, *Sforzato*, *Cu' Bianca*, etc.), in the Valais the wine of the canton, in the W. of Switzerland *Lacôte* (p. 174), *Lavaux* (p. 192), *Yverne* (p. 198), and *Neuchâtel* (p. 165).

If a prolonged stay is made at a hotel, the bill should be demanded every 3 or 4 days, in order that errors, whether accidental or designed, may the more easily be detected. When an early departure is contemplated, the bill should be obtained over-night. It is a favourite practice to withhold the bill till the last moment, when the hurry and confusion render overcharges less liable to discovery.

IV. Passports.

In Switzerland and N. Italy, as well as in France and Austria, passports are now unnecessary, but as these documents are issued by the English Foreign Office on inexpensive terms, and are sometimes of service in proving the traveller's identity, obtaining delivery of registered letters, etc., it is unwise not to be provided with one. The principal passport-agents in London are: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 6 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street. In France the obnoxious system was revived in 1871, but again abolished in 1873.

V. Walking Excursions.

The pedestrian is of all travellers the most independent, and beyond all others capable, both physically and morally, of enjoying a tour in Switzerland.

Disposition of Time. The first golden rule for the pedestrian is to start on his way betimes in the morning. If strength permits, and a suitable halting-place is to be met with, a two hours' walk may be accomplished before breakfast. At noon a moderate luncheon is preferable to the regular table d'hôte dinner. Repose should be taken during the hottest hours, and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p. m., when a substantial meal (evening table d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of. The traveller's own feelings will best dictate the hour for retiring to bed.

Luggage. The greatest drawback to the enjoyment of travelling is a superabundance of baggage. To be provided with an actual sufficiency and no more, may be considered the second golden rule for the traveller. It is impossible to over-estimate the comfort of being independent of that industrious fraternity who make a prey of the overburdened traveller. Who has not ex-

perienced the exultation which attends the shouldering of the knapsack or wielding of the carpet-bag, on quitting a steamboat or railway station? Who in his turn has not felt the misery of that moment when, surrounded by his 'impedimenta', the luckless tourist is almost distracted by the rival claims of porters, touters, and commissionaires? A light 'gibecière' or game-bag, such as may be procured in every town, amply suffices to contain all that is necessary for a fortnight's excursion. A change of flannel skirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and the necessary 'objets de toilette' may be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue. A piece of green crape or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, and a leather drinking-cup will also be found useful. The traveller may have a more extensive reserve of clothing, especially if he proposes to visit towns of importance, but even these should be contained in a valise, which he can easily wield, and may forward from town to town by means of the post.

Rules. The enthusiastic traveller should curb his ardour at the outset of his excursion, and begin by moderate performances, which should rarely exceed ten hours a day. Animal spirits are too often in excess of powers of endurance; overtaking the strength on a single occasion sometimes incapacitates altogether for several days. Discrimination is often requisite to determine what degree of fatigue can be borne with impunity, and when walking should be abandoned for the ease of a carriage; but all these experiences will be acquired without the aid of a guide-book. Suffice it to say, when a mountain has to be breasted, the prudent pedestrian will pursue the 'even tenor of his way' with regular and steady steps (*'chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano'*); the novice alone indulges in 'spurts'. If the traveller will have a third golden maxim for his guidance it may be, 'When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases'.

Excursions amongst the higher Alps should not be undertaken before July, nor at any period after a long continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should, if possible, be traversed before 10 a. m., after which hour the rays of the sun soften the crust of ice formed during the night over the fissures and crevasses. It is hardly necessary to state that *experienced guides* are absolutely indispensable for such excursions.

The anticipations of a tour in Switzerland, which is usually painted 'couleur de rose', not unfrequently receive a rude shock from actual experience. The first night in a *Chalet* dispels many illusions. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in a bed of hay, the usual concomitants of the cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, the ringing of the cow-bells, the sonorous grunting of the swine, and the undiscarded garments,

hardly contribute to that refreshing slumber of which the wearied traveller stands in need.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the *Weather* holds despotic sway. Those who claim acquaintance with the elements and their signs will tell him of numberless indications by which either foul or favourable weather may be predicted, and their advice will often prove valuable. The barometer, too, should be consulted when an opportunity offers.

Health. For *wounds* and *bruises*, which few altogether escape in a protracted excursion, tincture of arnica is a good remedy, and moreover has a bracing and invigorating effect if rubbed on the limbs after much fatigue. Saturnine ointment is beneficial in cases of inflammation of the skin, an inconvenience frequently caused by exposure to the glare of the sun on the snow. Cold cream, and, for the lips especially, collodion or glycerine are also recommended.

For diarrhœa 15 drops of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture may be safely taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homœopathic tincture of camphor is also recommended.

VI. Maps.

1. Maps of Switzerland on one sheet: —

**Ziegler's Map of Switzerland* (1 : 380,000), with explanations and index. Winterthur, 1866. Price 12 fr.

Ziegler's Hypsometr. Map (1 : 380,000), 4 sheets, 20 fr.

**Leuthold's Map* (1 : 400,000), 10 fr.

Keller's Map (1 : 450,000), 6 fr.

**Leuzinger's Map* (1 : 400,000), 10 fr.

2. *Topographic Maps* on a larger scale: —

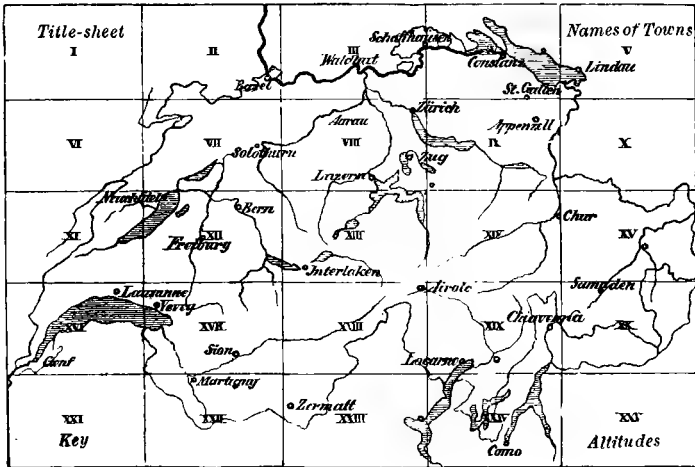
**Topographic Map of Switzerland*, from surveys made by order of the Federal authorities (under the superintendence of General *Dufour*); scale 1 : 100,000; 25 sheets, each 1 to 2½ fr. (not mounted). Heights given in French mètres. The following sketch exhibits the area embraced by each.

An admirable work on a still larger scale is the **Topographische Atlas der Schweiz*, on the scale of the original drawings (flat districts 1 : 25,000, mountains 1 : 50,000), published by the Federal Staff Office. The sheets now completed comprise the Bernese Jura District, the environs of Bern and Interlaken, the Bernese Oberland, the St. Gotthard, and the Bernardino.

A number of *Cantonal Maps* on the scale of the original drawings have also been published by the different cantons (some of them still uncompleted). Thus, St. Gallen and Appenzell in 16 sheets, Geneva in 4, Lucerne in 10, and Zürich in 32, all on the scale of 1 : 25,000; then Argovie in 4 sheets,

Freiburg in 4, Geneva, Glarus, Grisons, Ticino, Uri, Unterwalden, Vaud (12 sheets), and Valais on the scale of 1:50,000.

The maps published by the *Swiss Alpine Club* (1:50,000) are specially adapted for the use of travellers: St. Gotthard in 4 sheets, the S. valleys of the Valais in 8 sheets, the Silvretta, Tödi group, Trift region, Lukmanier, and Binnenthal. For Chamouny, the Massif du Montblanc (1:40,000), by *Mieulet*.



3. Reliefs.

Herr *E. Beck* of Bern is about to publish an admirable relief-map of Switzerland on the scale of 1:100,000, area 60 sq. ft., 25 fr. per sq. ft. Beck's reliefs on a smaller scale are also well executed: Switzerland (1:500,000) in one map, 18 fr., coloured 25 fr.; another (1:900,000) 8 fr., to fold up 10 fr.; Interlaken and the Oberland (1:200,000) 6 fr.; Lake of Lucerne (1:200,000) 7 fr.; Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald 5 fr.; Valley of Engelberg 6 fr.; Simplon route and valleys of Vispach (1:200,000) 8 fr.

Bürgy's relief-maps, published by Georg at Bâle, are also well executed.

VII. Guides.

On well-trodden routes like those of the Rigi, Pilatus, Wengern Alp, Faulhorn, Scheideck, Grimsel, Gemmi, etc., the services of a guide may well be dispensed with, and if the traveller wishes to disencumber himself of his knapsack, the first urchin he meets will gladly transfer it to his shoulders for a trifling

gratuity, but for the more difficult routes, guides are indispensable. They will be found, as a class, to be intelligent and respectable men, well versed in their duties, and acquainted with the people and resources of the country.

The great stations for guides are Thun, Interlaken, Grindelwald, Meiringen, Lauterbrunnen, Lucerne, Arth, Zug, Martigny, Chamouny, Zermatt, and Pontresina, while for the principal passes guides are always to be found at the neighbouring villages. The usual pay of a guide is 6—8 fr. for a day of 8 hrs.; he is bound to carry 15—20 pounds of baggage, and to hold himself at the entire disposition of his employer, whose temporary servant he is. They generally demand 6 fr. a day for returning home; but, as they have nothing to carry, better terms may occasionally be made with them, and they are bound to return by the shortest practicable route.

Although a guide adds considerably to the traveller's expenses, the outlay will seldom be regretted. A good guide points out a multitude of objects which the best maps fail to indicate; he furnishes useful and interesting information on manners and habits, on battle-fields and historical incidents, on military routes and positions; and when the traveller reaches his hotel, wearied with the fatigues of the day, his guide often renders him valuable service.

Divided among a party, the expense of a guide is of course greatly diminished; but as he is not bound to carry more than 20 pounds of baggage, it is often more useful to hire a horse or mule, the attendant of which will serve as a guide on the ordinary routes.

Adult porters are entitled to 75 cent. or 1 fr. an hour, when not engaged by the day, return included. It is advisable to make a distinct bargain previously to engaging their services, a sum being agreed upon which shall comprise food, return, and the inevitable 'pourboire', or extra gratuity. A certain amount of good fellowship and confidence should subsist between the traveller and the individual who is perhaps to be his sole companion for several days. The judicious traveller will know when to make with advantage the offer of a cigar or the spirit-flask, such attentions on his part being seldom thrown away.

Travellers desirous of engaging a thoroughly trustworthy guide should be careful to select one of the *certificated*, who have passed a certain examination, and are furnished with legal certificates of character and qualifications.

VIII. Carriages and Horses.

Good vehicles are to be found in every part of Switzerland, but should be inspected before any bargain is entered into. If the journey is to be of considerable length, it is desirable to have a *Written Agreement* drawn up, which the voiturier usually concludes by depositing a sum with his employer as earnest-money, afterwards to be added to the account. The traveller has a right to select the hotels where the night is to be passed, the driver being entitled to determine where rest during the day shall be taken. Private posting, or the system of changing horses, is forbidden by law.

The ordinary charge for a carriage with one horse is 15—20 fr., with two horses 25—30 fr. per diem, and the driver expects 1 fr. per horse as a gratuity. In the height of summer slightly increased terms are demanded. Like the guides, the voiturier demands the return-fare to the place where he was engaged, and the traveller should therefore endeavour so to arrange his journey that he may discharge his carriage as near the home of the driver as possible.

Return-conveyances may sometimes be obtained for 10 to 15 fr. per day, but the use of them is in some places prohibited.

The average day's journey is 30—40 miles, a halt being made of 2—3 hours about noon; and for the return-journey about 36 M.

In mountainous districts, inaccessible to heavy carriages, 'Bergwägli' or 'chars-à-bancs', for two persons only, may be hired for 12—15 fr. per day, fees included.

A *Horse* or *Mule* costs 10—12 fr. per day, and the conductor expects a trifling additional gratuity (1—2 fr.). If he cannot return with his horse on the same day to the place from which he started, the following day must be paid for. Good walkers will of course prefer to dispense with the aid of a horse. A prolonged ascent on horseback is fatiguing, the descent disagreeable. Even ladies may walk without difficulty to the most frequented summits, but if unequal to the task they should engage 'chaises-à-porteurs'.

IX. Diligences, Post-Office, Telegraph, etc.

Diligences. Considering the mountainous nature of the country, the postal communications in Switzerland are admirably organised, although slow. The public conveyances for travellers are under the control of government; they are generally well fitted up and provided with respectable drivers and conductors, and the fares are moderate. They consist of the

coupé, or first-class compartment in front, with 2—3 seats, the *intérieur*, or second class compartment at the back, with 4—6 seats, which affords little or no view, and the *banquette* (used in summer only) for 2 passengers on the outside. Some vehicles have one outside seat only, which is reserved for the *conducteur*, or guard, but he is generally willing to cede it for a fee of 1 fr. per stage. On unimportant routes the *coupé* may be secured 3 days, on the great Alpine routes 30 days beforehand. This may be done by letter, enclosing the fare, stating the traveller's name, and specifying the day and hour of departure. In summer the *coupé* seats are often thus engaged. When the diligence is full, 'Beiwagen', or supplementary carriages are provided. These are often light, open vehicles, preferable to the lumbering 'Postwagen'. A seat in one of them may generally be procured by arrangement with the conductor. As a rule passengers are consigned to the *intérieur* or to a supplementary carriage in the order in which they are booked. If therefore the traveller has failed to secure a *coupé* or *banquette* seat by early application, he will probably succeed in avoiding the objectionable *intérieur* by delaying to take his ticket till the diligence is about to start. The fare for a seat in the *coupé* or on the *banquette* is on ordinary routes 80 c. per league of 3 M., on mountainous routes 1 fr. 15 c. per league; fare in the *intérieur* 65 c. and 1 fr. respectively. Children of 2—7 years of age pay half-fare. Each passenger is allowed 40 lbs. of luggage free; overweight is charged for at the ordinary postal tariff. Small articles may be taken into the carriage, but heavy luggage should be booked one hour before starting. The average speed of these sedate 'mail-coaches' of Switzerland, including stoppages, is about 6 M. per hour on level, and 4 M. per hour on mountainous routes.

Private Diligences. A diligence may be hired by a party at any of the principal stations, provided they engage all the seats at a charge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. each per league on ordinary, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ fr. on mountainous routes. The vehicle is then placed entirely at the disposal of the travellers, who may halt for meals or for the night wherever they desire, provided they give due notice of their intention.

Extra-Post. This is the term applied to the Swiss system of posting, which is managed by government, private posting being prohibited. The charge for each horse is $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per league (3 M.); that for the carriage varies ($1—1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) according to the number of seats; and an additional fee of 2—4 fr. must be paid according to the size of the carriage. These charges include the driver's fee. A conveyance of this kind may be ordered at the principal post-offices on the mountain-routes, on one hour's notice. The fare must be paid in advance.

Roads in Switzerland are measured by *Kilomètres*, or by *eighths of leagues* (a 'Stunde', or Swiss league, being about 3 Engl. M.). 1 kilomètre = 1093.6331 Engl. yds., or about $\frac{5}{8}$ Engl. M. Distances are given in the Handbook in English miles, except in mountain expeditions, where *hours* are the usual and more convenient standard of distance.

Letters (prepaid) to any part of Switzerland (10 grammes in weight, about $\frac{1}{3}$ oz.) 10 c., if within a radius of 6 M. 5 c. only; Germany and Austria (15 grammes, about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) 25 c.; France, Belgium and Italy (10 gr.) 30 c.; Netherlands and Great Britain (15 gr.) 30 c.; Russia (15 gr.) 50 c.; N. America (15 gr.) 80 c.

Post Office Orders, issued within the limits of Switzerland only, must not exceed 500 fr. for the larger, 200 fr. for the smaller towns. Charge for an order not exceeding 100 fr. 20 c., for each additional 100 fr. 10 c. more. With regard to money-orders to foreign countries, a convenience of which the traveller will probably seldom avail himself, information may be obtained at all the principal offices.

Telegraphic Communication in Switzerland is well organised and inexpensive, and the aggregate length of the wires is at present greater than in any other country in proportion to the population. The tariff for 20 words is $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., for every additional 10 words 25 c., within the limits of Switzerland.

The telegraphic regulations provide that dispatches may be delivered at any post-office, from which, if not itself a telegraph office, they shall be transmitted without delay to the nearest. In such cases the fee for the telegram is paid by affixing a stamp of the requisite value ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr. or upwards, according to the number of words). The rates for foreign dispatches may be ascertained at the offices.

X. Railways.

The **Carriages** in *German Switzerland* (like those of Wurtemberg, Austria, and Lombardy) are constructed on the American principle, generally accommodating 72 passengers, and furnished at each end with iron steps of easy access, protected by a roof. Through each carriage, and indeed through the whole train, runs a passage, on each side of which the seats are disposed. This arrangement enables the traveller to change his position at pleasure, unless the carriage be unusually crowded, and facilitates a survey of the scenery.

The carriages in *French Switzerland* are generally of the ordinary construction, and inferior in comfort to those of the other lines. In this part of the country passengers' tickets are inspected as they leave the waiting-room before starting, and given up at the '*Sortie*' on their arrival.

Luggage. All heavy luggage must be booked and paid for after the traveller has obtained his own ticket, but small portmanteaus and travelling-bags may generally be taken into the carriage without challenge. Travellers with direct tickets from the German to the Swiss railways, or vice versâ, should assure themselves of the safety of their luggage at the frontier (Bâle, Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Rorschach, Romanshorn).

Return-tickets are issued on most of the Swiss lines at reduced rates, some of them available for several days (Sunday-tickets). *Excursion-tickets* at very moderate rates are also issued by some of the companies for certain routes or circuits, information concerning which will be found in the time-tables. These, however, cannot be recommended to the ordinary traveller, as they tend to hamper his movements and to deprive him of the independence essential to enjoyment.

XI. History.

The limits of this work necessarily preclude more than a brief historical sketch of the interesting country and people the traveller is now visiting: a country of which the beautiful and romantic scenery can hardly be surpassed in any quarter of the globe, and a people celebrated above all others for the spirit of freedom and independence by which they have ever been actuated. It is necessary for a moment to carry the reader back to the period of the subjugation of Helvetia (the ancient Switzerland) by the Roman legions. Under the Roman sway Helvetia enjoyed a flourishing trade, which covered the land with cities and villages. A trace of that period still exists in the Romanic language, which is still spoken in some parts of Switzerland.

Switzerland is believed to have been first peopled by the *Rhaeti*, who were driven from the plains to the mountains by the Helvetii, a race of Celtic origin. The latter were conquered by the Romans, B. C. 58, and the Rhaeti, B. C. 15. The Romans constructed good military roads over the Great St. Bernard (p. 236) to Bâle, and over the Julier (p. 323), Septimer (p. 322), and Splügen (p. 361) to Bregenz (p. 354), and thence to Bâle. The chief settlements were *Aventicum* (Avenches, p. 164) in the Canton de Vaud, *Vindonissa* (Windisch, p. 17) at the confluence of the Aare, Reuss, and Limmat, *Augusta Rauracorum* (Augst, p. 18) near Bâle, and *Curia Rhaetorum* (Chur, p. 287) in the Grisons. Eastern Switzerland as far as Pfyn (*ad fines*) in Thurgau and Pfyn (p. 254) in the Upper Valais belonged to the province of Rhaetia, while Western Switzerland formed part of Gaul. The name Helvetii had become extinct even before the time of Constantine.

About the year A. D. 400 a great irruption of barbarians swept through the peaceful valleys of the Alps, and Huns, Burgundians, Alemanni, and Ostrogoths in succession settled in different parts of the country. The Alemanni took possession of the whole of N. Switzerland, where German is now spoken, the Burgundians of the W. part, where French is spoken, and the Ostrogoths of S. Switzerland, where Italian and Romansch are now spoken. These different races were gradually subdued by the *Franks*, who, however, did not take possession of the country themselves, but governed it by their officers. During this period Christianity was introduced, the monasteries of *Dissentis* (p. 308), *St. Gallen* (p. 37), *Einsiedeln* (p. 297), and *Beromünster* were founded, and dukes and counts were appointed as vicerents of the Franconian kings.

After the dissolution of the great Franconian empire, the eastern half of Switzerland, the boundary of which extended from Eglisau over the Albis to Lucerne and the Grimsel, was united with the duchy of *Alemannia*, or *Swabia*, and the western part with the kingdom of *Burgundy* (912). After the downfall of the latter (1032) the *German Emperors* took possession of the country, and governed it by their viceregents the dukes of *Zaringia* (p. 96), who were perpetually at enmity with the Burgundian nobles and therefore favoured the inhabitants of the towns, and were themselves the founders of several new towns, such as Freiburg, Bern, and Burgdorf.

As the power of the emperors declined, and the nobles, spiritual and temporal, became more ambitious of independence, and more eager to fill their coffers at the expense of their neighbours, the Swiss towns and the few country-people who had succeeded in preserving their freedom from serfdom were compelled to consult their safety by entering into treaties with the feudal lords of the soil. Thus the inhabitants of Zurich placed themselves under the protection of the then unimportant *Counts of Hapsburg*, with whom the 'Three Cantons' of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden were also allied. In 1231 and 1240 letters of independence were granted by Emperor Frederick II. to Uri and Schwyz, and after *Count Rudolph of Hapsburg* had become emperor he confirmed the privileges of the former in 1274, while Schwyz and Unterwalden still continued subject to the Hapsburg supremacy.

After the emperor's death in 1291 the Forest Cantons formed their first league for mutual safety and the protection of their liberty against the growing power of the House of Hapsburg. Rudolph's son *Albert* in particular endeavoured to rear the limited rights he enjoyed in these districts into absolute sovereignty, and to incorporate them with his empire.

The ancient cantons therefore embraced the cause of the rival monarch *Adolph of Nassau*, who confirmed their privileges. Victory, however, favoured *Albert*, who again deprived the cantons of their privileges, but does not appear to have treated them with much severity. To this period belongs the romantic but unfounded tradition of *William Tell*.†

After the assassination of *Albert* by *John of Swabia* in 1308, Emperor *Henry VII.*, who was also an opponent of the Hapsburgs, conferred a charter of independence on the Forest Cantons. The House of Hapsburg regarded this as an infringement of their rights, and sent a powerful army against these cantons, which after the death of *Henry* had declared their adherence to *Lewis the Bavarian*, the opponent of *Frederick the Handsome*. This army was destroyed at the *Morgarten* (p. 30) in 1315. Subsequent attempts to subject the country to the supremacy of the House of Hapsburg were frustrated by the victories of the Swiss at *Sempach* (p. 15) in 1386, at *Näfels* (p. 291) in 1388, and at the *Stoss* (p. 278) in 1405.

In the Burgundian parts of the country too the nobility were jealous of the increasing importance of the towns, and accordingly endeavoured to conquer Bern, but were defeated by the citizens at *Laupen* (p. 159) in 1339.

In 1354 a confederacy was formed by eight independent districts and towns, which soon became powerful enough to assume the offensive, and

† The legend of the National hero of Switzerland, as well as the story of the expulsion of the Austrian bailiffs in 1308, is destitute of historical foundation. No trace of such a person is to be found in the work of *John of Winterthur* (Vitodurus, 1349) or that of *Conrad Justinger* of Bern (1420), the earliest Swiss historians. Mention is made of him for the first time in the *Sarner Chronik* of 1470, and the myth was subsequently embellished by *Ægidius Tschudi* of Glarus (d. 1542), and still more by *Johann v. Müller* (d. 1809), while Schiller's famous play has finally secured to the hero a world-wide celebrity. Similar traditions are met with among various northern nations, such as the Danes and Icelanders.

at length actually wrested the hereditary domain of Hapsburg from the dukes of Austria, who tried in vain to recover it.

Even *Charles the Bold*, Duke of Burgundy, the mightiest prince of his time, was defeated by the Swiss at the three battles of *Grandson* (1476, p. 173), *Morat* (1476, p. 164), and *Nancy*, while at an earlier period a large body of irregular French and other troops, which had been made over to Austria by the King of France, sustained a severe check from the confederates at *St. Jacob* on the Birs (1444, p. 5).

In the Swabian war (1499) the bravery and unity of the Swiss achieved another triumph in the victory of *Dornach* (p. 6). At that period their independence of the emperor was formally recognised, but they continued nominally attached to the empire down to 1648.

The last-named victory formed a fitting termination to a successful career of two centuries, the most glorious in the history of Switzerland. At the beginning of the 16th century a period of decline set in. The enormous booty captured in the Burgundian war had begotten a taste for wealth and luxury, the demoralising practice of serving as mercenary troops in foreign lands began to prevail, and a foundation was laid for the reproachful proverb, '*Pas d'argent, pas de Suisses*'.

The cause of the Reformation under the auspices of Zwingli was zealously embraced by a large proportion of the population of Switzerland about the beginning of the 16th century; but the bitter jealousies thus sown between the Roman Catholic and the Reformed Cantons were attended with most disastrous consequences, and in the civil wars which ensued bloody battles were fought at *Kappel* (p. 35) in 1531, at *Villmergen* in 1656, and during the Toggenburg war (p. 290) in 1712.

Traces of unflinching bravery and of a noble spirit of self-sacrifice in the cause of conscience are observable in individual instances even at the close of the 18th century, as exemplified by the affairs of *Rothenthurm* (p. 300) and *Stans* (p. 86), but the national vigour was gone. The resistance of individuals to the invasion of the French republicans proved fruitless, and the *Helvetic Republic* was founded on the ruins of the ancient liberties of the nation. In 1803 Napoleon restored the cantonal system, and in accordance with resolutions passed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 the constitution was remodelled. The changes introduced in consequence of the revolution of July, 1830, were unhappily the forerunners of the civil war of the Sonderbund, or Separate League, in November, 1847; but this was of short duration, and on 12th September, 1848, a new federal constitution was inaugurated. Since that period the public tranquillity has been undisturbed, and the prosperity and harmony which now prevail throughout the country are not unworthy of the glorious traditions of the past.

XII. Constitution and Statistics.

The Federal Constitution of 12th Sept., 1848, contains among others the following articles: 3. The cantons are sovereign, in so far as their sovereignty is not limited by the Federal Constitution. 13. The Confederacy is not entitled to maintain a standing army. Without the consent of the Confederacy no canton is permitted to maintain more than 300 regular troops. 23. Custom's dues are levied by the Confederacy alone. 33. The postal system is conducted by the Confederacy. 39. The expenditure of the Confederacy is defrayed: (a) by the interest of the Federal war-fund; (b) by the duties levied at the frontiers; (c) by the revenue derived from the postal system; (d) by the proceeds of the gunpowder commission; (e) by the of taxes levied by resolution of the Federal Assembly. 41. Every native of Switzerland is at liberty to settle where he pleases. 43. Foreigners cannot be naturalised without resigning their original nationality. 44. All religious sects are tolerated. 45. The freedom of the press is established. 57. Foreigners whose presence is considered prejudicial to the interests of the Confederacy may be ejected. 58. The order of the Jesuits is excluded from every part of Switzerland.

XII. CONSTITUTION AND STATISTICS. XXXIII

The following articles concern the 'Federal Authorities': 60. The supreme power is vested in the *Federal Assembly*, consisting of the National Council and the Council of the States. 61. The *National Council* is composed of deputies, one for every 20,000 of the entire population, or one at least from each canton. 63. Every Swiss who has attained the age of 20 years is entitled to a vote. 64. Any Swiss layman entitled to vote may be elected. 66. The National Council is elected for 5 years. 69. The *Council of the States* consists of 44 deputies from the cantons, 2 from each canton. 83. The *Federal Council*, the highest executive and administrative authority, consists of 7 members. 84. The members are elected by the Federal Assembly for 3 years. 91. The several members of the Federal Council superintend the administration of the different departments (military, interior, finance, commerce, etc.). 94. The *Federal Tribunal* (consisting of 11 members) decides all legal questions affecting the Confederacy. 104. The court of assizes, with a jury, decides cases of breach of discipline on the part of officials, high treason and insubordination, political offences, etc.

Area and Population

according to the decennial census of 1st Dec., 1870.

Cantons.	Sq. Leagues	Confession				Totals.	Pop. p. sq. league
		Rom.Cath.	Prot.	Jews.	Sect.		
1. Zürich . .	74.8	17,942	263,730	504	2,610	284,786	3,797
2. Bern . . .	294	66,022	436,291	1403	2,739	506,455	1,723
3. Lucerne . .	54	128,338	3,823	98	79	132,338	1,450
4. Uri . . .	47	16,018	80	8	1	16,107	343
5. Schwyz . .	40	47,047	647	7	4	47,705	1,192
6. Unterwald .	35.5	25,687	424	5	—	26,116	778
7. Glarus . .	29.8	6,888	28,239	17	7	35,151	1,179
8. Zug . . .	10.2	878	20,082	16	17	20,973	2,058
9. Fribourg . .	71.1	93,951	16,819	47	15	110,832	1,551
10. Soleure . .	34.5	62,072	12,448	92	101	74,713	2,166
11. Bâle-ville .	1.5	12,301	34,455	516	488	47,760	27,500
Bâle-camp. .	18.5	10,245	43,523	131	228	54,127	2,926
12. Schaffhausen	12.9	3,051	34,466	24	180	37,721	2,924
13. Appenzell . .							
(Rhodes ext.)	10.7	2,358	46,175	22	171	48,726	4,554
(Rhodes int.)	7.3	11,720	188	—	1	11,909	1,631
14. St. Gallen .	87.7	116,130	74,503	192	190	191,015	2,178
15. Grisons . .	304.1	39,889	51,841	17	35	91,782	302
16. Aargau . .	60.4	89,180	107,703	1541	449	198,873	3,292
17. Thurgau . .	42.8	23,444	69,241	84	531	93,300	2,180
18. Ticino . .	121.6	119,350	194	36	40	119,620	983
19. Vaud . . .	138.7	17,785	211,493	610	1,812	231,700	1,670
20. Valais . .	226.5	95,963	900	4	20	96,887	436
21. Neuchâtel .	34.7	11,345	84,334	674	931	97,284	2,804
22. Geneva . .	12.2	47,857	43,606	961	771	93,195	7,639
Total . . .	1769.3	1,084,665	1,566,001	7009	11,420	2,669,095	1,508
Census of 1860 .	—	1,023,430	1,476,982	4216	5,866	2,507,170	1,432
Increase . . .	—	61,235	89,019	2793	5,554	161,925	76

Switzerland therefore contains a population of 165 per Eng. sq. M. (Alpine Switzerland 52, the remainder about 214). Geneva is the most populous canton (847 per sq. M.), the Grisons the least (33 per sq. M.). Of every 1000 souls 585 are Prot., 411 Rom. Cath., 2 Sectarian, 2 Jews; 702 of these speak German, 226 French, 55 Italian, and 17 Romansch. Of the 556,000 house-holds of Switzerland 465,000 possess landed property; of the entire population of 2,669,095 about 500,000 only have no landed possession. In Switzerland 1 person out of 20 lives by alms, in England 1 out

of 8, in France and Holland 1 out of 9. Of 100 sq. leagues of land 20 are pasture, 17 forest, 11 arable, 20 meadow, 1 vineyards, and 31 uncultivated or occupied by water, roads, dwellings, etc.

Education. The German part of Switzerland possesses three *Universities*, those of *Basle*, *Bern*, and *Zürich*, with 115 professors, 30 private tutors, and 500 students. French Switzerland possesses three *Academies*, those of Geneva, Lausanne, and Neuchâtel, with faculties of theology, philosophy, and jurisprudence, 45 professors, and 370 students. About 70 of the latter at Geneva are foreigners, chiefly French Protestants. The Federal *Polytechnic* at Zurich, founded in 1855, also deserves mention; it possesses a philosophical faculty and 46 teachers, some of them professors at the university, and is much frequented by foreign as well as native students.

The **Army** consists of the *Bundes Anszug* (Elite Fédérale) and the *Reserve*, consisting of the able-bodied male population between the ages of 20 and 34; and the *Landwehr*, composed of men, not included in the above classes, up to their 44th year. To the two first classes belong 105,463 infantry soldiers, 9227 riflemen, 3006 cavalry, 10,656 artillery, 12 park-companies with 2870 men, 2332 sappers and miners, etc., forming a total of 133,949. The number of the Landwehr is computed at 67,000. — The 'Cadets' Institute' provides an admirable preparatory training for military service in Switzerland. This is an arrangement by which the pupils ('cadets') of all the principal schools receive instruction in military tactics, being provided by government with muskets and cannons (2 and 4-pounders) for the purpose. On these occasions they wear a uniform; and their annual reviews, when the cadets of several cantons frequently assemble, are a source of boundless delight to the embryo warriors.

XIII. Geology of the Alps.†

The term 'Alps' is applied to the vast mountain ranges which extend from Nice on the Mediterranean Sea towards the N.E. through southern France, Switzerland, the Tyrol, and Styria, to the Leitha on the Hungarian frontier. Of these the highest are the *Central Alps*, situated in Savoy and Switzerland. They are subdivided into the *Penine Alps* (p. 238) extending from the Col de Bonhomme (p. 230) to Monte Rosa (p. 262), and including Mont Blanc (p. 221); the *Lepontine*, or *Swiss Alps*, extending from St. Gotthard (p. 82) to the Vogelberg (p. 366); and the *Alsatian Alps*, extending from the sources of the Hinter-Rhein (p. 366) above the Bernina (p. 330) to the Ortler in the Tyrol (p. 347). The central point of these ranges is the Furca and St. Gotthard group, from which the *Alps of the Valais* and *Grisons* branch in a southerly, and the *Bernese* and *Rhenish Alps* in a northerly direction.

According to their elevation, the Alps are usually divided into the *Higher Alps*, or those above the snow-line (8000' on the N., and 8800' on the S. side); the *Middle Alps*, or those between the region of perpetual snow and the zone of the growth of trees (4500') and the *Lower Alps*, or those between 4500' and 2000' above the level of the sea.

Switzerland consists of three distinct districts, which differ essentially in their geological formation. A line drawn from *Schaffhausen* through *Aarau* and *Neuchâtel* to the base of *Mont Dôle*, N. of Geneva, separates two of these districts from each other, viz. the *JURA RANGE* from the *SWISS HILL COUNTRY*. The latter extends to the base of the ALPS, which constitute the third and most important of these districts.

The formation of the **Jura Range** consists mainly of strata remarkable for their richness in organic remains, and known as the 'Jura formation' in other parts of central Europe also. The subdivisions of this formation, its stratification, and the remains, principally of shell-fish, which characterise the different strata, are well known. The position of the

† The most recent geological researches in Switzerland and special maps of the Alps and Jura are to be found in the '*Beiträge zur Geologie der Schweiz*,' (published by Dalm of Bern at the expense of government).

strata resembles the surface of a troubled sea, or numerous layers of cloth, placed one upon another and subjected to lateral pressure. On the borders of the *Black Forest*, and in the greater of these layers, which extend southwards beyond Bâle, the lower strata of the *Triassic System*, the *Keuper Marls*, *Muschelkalk*, and *Buntsandstein*, are the most prominent, and all organic remains which they contain differ from those of the Jura group. From the lake of Bienne, in a south-westerly direction, more recent strata occur, belonging to the cretaceous system, and known as *Neocomian Deposits*.

At the base of the Jura these strata are covered by a far more recent formation, which comprise the entire district of the *Swiss Hill Country*, bounded in its turn by the lower Alps, of which the Rigi is the most celebrated from the magnificence of its view. This formation belongs to the section of the Tertiary System known as *Meiocene*, the vast beds of conglomerate contained in which are called *Nagelfluë* (p. 57). It is, geologically speaking, a very recent formation, and proves what vast transformations the earth's surface has undergone at a comparatively recent date. The larger towns of Switzerland are situated in this district, viz. *St. Gallen*, *Zürich*, *Lucerne*, *Soleure*, *Bern*, *Freiburg*, *Lausanne*, and *Geneva*, as well as the two large basins of the lakes of Geneva and Constance.

The strata of the *Meiocene* contain in two sections remains of freshwater animals and plants (found in abundance at the quarries of *Oehningen*), and in an intermediate section remains of marine animals. The *Nagelfluë* consists chiefly of boulders and rounded stones belonging to formations entirely foreign to the Alps of the present day. In order to account for this, it is conjectured that at the period of the formation of this rock a chain of lower hills, consisting of various kinds of granite, porphyry, quartzite, etc., formed the spurs of the higher Alps. The *Nagelfluë* mountains are formed by the deposits of those ancient streams which doubtless descended from the region of the Alps; and their occurrence in different districts indicates the various directions in which these rivers must have flowed.

The position of the strata deviates little from their original, nearly horizontal direction, and takes the form of a basin between the Alps and the Jura range, the shores of the primæval Miocene sea. At a distance, however, of about 7 M. from the base of the Alps, the inclination of the strata changes, and from this point onwards, turned towards the S.E. in the direction of the Alps, becomes more and more abrupt. From Rorschach as far as the Lake of Thun two undulating folds of the strata, protruding over each other chiefly from S. to N., are traceable in this sub-alpine Miocene formation. This position can only have been occasioned by some vast convulsions in the solid crust of the earth after the first deposit and consolidation of the strata, and may be regarded as a prelude to the complicated rock-formation of the Alps themselves. Almost the entire hilly country, and even the lower slopes of the Jura are covered with innumerable *Erratic Blocks* and glacier detritus. The nature of the rock and the origin of the blocks, as well as their disposition in moraines, render it probable that during the ice-period the glaciers of the Rhone, Aar, Reuss, Limmat, and Rhine covered the whole district. To these formations, moreover, the soil is indebted for its remarkable fertility.

The N. boundary of the *Swiss Alps* extends from the l. bank of the Rhine, a little below the influx of the *Ill* (p. 353), in a zigzag line S.W., to *Vevey* on the *Lake of Geneva*. The S. extremity of this mighty range is near the *Lake of Lugano*, while the E. part extends into Piedmont and the Austrian states.

On the *Northern Side of the Alps* a belt, varying in diameter, composed of fossiliferous formations, is distinguishable from the principal rocks. These formations were formerly known by the general term of *Alpenkalkstein* (Alpine Limestone), but have more recently been ascertained to consist of three distinct groups, belonging to the *Eocene*, the *Chalk Formation*, and the *Jura Formation*. Towards the E. frontier of Switzerland, in the cantons of *St. Gall* and *Glarus*, part of this belt, of a still more remote date, are considered to belong to the *Triassic System*.

The rocks of these formations on the outskirts of the Alps bear so little resemblance to others of the same formations on the N. and W. side of this great range in Germany and France, that it has been a matter of the utmost difficulty to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on the subject. The limestones, which occur in the former in enormous masses, are of a dark-grey, or nearly black colour, of close texture, slightly crystalline, veined with a network of calcareous spar, and closely resembling the limestones which usually occur in older formations. The difficulties of classification which thus arose were not solved until attention was drawn to the organic remains found in this northern belt of the Alps. These form the sole clue to the intricacies of the Alpine formations, and afford a surer and more trustworthy criterion, in proportion as the organic remains in the adjacent districts are more minutely examined.

Thus the same organic remains have been found here as those which occur in the *Eocene Strata* near Paris, and it has been satisfactorily proved that these recent formations show the same irregularities which have taken place in the Alpine chain. A similar relation has been observed between the chalk formations and the *Jura Group* on the northern boundary of the Alps. A variation in the character of the organic remains tends to prove that the Jura strata must have been deposited in the depths of the ocean, while those to the N. of the Swiss hill-country were probably formed on the beach or shallower parts of the sea.

The relations between these three formations, the *Eocene*, the *Chalk*, and the *Jura* groups, which are always found in juxtaposition, are of an extremely complicated nature. The strata are upheaved in the most contorted forms, and present the appearance of having been folded together, so that among the higher and more inaccessible mountains it has been a task of the utmost difficulty to ascertain their extent. Difficult as it may be to account for some of these phenomena, it has, at least, been clearly proved by the indefatigable researches of eminent Swiss geologists, that these strata must have been upheaved from the depths of the ocean in which they were deposited, pressed together, and forced aside (i. e. to the N.) by the principal formations of the Alpine chain. This accounts for the fact that the lowest strata are frequently found on the surface.

The **Central Alpine Zone** consists of rocks of entirely different character. The principal masses are generally composed of gneiss, which towards the centre changes to granite and protogine. Adjacent to the gneiss occurs the mica-schist and talcose schist, and in the gneiss itself may be distinguished the mica-gneiss and the talcose. Although these are precisely the same rocks which everywhere constitute the earth's crust, geologists have not yet succeeded in reducing the phenomena of the structure of the Alps to fixed laws. This, however, can hardly excite surprise, when the same difficulty has been experienced in the case of far less complicated formations.

Studer, the eminent Swiss geologist, himself admits that even the best-known central masses of gneiss, those of Mont Blanc, the Finsteraarhorn, and the St. Gotthard, have been so imperfectly explored that their limits cannot be laid down with any certainty.

Intermingled with the central masses of gneiss, *Schists* also occur to a great extent, sometimes in the form of *Hornblende* and *Hornblende Schist* approaching the already mentioned crystalline schists of the central masses, sometimes as green schist, resembling serpentine, and easily recognisable as a sedimentary formation. These also contain *Anthracite* and numerous impressions of plants, and may undoubtedly be considered to belong to the *Coal Formation*, a fact of great importance in the study of Alpine geology.

Older sedimentary deposits are not clearly traceable in the Swiss Alps, but are found in the eastern continuation of the Alpine chain. Some of the strata usually situated between the coal-formation and the Jura-group occur in the Swiss Alps, such as sandstones, conglomerates (*Verrucano*, '*Rauchschacke*', *Dolomite*, *Gypsum*, etc.); but they are so disconnected, that, although well known in the E. prolongation of the mountains, and in the adjacent S. zone, and classed under the Triassic System, no satisfactory account of them can be given.

In the heart of Switzerland, and on the extreme northern margin of the central zone, rises the *Central Mass* of the **Finsteraarhorn** from the *Lötschen-thal* to the *Tödi*. In the centre of this range, where it is intersected by the routes of the Grimsel and the St. Gotthard, the *Granite* attains its most important development, and at the same time the *Anticlinal Axis*, or contorted ('fan-shaped') structure of the gneiss is most strongly marked. Here too, on the N. side, the most striking irregularity is observed in the contact of the gneiss and its associated quartz-rock with the adjoining Jura-limestone. In the diagonal line from *Lauterbrunnen* and *Grindelwald* to *Viesch* the fan-shape is fully developed; on the N. side the strata decline towards the S., in the *Viescherhörner* they are vertical, while on the route from the *Eggischhorn* (p. 141) to *Viesch* they assume a N. direction; the same is the case in a section of the Grimsel (p. 136). At the extremities of the gneiss, on the other hand, a uniform and abrupt descent towards the S. has been observed.

The contact of the crystalline and sedimentary formations is most strikingly seen on the N. margin of this group, in the profound valleys and fissures riven through the entire mass by mighty convulsions. The *Gasterthal* (p. 251) is a locality adapted for a nearer examination of these phenomena. The limestone and slate-strata of the precipices of the *Atlets* and *Doldenhorn* (p. 147) are extremely contorted in their position; the base is granite.

The summit of the **Jungfrau** (p. 116) consists of gneiss-granite, into which two masses of Jura-limestone have inserted themselves horizontally, their extremities being, as it were, folded back. This pseudo-interstratification must have taken place while the disrupting granite was in a liquid state. The *Eiger* and *Mönch* (p. 117), the *Mettenberg* (p. 119), the *Wetterhorn* (p. 123), and particularly the upper part of the *Urbachthal* (p. 133) and the narrow ridge between the *Tossenhorn* and *Gstellihorn* display the same phenomena. Even the extremities of these inserted masses of limestone contain organic remains of the Jura-formation. This affords a clue to the structure of the Alps, but if it be considered as evidence that the epoch of these convulsions is more recent than the Jura chalk and eocene periods, the soundness of the proposition may be questioned.

The **St. Gotthard** almost adjoins this central mass of the **Finsteraarhorn**. Of a layer of slate and limestone which once intervened between them, isolated fragments or 'nests' of marble are now the only remnants. At the level of the *St. Gotthard Lakes*, granite occurs in the heart of this mass, at the *Gemsboden* gneiss, above *Hospenthal* mica-slate. At *Andermatt* the inclination is towards the S., at *Airolo* towards the N., the fanlike structure being here distinctly exhibited, and extending towards the E. as far as the granite can be traced.

On the **Lukmanier** (p. 311) these phenomena are repeated; the S. part of the fan widens as it extends towards the E. The surface, the situation of the watershed, and the summit bear no relation to the axis of the fan; the present configuration of the mountain-chains and valleys cannot therefore have been occasioned by the upheaval of the granite.

The St. Gotthard possesses beautiful minerals in abundance. Those in the external central masses display great uniformity, the same species occurring at *Oisans*, on *Mont Blanc*, on the *Finsteraarhorn*, and on the *St. Gotthard*: such are the *micaceous iron-ore*, *titane*, *sphene*, *fluor-spar*, *apatite*, *axinite*, *tourmaline*, and the whole of the *zeolites*.

On the S. frontier of the *Valais*, from the *Great St. Bernard* over the lofty summits of the *Dent de Rang*, *Dent Blanche*, and the *Matterhorn*, as far as the *Weisshorn* and *Simplon*, extends a range of crystalline felspar-rock, which may be regarded not merely as a central mass entitled to rank with others, but rather as the true **Central Chain** of the Swiss and Italian High Alps. *Mont Blanc* and *Monte Rosa*, the highest of the Alps, though not within this mass, are immediately adjacent.

It forms a transition from the fan-shaped mountains, situated nearer the external (N.) zone of the Alps, to the more horizontally disposed gneiss which forms the inner crust of the Alps. The fan shape is indistinct; the symmetrical arrangement of the different rocks is wanting; interstratifications of marble and limestone are more frequent; and serpentine and

gabbro, and in the S. part syenite occur. This *Central Mass* is moreover chiefly remarkable for its intimate connection with the associated slates, the strata being in some places strangely intermingled, while in others they gradually blend. Gneiss and grey slate often occur as an inseparable mass, and give rise to one of the difficult problems in geology. The basis, a kind of protogine, is termed *Arkesine*, and seldom protrudes through the snows and glaciers of the highest mountains. On the *Matterhorn* and in its vicinity the level of the *Green Slate*, which forms the summit of this gigantic mountain, is observed to vary as much as 3000', the basis being gneiss and mica slate, which are connected with each other without interruption, as *Giordano* has shown. *Erosion* followed by *slips* can therefore alone account for the form of this isolated, toothlike peak, which is probably but a scanty remnant of a once extensive chain.

Towards the S.W. the masses of *Mont Blanc* and the *Aiguilles Rouges* stand in the same relation to these central masses as those of the *St. Gothard* and *Finsteraarhorn* to the N.E. In these again the fan-structure and the granitic basis are fully developed. But of these masses it is only the N.E. or N. extremities which belong to Switzerland, those namely which extend into the S.W. part of the canton of *Valais* as far as *Martigny*.

In the *Alps of Ticino* gneiss and mica-schist predominate. The peculiar character of the central mass almost disappears. The ill-defined chlorite, talcose, and mica-schists no longer intermingle with the rocks of the basis, but occupy a distinct position on the outer crust. Gneiss predominates in the valleys and lower slopes, mica-schist in the higher mountain regions, forming, for example, the crest and summits of the *Campolongo Pass* as far as the *Pizzo Forno*.

The structure is here very complicated, the disruption of the rock being horizontal, and the lamination of the mica-schist nearly vertical, while the formation of the basis is much contorted and fractured.

In the upper *Val Maggia* appears a meridional direction of the mountain strata completely at variance with their general direction in those parts of the Alps already considered, and with the main direction of the whole range. This variation is not confined to the little-known mountains of Ticino, but may be traced as far as the *Upper Engadine*, and prevails throughout the whole chain from the upper *Val Maggia* to the *Maloja*, 54 M. in length, and from *Chavenna* to *Vals*, or about 32 M. in breadth. This direction and the inclination of the strata towards the E. appear to bear out the conjecture that *Piedmont* was encircled with a complete amphitheatre of mountains before the comparatively recent changes in the earth's crust occasioned the present configuration of the Alps.

The gneiss which particularly characterises Ticino, first occurs in the W. in the basis of *Monte Rosa* and the precipices and cliffs of the valley of *Macugnaga* (p. 262), the grandest basin in the Alps. In the higher regions it blends with the mica-schist, of which the four principal peaks of *Monte Rosa* appear to be exclusively composed. The main-group rests on a meridional chain, a huge wall of rock which extends from *Stalden* (p. 266) above *Vispach* to *Ivrea* at the S. base of the range, a distance of 50 M., and throughout half this extent is not less than 10,000' in height. This forms a barrier between the *Pennine* and *Lepontine Alps*.

In a similar manner the *Adula Range*, to the E. of the Alps of Ticino, although lower, forms the boundary between the *Lepontine* and *Rhaetian Alps*. This broad mass is bleak and desolate, without strongly defined summits, and is covered with snow and glaciers which rarely descend from the heights, the declivities being too precipitous, and not furrowed by valleys. This is the cradle of the *Rhine* (p. 366). The meridional valleys are longer and deeper.

Throughout this group, the strata decline towards the N.E. and E., and gneiss constitutes the basis in the *Val Blagny*. Indications of a barrier between the *Adula Range* and the Alps of Ticino are observed in the isolated limestone and marble masses contained in the gneiss near *Rosso* and *Landarossa* in the *Val Calanca*, which form the connecting links between the black slates of *S. Bernardino* and those of the *Val Blagny*.

The gneiss mass which extends along the *Splügen Route* from *Schams* to the *Rofna* (p. 360) and *Ferrera* (p. 360) attains its most complete

development in the snowy and glacier-clad summits of the **Suretta Alps**. The peculiarities of this Central Mass are particularly remarkable in the neighbourhood of the *Splügen Pass*. The *Rofna* consists of porphyric or granitic gneiss. On the *Splügen Pass*, as well as along the entire line of the crystalline schists, gneiss, mica schist, and calcareous black and green schists, occur intervening rocks, the chief of which are 'rauchwacke', perforated with the so-called 'chamois caverns', and marble and slate, which in some cases tend to the mica-schist and gneiss, in others to the clay-slate. The same is the case on the *Via Mala* (p. 358), between the slate of which and that of *Curver* a series of dolomite, gneiss, and limestone intervenes, apparently forming a continuation of the talcose, calcareous, and felspar masses of the *Nezza* and *Alpine Alps*.

The crystalline slates which extend from this point to the S. adjacent zone, scarcely admit of general classification. They are partly associated with masses of granite and syenite, and partly waver between chlorite schist, hornblende, mica schist, and gneiss, without assuming a definite character. The position of the strata and lamination cannot be reduced to primary laws.

The lofty range of the **Bernina**, on the frontier of the Grisons and Valtellina, rises as a central mass in the space between the *Val Camonica* and the *Upper Engadine*. Its gneiss is intersected at *Cavaglia* (p. 341) and *Pisciadella* by the two Bernina routes, and is almost entirely encircled by granite, hornblende, and serpentine, which is the case in none of the other central masses. The structure of the *Bernina* exhibits no tendency to the fan-shape, the rocks being exclusively schistous, and differing from the granitic gneiss and protogine granites of the N. and W. central masses. The dip of the strata is always to the N. and N.E. The granite of *Brusio* (p. 343) appears in the huge slate formation declining to the N. as a considerable intervening layer only, as on both sides the inclination of the gneiss and mica slate is the same.

The central mass of the **Silvretta**, between the *Engadine* and *Vorarlberg*, exhibits, in common with the more western central masses on the margin of the central zone, the fan-shaped structure, the superposition of the crystalline slates over the Jura and more recent strata, and the occurrence of granitic gneiss in the axis of the fan. Another characteristic of this mass is the vast extent of the hornblende schists which partially supersede the gneiss, and the meridional direction of the associated rocks, so that the axis of the mass corresponds neither with the direction of the lamination nor the watershed. The granite, which from the W. extremity forms the axis of the range, extends over the eminences of the *Silvretta*, *Fermont*, and *Jamthal* snow-mountains from the source of the *Landquart* (p. 314), and the *Ill* (p. 353).

An attempt has thus been made to trace the central masses from the centre as far as the E. and W. limits of Switzerland.

Alpine Farming. In spring, as soon as the snow melts on the N. side of the Alps, and the first herbage makes its appearance, the cattle are released from their winter confinement, and driven to the lower pastures; about the middle of June higher regions are ascended, and at the beginning of July a number of the herds reach the highest pastures. At the beginning of September they descend to the lower districts, and about the 10th of October return to the valleys and their winter-quarters. In summer the best cows yield 10–16 quarts of milk daily, from which, during the pasture season of 4 months, about 2 cwt. of cheese is prepared, realising on an average $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per pound. The best cheese is produced on pastures about 3000' above the level of the sea, the most favoured districts being the valleys of the *Emme* (p. 93), the *Simme* (p. 153), and the *Sarine* (p. 154). The herdsman (*Seune*) with his boys has abundant occupation in assembling his 80 or 90 cows twice a day to be milked, in making the cheese, and cleaning the vessels employed in the process. The stables or huts (Fr. *Chalet*, Ger. *Sennhütte*) in which the cattle and herdsmen are housed for the night, and where the cheese is manufactured, are rudely constructed of pine-logs, and not always impervious to wind and rain; the flat roofs consist of broad, oblong, or square pieces of wood, or 'shingles', kept in their places by heavy stones.

The chalets of the better class are generally divided into three compartments, the largest containing the fire-place and milk cauldron, another being the dairy, or cheese-manufactory, and the third a sleeping-room. The sole furniture consists of a wooden bench and table. Although the neighbourhood of these huts is generally dirty and uninviting, they will often be hailed with satisfaction by the hungry wayfarer, as they generally afford excellent milk, fresh butter, cheese, and bread. In the more frequented districts coffee, wine, honey, eggs, and even a tolerable bed of hay may also be obtained at the chalets. Many of the huts are receptacles for hay only.

For the *Manufacture of Cheese*, the freshest milk, or that from which the cream has already been removed, is employed according to the quality of the cheese to be made. The cheese having been separated from the whey by means of rennet, and pressed, is placed in the magazine, where it is turned daily, and moistened with cloths saturated with salt-water. If the whey is not used for sanitary purposes, an inferior quality of cheese termed '*Zieger*' is again prepared from it, and the refuse serves to fatten the pigs which are frequently kept for this purpose on the mountains.

The term '*Alp*', which recurs so frequently in the Handbook, signifies a mountain-pasture. '*Matten*' are the richer and less elevated meadows. '*Grat*' denotes a rugged and precipitous mountain-ridge.

XIV. Glaciers.

The somewhat granular snow (*neige grenue*) which falls in the highest Alpine regions, above the snow line (8000'), accumulates in the valleys and clefts of the rocks, and after being partially melted during the day, especially in the lower districts, is converted during the night into a solid frozen mass. Thus, layer by layer, is formed the *Glacier*, the most striking feature of the Alpine world, a stupendous mass of the purest azure ice. No scene in Switzerland is so strikingly and strangely beautiful as when, in some fertile and wooded valley, the glittering pinnacles of a glacier are suddenly presented to our gaze in the immediate proximity of corn-fields, fruit-trees, smiling meadows, and human habitations.

The more extensive or *Primary* glaciers are long arms of solid ice, resembling frozen cataracts, which occupy entire valleys, frequently with a very slight fall, and are estimated to attain a thickness of 1500'. The smaller or *Secondary* glaciers are of more limited extent, lying on the mountain-slopes with a considerable fall, and being of less massive consistency.

At a height exceeding 10,000' above the sea-level, the influence of the sun is too slight to melt the surface of the snow sufficiently for its conversion into ice. This snowy, unconsolidated upper portion of the glacier is termed *Firn* (Fr. *Neré*), which lower down, where the sun's rays become more powerful, gradually blends with the ice of the glacier, formed as already described. The glacier is therefore, as it were, the offshoot of the *Firn*, but is easily distinguishable from it, the surface of the ice being rounded towards the margins, and that of the *Firn* towards the centre.

While the fall of snow and the formation of glacier-ice suffer no intermission, the extent of the glaciers does not increase. The compensation in the higher regions is effected by the evaporation and absorption of the ice by the influence of the sun and air, in the lower regions by the conversion of the ice into water, which descends through the fissures, and forms a brook, the invariable outlet of every glacier.

It is a well-established fact that glaciers are in a perpetual state of motion, and descend with more or less rapidity. Professor *Forbes* found that the ice of the *Mer de Glace* advanced 209' per annum at the source of the Arveyron, while at the base of the Montanvert the annual progression amounted to 822'. The motion in winter is less rapid than in spring and summer. It has been calculated that 200 years would elapse before a mass of rock, lying on the surface of the glacier at its upper end would reach the valley of Chamouny.

Saussure (pp. 217, 230) attributes the advance of glaciers entirely to the mechanical pressure exercised by the masses of snow on the upper portions, whilst the lower extremities gradually melt away. *Agassiz* (p. 135)

and his disciples maintain that the increase of glaciers is owing to the rain and snow which penetrate into the fissures, and, being converted into ice, tend to force the glacier downwards. *Forbes* is of opinion that the glacier is a sluggish stream which, notwithstanding the apparently brittle nature of the ice, possesses sufficient plasticity to accommodate itself to the irregularities of its bed.

The masses of rock and detritus which become detached from the mountain-sides descend either to the glacier itself or to its margins, and, as the glacier continually, but imperceptibly advances, form long walls or barriers on either side. These are termed *Lateral Moraines* (Ger. *Gan-decken*). When two glaciers meet, their lateral moraines extend over the surface of the ice, and form long walls of rubbish, termed *Medial Moraines* (Ger. *Gufferlinien*), which, conveyed by the glacier to its lower end, and there deposited, constitute the *Terminal Moraine* (Ger. *Stirnwall*). The stones of the latter thus generally afford a clue to the nature of the inaccessible rocks of the higher Alps.

The formation of ice on the upper part of the glacier is usually exactly compensated by the absorption and dissolution of the ice effected by the action of the sun and air, and the glacier seldom advances beyond its accustomed bed. This, however, is by no means invariably the case; in 1818, the terminal moraine of the Rhone Glacier (p. 137) for example, advanced 150'. The lower extremity, or 'tongue', of the glacier, then forces everything before it — soil, turf, stones, trees, and the ruined chalets — forming a huge wall with the rubbish of its lateral and medial moraines. If, on the other hand, the formation of ice is exceeded by the consumption, the glacier decreases, draws in its feelers, so to speak, and retires into the narrow mountain-gullies. The former extent of a glacier can in this case be traced by the position of the terminal moraine. Warm seasons (1811, 1822, 1827, 1834) occasioned retrogression, whilst an advance of the glaciers, sometimes amounting to 2' daily, was observed in the years 1815-17, 1828-30, 1836, 1837, 1857-59, and finally in 1861.

Large slabs of rock are occasionally seen on the glaciers, supported by pillars of ice. These so-called *Glacier Tables* protect the ice on which they rest from the influence of the sun's rays, while the ice in their vicinity dissolves, thus insulating the 'table'. Smaller objects, such as stones, leaves, or even a dead insect, produce an opposite effect on the surface of the ice. They become heated by the sun, and melting the ice under them, form hollows.

When the glacier stream overflows the brink of a precipice, the solid icy mass is rent by innumerable fractures, which by exposure to the sun and air give rise to the *Ice-Needles* and *Ice-Pyramids*.

The streams formed by the melting of the ice on the surface of the glacier descend into the crevices and fissures, and, occasionally penetrating the entire mass, unite with the brook beneath the glacier. In the former case they are termed *Brunnen*, or wells, Fr. *Baignoirs*; in the latter, *Trichter*, or funnels, Fr. *Moulines*. These openings and clefts are closed in winter, and the mass of ice becomes more consolidated. In spring and summer, however, new rents continually appear, their formation being generally attended by a loud cracking noise.

The *Crevasses* (Ger. *Schründe*) are a constant source of vexation to the glacier-wanderer. When he has succeeded in scaling the lofty and precipitous moraines, and has threaded his way through a chaos of rocks on the surface of the ice, his progress is too often obstructed by some yawning gulf which compels him to retrace his steps, or have recourse to a long circuitous route. When these abysses are concealed by newly-fallen snow, a single incautious step may be attended with the most disastrous consequences.

The beds of ancient glaciers may frequently be traced by the singular manner in which they have polished and furrowed the surface of the rocks over which they have passed. This phenomenon (Ger. *Gletscher-schliff*) is occasioned by the friction of pebbles and fragments of quartz, interposed between the glacier and the rock, and is observed only on granite and gneiss, as for instance at the *Handeck* (p. 134). From these and numerous other indications of a similar nature, it is inferred that

the extent occupied by glaciers at a very remote period was far greater than at present. This conjecture is confirmed by the frequent occurrence of *Erratic Blocks* of granite in districts to which they must have been conveyed by some external force, having been in all probability deposited by ancient glaciers. It is a remarkable fact that boulders of this description are found on the E. slopes of the Jura, near Bienne and Soleure, where the rock-formation consists entirely of limestone.

The glacier-domain of Switzerland extends from Mont Blanc to the Ortler, the entire area thus occupied being computed at 900 sq. M. The cantons of the Grisons (225), Bern (155), and the Valais (130) comprise $\frac{9}{10}$ ths of the Swiss glaciers (540), $\frac{2}{3}$ ards of which send their waters to the *Rhine*. The mightiest glacier mass is the *Bernina* (p. 330); the most extensive glacier, 15 M. in length, is the *Altsch Glacier* (p. 142).

XV. Wrestling Matches.

(*Schwingfeste*.)

On stated occasions the youth of a valley, or of several neighbouring valleys, congregate for the purpose of wrestling. The elders and children of the community take part in the scene as spectators. For a victory to be decisive, the vanquished wrestler must be thrown upon his back by his antagonist, and so obstinately are these contests prolonged that injuries of a serious nature not unfrequently result. These are interesting and characteristic spectacles, except of course where they are got up for purposes of gain and the diversion of strangers, as at Interlaken and other great resorts of travellers.

The following are the fixed dates of some of the most important matches.

The 29th June at Schupfheim, in the Entlebuch (p. 93).

The Sunday after the 5th July on the Seelalp, in the canton of Appenzell.

The Sunday after the 25th July (St. James) on the Batersalp, 3 M. from Weissbad (p. 278).

The 22nd July on the Rigi (p. 59).

The 26th July at Sachseln (p. 91).

The 26th July on the Engstlenalp, near Meiringen (p. 130).

The 1st Sunday in August on the Stadtalp, near Meiringen (p. 125).

The 1st Sunday in August on the Wengernalp (p. 116).

The 10th August on the Tannalp, near Meiringen (p. 125).

The 2nd Sunday in August at Ennetegg in the Entlebuch (p. 93).

The 15th August near the Chapel of Notre-Dame-de-la-Gorge on the Mont Joli (p. 229).

The last Sunday in August at Ennetegg in the Entlebuch.

In August, on the patron Saint's day, near the Baths of Urnäsch in the Canton of Appenzell.

The 1st Sunday in September at Ennetegg.

The 29th September and 1st Sunday in October at St. Joseph near Schupfheim (p. 93).

Abbreviations used in the Handbook.

R. = Room.	S. = South.
L. = Light.	E. = East.
B. = Breakfast.	W. = West.
D. = Dinner.	r. = Right.
S. = Supper.	l. = Left.
A. = Attendance.	hr. = Hour.
M. = English mile.	min. = Minute.
N. = North.	ft. (') = Engl. foot.

N.B. Everything particularly worthy of note is indicated by an asterisk. Distances in mountainous districts are given according to the time in which they are traversed by average walkers.

Basel, Bale

Gr Basel

- 1 Casino F5
- 2 Centralbahnhof H6
- 3 Denkmal St. Jacob 14
- 4 Haupthaus (ehem. Kaufhaus N.) E5

Kirchen

- 5 St. Alban (ehem. Kloster) G23
- 6 St. Blasius G5
- 7 St. Leonhard E5
- 8 St. Martin D4
- 9 Minster EF4
- 10 Peters K D5
- 11 Freyhof D5
- 12 Karmeliten D6
- 13 Karmeliten C7
- 14 Karmeliten (Kloster) E4
- 15 Pollen F5
- 16 Post u. Telegraph E5
- 17 Rathhaus D45
- 18 Schweizer Casino 14
- 19 Spital C5
- 20 Spitalstadt AB5
- 21 Truchsess F6
- 22 Truchsess D4
- 23 Truchsess D6
- 24 Theater F5

R H E I N

Kl. Basel

- 25 Denkmal Bahnhof D1

Kirchen

- 26 St. Clara D23
- 27 St. Theodor E2
- 28 Kinderspital E2
- 29 Kinderspital C3
- 30 Kinderspital EF3

Gasth se

in Gr. Basel

- a Drei Nichte D4 u. 40
- b Storch D5 u. 40
- c Rillerhaus F5 u. 40

in Kl. Basel

- d Riller D u. 40



1. Bâle.

Hotels. *THREE KINGS (Plan a) on the Rhine, R. 3—5 fr., L. $\frac{1}{2}$. B. 2, D. at 5 o'clock $\frac{1}{4}$, A. 1 fr.; *SCHWEIZERHOF, and opposite to it, *HÔTEL EULER, R. 3, B. $\frac{1}{2}$, A. $\frac{3}{4}$, omnibus 1 fr., both at the Central Station; FAUCON; *CIGOGNE (Pl. b), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{1}{2}$, D. inc. W. 3, L. and A. 1 fr.; *SAUVAGE (Pl. c), similar prices. — *COURONNE (Pl. d), *KOPF (Pl. e), both on the Rhine; HÔTEL DE LA POSTE; SCHIFF, unpretending, well spoken of, R. and A. 2 fr. — In *Klein-Basel*, on the r. bank of the Rhine, *BEAR (Pl. g), R. $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; opposite to it the *CROIX (Pl. h); HÔTEL SCHRIEDER and *HÔTEL MICHEL, both opposite the station of the Baden railway, R. 2, B. 1— $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — The usual dinner-hour at all the hotels is 12. 30.

Cafés. *Café des Trois Rois, near the hotel of that name; *Café National, on the r. bank of the Rhine near the bridge; Café de Bâle, near the theatre. Refreshment-rooms at the Central Station and the Baden Station. — Kibiger, Barfüsser-Platz; Schumacher, opp. the Central Station; Summer-Casino (Pl. 18), concert on Wed. 6—9 p. m. — Thoma's garden, near the Central Station.

Conveyances. Omnibus from the Station to the town (50 lbs. of luggage free) $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., from the Baden to the Central Station 1 fr. Carriage for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 1—2 persons 80 c., 3—4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., by the hour 2—3 fr., to or from the station 1—4 pers. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., from one station to the other 1—2 pers. $\frac{1}{2}$, 3—4 pers. 2 fr., each box 30 c. extra.

Railway-Stations. Baden Station in Klein-Basel $\frac{3}{4}$ M. (in a straight direction) from the Rhine Bridge; duty payable on carved woodwork brought from Switzerland 10 kreuzer per lb. The Alsace and the Swiss lines both start from the Central Station in Bâle, on the S. side of the town, about 1 M. from the Rhine bridge. The waiting-rooms of the former are on the r., those of the latter on the l. side of the building. The exterior of the station is adorned with relief-portraits of Newton, Humboldt, Laplace, and Euler (p. 4). Above the doors in the portico are the arms of the 22 Cantons.

Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. 16) in the Freien-Strasse; also at the Central Station.

Baths in the Rhine near the Münster, entrance from the Pfalz (p. 3). Warm baths at Meyer-Ritter's in the Elisabethen-Strasse; Signund, Leonhardstrasse.

Newspapers in the Reading Club (open 10 a. m. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. m.) by the Münster. Strangers must be introduced by a member, perhaps the landlord of their hotel.

English Church Service in the Church of St. Martin (Pl. 8).

Bâle, or *Basel* (871'), the principal town of the half-canton Bâle-Ville (pop. 44,834, 12,019 Rom. Cath.), is first mentioned in the year 374 under the name of *Basilēa*, and appears to have been founded by the Roman army when it fell back on the Rhine near the old *Colonia Augusta Rauracorum*, founded B. C. 27 by L. Munatius Plancus (now called *Basel-Augst*, 5 M. from Bâle on the l. bank of the Rhine). Bâle is greatly indebted for its wealth, which has become proverbial, to its favourable position at the junction of the frontiers of Germany, France, and Switzerland.

The town lies on the l. bank of the Rhine, and is connected with *Klein-Basel* on the r. bank by a wooden bridge, 280 yds. in length, in the middle of which is a triangular obelisk, furnished with a barometer, thermometer, etc.

The **Münster* (Pl. 9), an imposing edifice, the two lofty towers of which are visible from a considerable distance, was formerly the Cathedral of the see of Bâle (the bishop's residence is now at Soleure). It was built by the Emperor Henry II. in 1010—1019, and was restored in 1185, after having been destroyed by fire. In 1356 the old building was all but levelled by an earthquake, but is now rebuilt in the Gothic style. Of the original structure the N. portal, or *St. Gallus* gate-way, still exists, and is adorned with statues of the Evangelists, John the Baptist, and other saints; over the church-door is a relief representing the wise and foolish virgins; at the sides in 6 niches are the works of charity, and at the top Christ on the Judgment-seat and the angels at the last day. The W. *Front* under the towers, with the principal portal and two side-entrances, belongs to the 14th cent.; on the front are represented the Virgin and Child, and under them the Emp. Henry, the founder and benefactor of the church, with the Empress Kunigunde; on the two side-entrances are two knights, on the l. St. George and the Dragon, and on the r. St. Martin. The towers, which are 218' in height, were not completed till 1500. In the year 1431 the convocation of the great *Council* in the Münster first began; it consisted of upwards of 500 clergymen, whose ostensible task was a 'reformation of the Church in head and members'; but after having disputed for years without any result, and having been excommunicated by Pope Eugene IV., the Convocation was at last dissolved in 1448. The Church is open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays, 2—4 p. m. The sacristan lives opposite to the principal entrance (fee ½ fr.); in summer he is generally to be found in the church at the above hours.

The *Interior* of the Münster was bereft of its most beautiful ornaments in the great iconoclast of 1529, but was re-decorated in 1852—56 with great skill, and is now one of the finest Protestant churches in existence. The beautiful rood-loft of 1381 now serves to support the organ, a very fine instrument, performances on which may be heard once or twice a week in summer, 6—7 p. m. (admission 1 fr.). The pulpit dates from 1424. The aisles and choir contain fine old monuments and tombstones built into the walls; in the N. aisle is the old episcopal chair; also a very remarkable relief of the 11th cent. (martyrdom of St. Vincent); the font is of 1465; on the pillar opposite is the tombstone of the learned Erasmus of Rotterdam (d. 1536), with a long Latin inscription. In the passage round the choir are the monuments of the Empress Anna (d. 1281), consort of Rudolph of Hapsburg and mother of Albert I., and of her youngest son Charles. The stained-glass windows, representing Moses and David, Peter and Paul, and the four Evangelists, are by artists of Zurich and St. Gall, and the newest, representing Christ as Judge of the world, is from the stained-glass Institution of Munich. The crypt, which belongs to the original edifice, is now occupied by the stoves employed in heating the church. A stair leads from the choir to the *Council Hall*, in which

one of the five principal committees used to assemble. It is exactly in the state in which it was left 400 years ago. All that was considered worth preserving at the restoration of the church is kept here and in the chapel of St. Nicholas (see below), such as antiquities of the middle ages, and fragments of the nine frescoes of the celebrated Bâle *Death-dance*, painted at the commencement of the 15th cent. in commemoration of the plague, and erroneously attributed to Holbein. In the *Chapel of St. Nicholas*, beneath the Council Hall, may be seen the *Lâllenkönig*, a large head formerly placed on the clock-tower of the Rhine bridge (taken down in 1839), which rolled its eyes and protruded its long tongue ('Lâlli') at each stroke of the pendulum, erected in derision of the inhabitants of Klein Basel in consequence of some dispute.

On the S. side of the Choir are extensive ***Cloisters**, constructed in the years 1362, 1400, and 1487, connecting the church with the Episcopal palace, and employed as family burial-places. These cloisters extend to the **Pfalz**, a terrace behind the Münster, rising 78' immediately above the Rhine, and deriving its name from an imperial Pfalz, or palace, to which it is said formerly to have belonged. It is planted with chestnuts, and affords a pleasing prospect of the green river and the dark heights of the Black Forest. Below the Pfalz are the swimming and bathing establishments, and above the most western of the latter is the Reading Club (p. 1). Behind the Münster is the house of Erasmus of Rotterdam; near it, a statue of Oecolampadius.

In the street leading from the Münsterplatz in a N.W. direction to the bridge, is the ***Museum** (Pl. 14), open to the public on Sundays from 10 to 12, and Wednesdays from 2 to 4 o'clock (collection of engravings open on Thursdays from 2 to 5); on other days admission 1 fr. It contains a picture-gallery and collections of natural and scientific curiosities.

The **Picture Gallery** is chiefly remarkable for the paintings and drawings which it contains of the younger Holbein (b. at Augsburg 1498, d. at London 1554). The **STAIRCASE** is adorned with frescoes of Gæa, Flora, and Apollo by *Böcklin*; then three cartoons for the ceiling-painting in the choir of St. Ludwig's church at Munich, by *Cornelius*; Chriemhilde's lament, the cartoon of a picture in the Nibelungen Saloon at Munich, by *Schnorr*; Moses breaking the Tables of the Law, the cartoon of a painting in the Château of Rheineck, by *Steinle*; also a number of casts from sculptures by Canova, Rietschel, Hähnel, Chaponnière, and Trippel, and a statue of Jason with the golden fleece, in marble, by *Schlöth*. — **ANTE-ROOM.** 2—14. Old and modern copies of *Holbein's* obliterated frescoes in the Council Chamber; pictures by old masters of Bâle and other places in Switzerland. — **DRAWINGS.** Among them are 84 by *H. Holbein* and 96 by Swiss and Upper Rhenish masters. 87—89. *A. Holbein*, 91—100. *H. Holbein*, 127—130. *M. Schongauer*, 131—134. *H. Baldung Grün*, 135—137. *A. Dürer*, 140. *H. Sebald Beham*, 145. *H. Schaufelin*; then, 155. *Raphael*, God commanding Noah to build the ark, the design for a painting on the dome of the Stanza dell'Eliodoro in the Vatican; 156. *Titian*, Landscape with the flight to Egypt. — **PICTURES.** A. ****HOLBEIN ROOM.** 7, 8. Schoolmaster's signboard of 1516; *13. Portrait of Boniface Amerbach; 14. The burgomaster Jacob Meyer and his wife; 16, 17, 18. Erasmus; 19. The dead body of Christ, of startling fidelity, which is said to have been painted from that of a drowned Jew; *20. Wife and children of the painter; 21. Last Supper; 11. Lais Corinthiaque, the portrait of a lady of the noble family of Offenburger; 23. The same lady as Venus with Cupid; **26. The Passion in eight separate scenes, formerly in the Rathhaus, for which Elector Maximilian offered 30,000d.

in 1641; 34. Portrait of the printer Froben; 26. A London Merchant. In the same room: *H. Fries* (of Freiburg), 45—51. From the history of Mary; 52—54. Two wings of an altar of St. John from Freiburg. In the centre of the room, Rebecca, a statue in marble by *H. Imhof*. — B. EARLY GERMAN MASTERS. 51—72. *Colmar (Schongauer's) School*; 75. *H. Baldung Grün*, Death kissing a woman, and 76. Death grasping a woman by the hair; 81. *Cranach the Elder*, Stag-hunt, and 84. Lucretia. — MODERN SWISS MASTERS. *135. *Vautier*, Poor rustic debtor urged by a rich neighbour and his agent to sell his property; 136. *E. Girardet*, Two girls with a fortune-teller; 141. *A. Landerer*, The Confederate ambassadors entering Bâle in 1501 to swear allegiance to the constitution; *146. *Stückelberg*, Festival of St. Mary in the Sabine Mts., and (without number) Marionettes; **Catame*, Alpine landscape at dusk, the Schreckhorn and Wetterhorn; *150. *F. Koller*, Herd of cows being watered at evening, 151. Horse piece, and (without number) Cows by a lake; 155. *Böcklin*, Mary Magdalene mourning over the body of Christ; 160. *Steffan*, Mountain landscape; 166. *L. Robert*, Wounded bandit and his wife; without number, *F. Buchser*, Five Capuchins praying while a lady and gentleman pass by. Bust of Sam. Birmann by *Christen* (1871). — D. MISCELLANEOUS WORKS (Italian, French, Netherlands), most of them unimportant. 171. *Herri de Bles*, Holy Family; 176. *Honthorst*, Flea-hunt; *D. Teniers*, 184. Musicians, *185. Rustic interior; 198. *H. Aldegrever*, The Anabaptist prophet A. Joris of Delft. — E. BIRMANN COLLECTION. 266. *Ann. Caracci*, Nativity; 281. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Portrait of a clergyman; 282. *Mabuse*, Adoration of the Magi; *291. *Tenters*, Smoker; 311—324. Works by *Peter Birmann*; 325—230. *Sam. Birmann*. — F. MODERN GERMAN SCHOOL (the room farthest to the N., to the l. of the Holbein Room). *J. Koch*, *351. Macbeth and the witches, *352. Landscape with a view of Olevano; 360. *W. Ahlborn*, Landscape with a mediæval town; *361. *Overbeck*, Death of Joseph; 362. *Schnorr*, 'Domine quo vadis?'; 366. *Neher*, The angel visiting Abraham; 357. *Steinle*, St. Luke painting the Madonna. — G. MODERN DRAWINGS (at the S. and opposite end of the collection). 1—13. *Hess, Schraudolph*, and *J. C. Koch*, Cartoons for the frescoes in St. Boniface at Munich; 26—35. *Overbeck*, Pencil sketches; 36. *Schwind*, Parable of the vineyard (in water-colours); 29—40. *Schwind*, Drawings of his earlier period; *B. Genelli*, *41. Jacob and Rachel at the well, *42. Rape of Europa; 44—48. *K. Eberhard*, Drawings; 50. *J. Koch*, Adam and Eve; 51. *Cornelius*, First design for the Olympus in the Hall of the Gods at the Glyptothek; 42. *Cornelius*, Last Judgment, a pencil sketch of the fresco in St. Ludwig's at Munich; *53. *Carstens*, Olympus attacked by the Titans and Rape of Proserpine (in water-colours); 54. *Schick*, Family of fauns; *55. *Eberle*, Mourning Jews at Babylon; 58—62. *Steinle*, Drawings; 65. *Rottmann*, View of Sicily; 71. *Schnorr*, The days of creation; 83. *Schwanthaler*, Scene in a circus. — THE CABINET OF ANTIQUITIES contains small Roman and Greek antiquities and statuettes, most of them found at Augst (p. 1) and Windisch (p. 17), ancient monstresses and ecclesiastical vessels, E. Indian idols, Swiss coins and medals, Etruscan vases, terracottas, mosaics, &c. — THE MEXICAN CABINET (usually closed) contains a number of Mexican curiosities, two mummies, figures and other objects from Peru and Chili, and other objects of ethnographical interest.

The **University Library** in the same building (open from 2 to 4) contains upwards of 85,000 volumes and 4000 MSS.; among the latter are the transactions of the church council, writings of Luther, Melancthon, etc. The *University* (130 students), founded in 1459 by Pius II., is celebrated as the school of the great mathematicians *Bernouilli*, *Merian*, and *Euler*. The hall contains upwards of 100 portraits of the learned men of Bâle, of the cosmographer *Sebastian Münster* (d. 1552), the reformers *Oecolampadius* and *Grynæus*, etc.

The **Town Hall** (Pl. 17) in the Market-place was erected in 1508 in the so-called Burgundian (late Gothic) style, and restored in 1826. The façade is adorned with the town-arms (a black episcopal staff resting on a fisherman's grappling-iron).

The **Arsenal** (Pl. 23), the receptacle of the arms for the Bâle contingent of troops, contains little worthy of note except the shirt of mail worn by Charles the Bold.

The handsome **Spahlen-Thor** (*St. Paul*), erected about the year 1400, deserves inspection; the other gates, bastions, and ramparts have been converted into public walks.

Among other **Mediæval Relics** may be mentioned the late Gothic *Fishmarket-Fountain*, erected in the 14th cent.; the *Spahlen-Fountain* with a bagpiper, supposed to have been designed by Dürer; the Roman archway in the old *St. Alban's Monastery* (Pl. 5). — The *Barfüsser-Church* (Pl. 4), dating from the beginning of the 14th cent., with its very lofty choir, now serves as a store-house. — The *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. 8) was restored in 1851 and converted into a Protestant place of worship. — The new Gothic *Elisabethenkirche* (Pl. 6), erected at the expense of a wealthy citizen of Bâle, contains some fine stained glass from Munich. — The recently restored (Rom. Cath.) *Church of St. Clara* (Pl. 25) at Klein-Basel contains a fine organ.

The missionary institutions of Bâle are deservedly in high repute. The *Mission-House* (Pl. 12) educates missionaries for the promulgation of Christianity. An excellent *Society for the Promotion of the Public Welfare*, which has existed in Bâle for nearly a century, has a very extensive sphere of operation. There are also similar institutions in the neighbourhood: Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Estab. for Prot. Sisters of Charity and Reformatory at Riehen.

The **Monument of St. Jacob** (Pl. 3), about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. of the Aeschen gate, on the road to the Münster-Thal, by *F. Schlöth*, was inaugurated in 1872. Above is Helvetia in armour, with a wreath; on the pedestal are four falling warriors in marble. Inscription: 'Our souls to God, our bodies to the enemy!' It marks the burial place of Swiss soldiers who fell in 1444 fighting for the liberties of their country. Large bodies of irregular troops had assembled in France under the Count Armagnac, with 30,000 of which the Dauphin marched against the Confederates at Bâle. The latter were stationed at the fortress of Farnsburg, about 15 M. to the S.E. of the town, and, on the approach of the French, 1300 men immediately attempted to force their passage to Bâle. After a desperate conflict they were all cut to pieces near the village of St. Jacob where the last and bloodiest struggle took place. The red wine (not of a very superior quality) yielded by the vineyards which now occupy the scene of the battle is known by the name of 'Swiss Blood'.

2. From Bâle to Bienne (*Bern and Neuchâtel*) through the Münster-Thal.

75 M. to Bern. The high road leads through picturesque scenery. *Diligence* to (56 M.) Bienne three times daily in summer in 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ –12 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 11 fr. 80 c. — By *Railway* (direct) from Bienne to Bern in 1–1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fares 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 90 c.; to Neuchâtel in $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fares 3 fr. 40, 2 fr. 55, 1 fr. 90 c.

The **Münsterthal**, French *Val-Montier*, through which the *Birs* flows, is the grandest and most remarkable in the whole Jura range. It is a succession of defiles and narrow gorges, whose banks are clothed with firs, whilst the plain smiles with verdant meadows, picturesque villages, and mills. This valley, which belongs to the ancient bishopric of Bâle, served the Romans as a line of communication between *Aventicum* (Avenches, see p. 164), the most important town of Helvetia, and *Augusta Rauracorum* (Augst, see p. 18), one of their advanced posts on the Rhine.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Aeschenthor the road passes the *Monument of St. Jacob* (p. 5). District flat. To the E., on the opposite bank of the *Birs*, several ruined castles appear, amongst others *Schloss Birseck* near *Arlesheim* (1066'). Farther on, *Dornach* (1643'), where on July 22nd, 1499, 6000 Confederates defeated 15,000 Austrians, thus terminating the Swabian war. In the church of this village reposes *Maupertuis* (d. 1759), the celebrated mathematician.

7 M. **Aesch** (*Sonne*). To the l., on the opposite bank of the *Birs*, rises the ancient castle of *Angenstein*, situated in the Canton of Bern. To the l., before *Grellingen* is reached, is situated a silk-factory. The road now enters a more mountainous and picturesque district. Near *Pfeffingen* the narrow valley ('Klus') is commanded by the ruins of a castle of that name, on the eminence to the r. The green dale of the *Birs* here forms a pleasing contrast to the wooded mountains, whose barren summits here and there show the bluish calcareous stone of which they are composed. The old *Castle of Zwingen* was the residence of the episcopal governors of the district, until the first French revolution.

$7\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Lauffen** (1155') (*Sonne*), at the confluence of the *Lûsel* and *Birs*. The valley here widens, but soon contracts again. At *Saugern* (Fr. *Soyhière*) (*Kreuz*) a difference in the language is remarked, a portion of the village being German, the remainder French. Further on are seen the ruins of the castle of the same name. *Bellerive* (*Pré de Voer*), now a manufactory, is situated at the rocky egress of the valley, near the point where it expands into a broad plain. At a considerable height, immediately above the road, is perched the castle of *Vorburg*. On emerging from the ravine, the road turns to the r. to

$10\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Delémont** (1430'), Ger. *Delsberg* (**Ours*; *Faucon*), with a country residence of the former Bishops of Bâle.

From *Delémont* to *Porrentruy* a diligence runs three times daily in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., passing by the foot of *Mont Terrible*. *Porrentruy*, Ger. *Pruntrut* (*Ours*), was once a residence of the Bishops of Bâle. Excursions S. to the wild and romantic valley of the *Doubs* (R. 42), N.E. to the castles of *Morimont* (Ger. *Mörsperg*) and *Ferette* (Ger. *Pfirt*), with a beautiful view over the plains of Alsace and the Vosges, thence by *Burg* and *Landskron* to Bâle.

At *Courrendlin* (1450'), Ger. *Rennendorf* (Cerr), a village with considerable iron-works, the so-called ***Münsterthal** is reached, a grand and romantic defile traversed by the *Birs*. The huge cleft through which the stream passes testifies to the mighty

convulsion which has forced the horizontal strata to assume their present almost perpendicular position, resembling gigantic walls on either side of the road. In the middle of this defile and at the most interesting spot on the whole route, are situated the glass-manufactories and forges of *Roche*.

From *Münster* to the *Weissenstein*. At the mouth of the gorge, near the **Plug* inn, a good road, bounded on the S. by the precipitous *Mt. Grattery*, and on the N. by the wooded heights of *Mont Raineux*, ascends to the l. to (2¼ M.) *Granfelden* (Fr. *Grandval*, 1982') and (¾ M.) *Crémise* (Kreuz), passing the clock-manufactory of M. Perret; following the course of the *Rausse*, which here forms some picturesque cascades, it next reaches (2¼ M.) *St. Joseph am Gänsbrunnen* (Post). This place lies at the N. base of the *Weissenstein*, the summit of which (4213') can easily be attained in 2 hrs; the road is good, the latter part through a forest. Carriages may be had from Gänsbrunnen (15 fr.) to the *Weissenstein*, as well as to Münster; from Münster to the *Weissenstein* 20 to 25 fr. Diligence between Münster and Olten by Gänsbrunnen daily in 6¼ hrs.

7¾ M. **Moutier**, Ger. *Münster* (1752') (*Krone*; *Hirsch*), a thriving old handsome village, lies in a fertile dale. The road now traverses a wild gorge beyond which is the village of *Court* (2201') (Ours); then (1½ M.) *Sorvilier* and (¾ M.) *Bévilard*.

Before *Bévilard* is reached, a rugged path diverges to (3 hrs.) *Reuchenette* (see above) over the *Montoz* (4371'). Guide desirable. View similar to that from the *Weissenstein*.

The road next traverses pasture-land and reaches

7 M. **Malleray** (2316') (**Lion d'Or*, R. and L. 2½ fr., B. 1½ fr.).

Near *Tavannes*, Ger. *Dachsfelden* (2497') (**Krone*), the road again ascends, and in 10 min. leads to *Pierre Pertuis* (*petra pertusa*) (2598'), a natural opening in the rock, 36 feet high, and more than once fortified in time of war. It bears a restored Roman inscription on the N. side, which cannot be earlier than 161 A. D. This gate, the highest point between *Tavannes* and *Sonceboz*, marked the limit of the Helvetian province, and, at a later date, that of the bishoprics of *Avenches*, *Lausanne*, and *Bâle*. The *Birs* rises at the foot of this mountain.

6¼ M. **Sonceboz** (2152') (**Krone*), a village in the valley of *Erguel* or *St. Imier*. Diligence (daily in 4 hrs.) to *La-Chaux-de-Fonds*, through this charming valley enlivened by signs of industry (watch-manufactories) and numerous flocks.

The *Bienne* road follows the course of the *Scheuss* (*Suze*), passing through the villages of *La Hutte* and *Reuchenette* (Forelle) (1942'). It then turns to the S. and leads through a ravine of the *Suze* (above, to the r., are the ruins of the château of *Rond-Châtel*) to the prettily situated *Frinvilliers*. From this point the old road leads across the *Bözingen Höhe*, which affords a beautiful view of the extensive district watered by the *Aare*, *Emme*, and the *Zihl*. The new road misses the above-mentioned prospect, but amply compensates the traveller by the view it affords of the valley, as well as by its interesting construction (tunnels and rocky galleries).

9¹/₂ M. **Bienne**, German **Biel** (*Hôtel du Jura*; *Croix*, R. 2, B. 1, L. 1¹/₂, A. 1¹/₂, Omnibus 3⁴/₄ fr.; *Couronne*, Brewery *Zum Seefels*), an ancient town, free and independent from 1250 to 1798, is situated near the lake (1424 ft.) of the same name and at the S. base of the Jura, the lower slopes of which are planted with the vine. Pop. 8113 (891 Rom. Cath.). Colonel *Schwab* readily admits visitors to his interesting *Collection of Antiquities* (found in the ancient Swiss lake-villages). The new church is Roman Catholic.

To *Neuchâtel*, see pp. 10, 11.

The *Railway to Bern* (see p. 4) crosses the *Zihl* (*Thièle*) near stat. *Brügg*, and the *Aare* near stat. *Busswyl*.

On the *Aare*, above stat. *Lyss*, lies *Aarberg* (p. 163) with an ancient castle. Stations *Suberg*, *Schüpfen*, *München-Buchsee*, and *Zollikofen*, a station on the Swiss Central (*Bâle-Herzogenbuchsee-Bern*) line. Thence to *Bern*, see p. 13.

3. From *Bâle* to *Geneva* by *Neuchâtel*.

162 M. *Railway*. To *Geneva* by express in 8, by ordinary trains in 11 hrs.; fares 27 fr. 60 c., 19 fr. 65 c., 14 fr. 30 c. — The equally short route by *Bern* and *Lausanne* (R. 39) is far preferable. — Steamboats on the lakes of *Neuchâtel* and *Geneva* see RR. 44, 48.

On leaving the station, a view is obtained to the l. of the vine-clad hills of *Grenzach* beyond the *Rhine*. The line crosses the *Birs* (view of the valley) and skirts the picturesque and wooded slopes of the *Jura*. Stat. *Muttenz*; beyond stat. *Pratteln*, the ruins of the castle of *Schauenburg* are seen on a rocky eminence to the r. On the *Rhine*, at some distance l. of the line, lies *Basel-Augst* (p. 1); beyond it rise the lofty mountains of the *Black Forest*.

Here the line leaves the valley of the *Rhine*, and enters that of the *Ergolz* in the *Jura*. Beautiful points of view as far as *Olten*. *Nieder-Schönthal* is the stat. for *Frenkendorf*, a charming village on a hill to the r., much frequented on account of its salubrious air. As *Liestal* is approached, the large *Cantonal Hospital* is seen to the l.

Liestal (1033') (**Falke*, *Schlüssel*) on the *Ergolz*, with 3873 inhab. (495 Rom. Cath.), is the seat of the government of the half-canton *Bâle-Campagne*. In the council-hall is exhibited the cup of *Charles the Bold*, found in his tent after the battle of *Nancy*. Before reaching *Sissach* (1233') (*Löwe*), a small town of some importance, the train passes (r.) the small castle of *Ebenrain* and its park. Fine view from the *Sissacher Fluh* (2303'), 3 M. to the E. of the town. (From *Sissach* to *Aarau* by the *Schafmatt* see p. 15.)

After passing stat. *Sommerau* and *Läufelfingen* (1850'), the train enters the great tunnel of *Hauenstein*, 2961 yds. long, where on May 28th, 1857, fifty-two workmen were buried by a fall of

earth, and eleven more perished in their efforts to rescue them. As the train emerges from the tunnel, the ruins of the castle of *Neu-Wartburg* are perceived. Farther on, to the r. of the latter, a beautiful glimpse of the Bernese Alps is obtained, gradually becoming visible from the Wetterhorn to the Doldenhorn. The line now descends by a long curve to the Aare, which it crosses at a considerable distance below Olten, and then ascends to the station on the r. bank.

At the summit of the Hauenstein, ascended in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from stat. Olten and Läuelfingen, is situated the **Frohburg** (2772'), a good inn, commanding a beautiful panorama of the Alps, from the Sentis to Mont Blanc; in the foreground is the *Wartburg*, and the valley which extends to Lucerne, traversed by the railroad; to the r. is Pilatus, to the l. the Rigi. $\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant are the ruins of a castle destroyed by an earthquake. — The traveller coming from the N., and visiting Switzerland for the first time, would do well to leave the train at Läuelfingen, and proceed on foot to Olten over the Frohburg; in fine weather the view of the Alpine chain, which suddenly becomes visible from the summit of the mountain, is strikingly beautiful. — About 2 hrs. farther W., on the summit of the pass of the Obere Hauenstein, is situated the favourite Alpine sanitary establishment *Langenbruck* (good road thence to Liestal).

Olten (1325') (*SCHWEIZERHOF; *HALBMOND; **Railway-Restaurant*. Passengers to or from Lucerne and Herzogenbuchsee-Bern *change carriages*; those from Bâle to Zurich keep their seats. Detention of $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. On leaving the waiting-rooms the trains for Bâle and Zürich are to the *left*, those to Lucerne and Bern to the *right*), the second town of the canton of Soleure (2998 inhab., 733 Prot.), is prettily situated on the Aare. The Parish Church possesses an 'Ascension' by *Distëli*, and the *Capuchin Church* a Madonna by *Deschwanden*. Extensive railway work-shops and considerable shoe-manufactories are situated here. Railway by Aarau to Zürich see R. 7.

To the S. of Olten, visible to the l. of the line, rises the **Wartburg** (**Restaurant*), a small château recently restored, situated on an isolated peak several hundred feet above the Aare. *View similar to that from the Frohburg, and the ascent likewise recommended. From stat. Olten to the top $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; same distance from Aarburg.

On the height to the l. is the castle of *Neu-Wartburg*, a fine point of view. The train next passes through a short tunnel under the rock of the castle of *Aarburg*, and emerges at the station of

Aarburg (1316') (*Bär; Krone*), a small but wealthy town, almost entirely rebuilt since the fire of 1840. The picturesque old castle, formerly a fortress, built in 1660, and provided with bomb-proof casemates hewn in the rock, was the residence of the governors and a state-prison till 1798; it is now a house of correction and arsenal.

The Lucerne line diverges here to the S.E. Stations *Niederwyl, Murgenthal, Roggwyl, Langenthal* (*Löwe), a thriving village with extensive timber traffic, and *Bützberg*. At **Herzogenbuchsee** (*Hôtel du Soleil*; carriages generally changed here) the line to Bern diverges (p. 13). Stations *Inkwyl, Subigen*. Beyond *Derendingen* the line crosses the *Grosse Emme* not far from its confluence with the Aare. Above Soleure, to the r., rises the inn on the *Weis-*

senstein (p. 12); to the l., a panorama of the Bernese Alps. Before entering the station the *Aare* is crossed.

Soleure, see p. 11.

Next stations *Selzach*, *Grenchen* (Löwe; Traube), a village where watches are manufactured, and *Pieterlen*.

Bienne see p. 8.

Near the beautiful avenues to the S.E. of the town, the train reaches the **Lake of Bienne** (1424'), 10 M. long, 2 M. wide, greatest depth 250', 3' lower than the lake of Neuchâtel, with which it is connected by the Zihl. This river again emerges from the lake of Bienne at *Nidau*, a village situated on the E. bank. The train skirts the N.W. bank of the lake; the delightful view thus afforded the traveller is enhanced in clear weather by the snowy summits of the Alps, which, as the train proceeds towards Neuchâtel, become visible from the mountains of Unterwalden to Mont Blanc.

Beyond stat. *Twann*, Fr. *Douanne* (Bär), is a picturesque waterfall; this is the best point for visiting the **Isle of St. Peter** (1568'), situated a little more to the S., opposite *Ligerz* and *Chavanne* (Kreuz), two villages, at which boats may be procured for the purpose. The island, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the N.W. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the S.W. bank, rises perpendicularly from the lake on the N. and W. sides. These sides are shaded by handsome and venerable oaks, and present a most picturesque aspect. The S. side, which is a gradual slope, is covered with vineyards and orchards. On the E. side, near the bank, is seen the small house (inn) which was occupied by *Rousseau* for two months in 1765, after his compulsory departure from *Motiers-Travers* (p. 170). He was prohibited by the government of Bern from longer enjoying his new retreat. The room of the great philosopher is preserved in the same state as at the time of his stay on the island, and the walls are as usual inscribed with the names of thousands of visitors. It is to the somewhat exaggerated description of *Rousseau* that the Isle of St. Peter and the Lake of Bienne owe their reputation.

Neuveville (1752'), the next station (*Faucon*, or *Poste*; **Courronne* at the S. end, with a fine view of the lake and Alps), is a smiling little town, the first place where French is spoken. To the S. of the town, on a height, are seen the ruins of *Schlossberg*, in the neighbourhood of which is a picturesque cascade of the *Beonbach*. Diligence to *Freiburg* by *Ins*, see p. 163.

To the r. of Neuveville rises the **Chasseral** (5282') in three terraces, and is studded on the S. side by numerous villages and verdant meadows. The view from the summit (ascent $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), like that from the *Weissenstein* (p. 12), embraces a large part of Eastern Switzerland, the Black Forest, the *Vosges*, and the Alps. Poor inn at the top. The return may be made by *Bienne*, to which there is a road ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.). The view is more striking when the ascent is made on the N. side from *Courtclary* (2382'), or from *St. Imier* (2687') in the valley of that name. — **Cerlier**, or

Erlach (Ours), is situated opposite Neuveville at the foot of one of the sandstone spurs of the *Jolimont*, a ridge of which beneath the lake connects the mainland with the island of St. Peter.

Near stat. *Landeron* the railway quits the Lake of Bienné; the little town lies to the l. Stat. *Cressier*, with its church on the summit of a rock; then *Cornaux*.

On emerging from a tunnel, *St. Blaise* is reached, where the train skirts the base of the mountain, and affords a view of the entire Lake of Neuchâtel, the N. extremity of which is here reached, exactly opposite to the distant Mont Blanc. The train runs at a great height above the lake (to the l. below is the road), and reaches the station of **Neuchâtel**, on the N.E. side of the town, see p. 165. Hence to

Geneva, see R. 46.

4. Soleure and the Weissenstein.

Hotels. **KRONE*, R. 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, A. ½ fr.; *HIRSCH*; *THURM*; **BARGEZZI*, near the station, also a restaurant (beer).

Telegraph Office at the post-office.

Carriages to the Weissenstein, see p. 12.

Soleure or *Solothurn* (1444'), on the *Aare*, a dull town with 7054 inhab. (1291 Prot.), is the capital of the canton of Soleure and the residence of the Bishop of Bâle. It was incorporated in the Confederation in 1481; with Trêves it claims to be the most ancient town on this side of the Alps ('*in Celtis nihil est Solodoro antiquius, unis exceptis Treviris, quarum ego dicta soror*', see p. 11). It is at least certain that the *Salodurum* of the Romans was a most flourishing settlement. The ramparts, planted with trees, afford an agreeable promenade. The **St. Ursus-Münster**, or cathedral of the Bishopric of Bâle, was built in 1762—73 by the architect Pisconi of Ascona, replacing an edifice of 1050. A flight of 33 steps leads to the façade between two fountains, one of which is adorned with a statue of Moses striking the rock, the other with a figure of Gideon wringing the dew from the sheepskin. Of the ten large altar-pieces, executed by painters of the second half of the last century, none merit inspection.

The ***Arsenal**, in the neighbourhood of the cathedral, contains ancient armour, halberds, pikes, and standards, taken in the battles of the Confederates with Austria, Burgundy, &c. On the second story, when the door is opened, an automaton placed as a sentinel presents arms and turns his head. In the upper story, a very curious group represents the reconciliation of the Confederates effected at the Diet of Stans (p. 91) by Nicholas von der Flüe, after a design of *Disteli* (d. 1844).

The oldest building in Soleure is the **Clock Tower**, which is said to have been erected in the 4th cent. B. C., but probably dates from the Merovingian period. The figures and mechanism of the clock are similar to those at Bern (p. 95).

Under the portico of the *Hôtel de Ville*, as well as in the *Public Library* are some Roman antiquities. The *Museum of Natural History*, in the orphan-house near the bridge, is rich in minerals and fossils.

In the Bieler Strasse, Nr. 5, near the post-office, the illustrious Polish exile Kosciuszko (d. 1811) passed the last years of his life. His heart was interred at *Zuchwyl*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. S.E. of Soleure, on the r. bank of the Aare. A simple monument, shaded by weeping willows, bears this inscription: '*Viscera Thaddaei Kosciuszko*'. His remains rest near those of Sobieski and Poniatowski in the Cathedral of Cracow.

At Soleure the 'Postheiri', or Swiss Charivari, is published.

The **Weissenstein* (4213'), 3 hrs. to the N. of Soleure, is one of the most frequented mountains in Switzerland, and well merits its repute. On the summit an **Hotel* with 'Dependance' (R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, S. 2, pension 4 fr.) is much frequented, and also employed as a whey-cure establishment. On Saturdays, in fine weather, the hotel is generally crowded.

The prospect is less picturesque although more extensive than that from the Rigi; but no spot commends a better view of the long chain of the higher Alps from the Tyrol to Mont Blanc. To the N.E. are distinguished the Sentis, the Glärnisch, with the Rigi in the foreground, the Tödi between the Rigi and Pilatus, the lofty summit of Titlis, and the Sustenhorn; then, beyond Soleure, the eye reaches to the Wetterhorn and Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, the Eiger, the Mönch, the Jungfrau, the Blümlisalp, the Doldenhorn, the Altels, Monte Rosa, and still farther S.W. Mont Blanc. To the W. glitter the lakes of Bienne, Morat, and Neuchâtel; the Aare winds to the S. through the fertile plains like a silver thread, and the Grosse Emme flows into it at the foot of the mountain.

The **Röthe* (4587'), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the E. of the hotel, commands a still more extensive view towards the N. and E., which are hidden from the Weissenstein, and affords a good survey of the picturesque mountains and valleys of the Jura. A stone hut and a trigonometrical signal occupy the summit.

To the W. the view is concealed by the **Hasenmatt* (4754'). This last point, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the hotel, presents an uninterrupted panorama. It is unnecessary to return by the Weissenstein; leaving the summit on the N. side, the pedestrian may descend its W. and S. slopes, pass by *Lommiswyl*, and regain Soleure, or the less distant station of Selzach (p. 10). Münster or Court in the Münsterthal (p. 7) may be reached in 2 hrs. from the Hasenmatt.

From the Weissenstein to the Münsterthal, see p. 7.

From Soleure to the Weissenstein. — 1st. *Carriage-road*, passing by *Langendorf* and *Oberdorf* (two-horse carriage for 3 pers. 20 fr., for 4 pers. 25 fr., driver's fee not included; if the carriage remains during the night on the top, 5 fr. more; an omnibus generally runs daily between Soleure and the Weissenstein, leaving the Couronne at 5 p. m.). 2nd. *Foot-path* (guide or porter for luggage 5 fr., 3 fr. more if required to pass the night on the summit, which is however unnecessary, as porters may always be procured there), passing near the *Einsiedler* (hermitage), by the *Stiegenlos* and *Resti*. By both these ways the Weissenstein may

easily be reached in 3 hrs. The foot-path is, however, much to be preferred: it passes by the cathedral of St. Ours, through the imposing Bâle gate, inclines to the l. in the direction of the *Villa of M. Cartier*, where it turns to the r., then to the l. through the avenue, at the extremity of which the r. must be again taken towards the church of St. Nicholas, before reaching which, near **Bargezzi's Brewery*, the ***St. Verenathal** is entered to the l. (1 M. from Soleure), a narrow, cool and shady ravine, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length. The path to the l., at the commencement of the gorge, leads to the Wengistein (see below). In the quarries of Portland limestone, at the entrance of the valley, valuable fossils are frequently found. The blocks of granite which are seen in the vicinity on the slopes of the mountain, have been, according to geologists, brought here by the agency of ancient Alpine glaciers which extended as far as the Jura. This gorge is now converted into a promenade.

At the N. extremity of the ravine is the ***Hermitage of St. Verena**, to the r. the dwelling of the hermit; to the l. the chapel, which is reached by a broad staircase; it is hewn in the rock, and contains a representation of the holy sepulchre with life-size figures. The traveller may now return by the chapel of Ste. Croix, passing near some extensive marble quarries; after traversing the forest, the **Wengistein** is reached, the view from which is similar to that from the Weissenstein, though on a smaller scale. A huge granite boulder bears a Latin inscription recording two memorable events in the history of Soleure.

From the hermitage to the base of the Jura, the footpath is uninteresting. For the remainder of the way the following directions will suffice.

Leaving the hermitage, the pedestrian crosses a meadow in the direction of the inn on the Weissenstein which lies before him; near some cottages the high road is crossed, and the path ascends the hill, crossing a brook and leading to another group of cottages. Passing between the latter, the traveller leaves the stone cross to the r., and proceeds towards the nearest pine-wood, on the borders of which he crosses a brook, and (not to the r.) reaches a sign-post. A little higher in the wood a second post is passed, and soon after, the base of a rugged precipice is gained (1 hr. from the hermitage). The path is precipitous, but well-shaded. An ascent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. brings the traveller to a sharp projection of the rock, after which he descends to the l., reaching the *Nesselboden-Alp* in 10 min., where the footpath rejoins the road. After an easy ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more, the summit of the Weissenstein is attained.

5. From Bâle to Bern by Herzogenbuchsee.

67 M. *Railway* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ —5 hrs.; fares 11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 80, 5 fr. 60 c.

From *Bâle* to *Herzogenbuchsee* see pp. 8, 9. Near stat. *Riedwyl* the railway enters grassy valleys, enclosed by wooded slopes. Then stat. *Wynigen*. On issuing from a long tunnel (transit 1 min.) the line crosses the *Grosse Emme* and reaches the busy town of **Burgdorf** (1749'), French *Berthoud* (**Hôtel Guggisberg*, near the station; *Stadthaus*; *Bär*), picturesquely situated on an eminence. The houses are for the most part substantially built, and have arcades as at Bern; the public edifices, the hospital, the schools, the Orphan Asylum, and the public walks testify to the opulence and good taste of the inhabitants. In the castle of Burgdorf, Pestalozzi established his celebrated educational institution in 1798, which in 1804 was transferred to München-Buchsee near Hofwyl (see below), and afterwards in the same year to Yverdon (p. 172). Beautiful views from the church and castle (*Jungfrau*, *Mönch*, *Eiger*),

and still more beautiful from the *Lueg* (2920'), 2 hrs. to the E., which commands the entire chain of the Alps.

Stations *Lyssach*, *Hindelbank*. Near stat. *Schönbühl*, to the r., stand the buildings of *Hofwyl* with their numerous windows, in which Herr v. Fellenberg founded his agricultural and educational establishments, which formerly enjoyed a considerable reputation.

Beyond stat. *Zollikofen*, on the r., lies *Rüete*, formerly connected with the above establishments, now an Agricultural Institution. Farther on, a glimpse is obtained of the castle of *Reichenbach* to the r., opposite to the N. extremity of the narrow peninsula of Enge (p. 99), and of the bridge of *Tiefenau* over the Aare, constructed in 1851. The line then ascends for a few minutes until it reaches the *Wyler Feld* (drilling ground), whence, to the l., a magnificent *view of the entire chain of the Bernese Alps is enjoyed; farther on, to the r., is a new suburb inhabited by workmen, after passing which the Aare is crossed and the station of Bern reached. The **Bridge* is of a remarkable and ingenious construction, and furnished with two roads, the upper for railway, the lower for ordinary traffic.

Bern, see p. 94.

6. From Bâle to Lucerne.

60 M. *Railway* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 9 fr. 90, 6 fr. 95 c., 5 fr. — The trains correspond with steamboats from Lucerne to Waggis, Flüelen, etc. (see pp. 54 and 66).

From *Bâle* to *Aarburg*, see pp. 8, 9. Then stat. *Zofingen* (**Rössli*; *Ochs*), a busy little town. Besides a collection of coins, the library contains autograph letters of Swiss reformers, and drawings by members of the Swiss society of artists, founded in the year 1806, which formerly met annually at this town, and on these occasions contributed to embellish the album of the library. The *Zofingen Union* of Swiss students celebrates the anniversary of its foundation here, to which the members resort in great numbers from the Swiss universities. On the branches of the fine old lime-trees near the *Schützenhaus* two ball-rooms have been constructed. Beyond the town ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) is an ancient *Roman Bath* with a few Roman relics. The line next passes through the broad *Wiggerthal*, with its rich meadows. On an eminence near stat. *Reiden* stands an ancient lodge of the knights of Malta, now a parsonage-house.

Between the stations of *Nebikon* and *Wauwyl* a view is obtained to the r. of the Bernese snow-mountains; in the centre the *Jungfrau*, to the l. the *Mönch* and *Eiger*, to the r. the *Altels*. Beyond stat. *Wauwyl*, to the r., lies the little *Mauensee* with its island and small castle.

Sursee (*Sonne*; *Hirsch*), an old town, over the gates of

which the double eagle of the house of Hapsburg is still enthroned. The *Town Hall* reminds one of the Burgundian style of architecture. Near stat. *Nottwyl* the line approaches the *Lake of Sempach* (1663'), 6 M. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, abounding in fish, and more interesting on account of its historical associations than its scenery. At the S. end of the lake, on a hill to the r., stands the castle of *Wartensee*, with its angular gables and red tower.

At the S.E. extremity of the lake, lies the small town of **Sempach** (*Kreuz; Adler*), near which Duke Leopold of Austria was signally defeated, July 8th, 1386, by the Swiss Confederates, owing to the noble self-sacrifice of Arnold von Winkelried. Thousands of his knights and adherents were slain.

A *Chapel* (2064'), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Sempach, marks the spot where Leopold, nephew of the Duke Leopold who had been conquered by the Swiss 71 years before at Morgarten (p. 300), perished.

The line intersects plantations of firs. A view is obtained of the precipitous cliffs and peaks of Pilatus; to the l. the long ridge of the Rigi. Then stat. *Rothenburg*. After passing stat. *Emmenbrücke* the line skirts the bank of the *Reuss*, whose emerald waters emerge from the lake of Lucerne, passes through a tunnel under the rock of Gibraltar (p. 51), and reaches by a long curve the Lucerne station, on the l. bank of the lake.

Lucerne, see p. 50.

7. From Bâle to Zürich by Olten.

64 M. *Railway* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 10 fr. 75, 7 fr. 55, 5 fr. 40 c. — *Railway* from Bâle to Zürich by Waldshut and Turgi, see p. 17.

From Bâle to *Olten* see pp. 8, 9. On leaving Olten the line runs by the side of the *Aare* as far as its confluence with the Limmat near Brugg, and commands many pleasing prospects. To the l. the wooded chain of the Jura remains in view.

Stat. *Dänikon*. Opposite stat. *Schönenwerth* stands the castle of *Gösigen* with its ruined tower, which until 1801 was the seat of the authorities of Soleure. The line passes under the town of Aarau by a tunnel.

Aarau (1200') (**Ochs*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Storch*), a manufacturing town, capital of the Canton of Aargau, with 5449 inhab. (904 Rom. Cath.), is situated on the *Aare* (which is crossed by a suspension bridge, constructed in 1850), at the foot of the Jura mountains, here partially covered with vines. New *Town Hall* and *Barracks*. The historian Heinrich Zschokke (b. at Magdeburg 1771, d. 1848) formerly resided here. The cutlery manufactured at Aarau is highly esteemed.

From *Sissach* to *Aarau* by the *Schafmatt*, 10 M. By diligence to Oltingen in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., by ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gelterkinden* (1371') (**Rössli*), a manufacturing village; thence through a picturesque valley to the *Hanggiessen* waterfall; ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tecknau* (1440'); to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wenningen* (1860') a steep ascent; ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oltingen* (*Ochs*). The path which ascends the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.)

***Schafmatt** (2516') diverges close to the 'Ochs', and cannot be mistaken, being provided with numerous direction-posts. The summit commands an extensive panorama of the Jura mountains and the Alps, as far as the deep valley of *Rohr*. Here turning to the l. the upper part of a meadow is reached, at the foot of which (1½ M. from the summit) lies a chalet and whey-cure establishment. The spectator here has a prospect of the lake of Lucerne with its environs, the Rigi, Pilatus, etc. before him, bounded on either side by the mountains between which he stands. From the chalet to Aarau in 1 hr. by *Ober-* and *Nieder-Erlinsbach*.

To the N. of Aarau rises the *Wasserfluh* (2851'), and to the N.E. the *Gisliflüh* (2539'), over which a footpath leads from Aarau to the Baths of Schinznach, commanding a pleasing view of the lakes of Hallwyl and Baldeck.

On the l. as the train proceeds, beyond the Aare, at the foot of the *Gisliflüh*, lies *Biberstein*, with an old castle, formerly a lodge of the knights of St. John. Next stat. *Rupperschwyyl*, where the line again approaches the Aare. To the r. is *Schloss Lenzburg*. Stat. *Wildeggen*, with a castle of the same name picturesquely situated on the slope of the *Wülpsberg*, possesses a mineral spring, the water of which is used for exportation only. This is the station nearest to the hydropathic estab. of *Brestenberg*, situated 7½ M. to the S. on the lake of Hallwyl (proprietor Dr. Erismann, pension 5 fr.). On an eminence on the opposite bank of the Aare stands the castle of *Wildenstein*. Stat. *Schinznach* lies halfway between the village of *Schinznach* (1246'), on the l. bank of the Aare, and the **Baths of Schinznach**, close to which the line passes (*Hotel with 450 beds and 200 baths; table d'hôte at 1; omnibus to and from the station, 1½ M. distant; physicians Dr. Hemmann and Dr. Amsler). These baths, also called the *Baths of Habsburg*, are highly impregnated with sulphur, and are much resorted to by the French.

The baths lie at the foot of the *Wülpsberg* (1686'), on the summit of which (20 min. walk) stand the ruins of the castle of ***Habsburg**, the cradle of the imperial family of Austria, erected by Count Radbod von Altenburg about the year 1020. Only the lofty walls of the tower, 8' in thickness, now remain. The adjoining house is occupied by the custodian. The view embraces the entire domain of the ancient counts of Hapsburg, and the valleys of the Aare, the Reuss, and the Limmat, bounded on the S. by the snow-clad Alps.

Brugg (1096'), or *Bruck* (**Rössli*; **Roths Haus*), a small town, formerly the seat of Rudolph of Hapsburg. A pleasing view of the antiquated town may be obtained from the bridge which spans the Aare, here only 70' wide. The 'Black Tower' (*Schwarze Thurm*) dates from the later Roman Empire, and was restored in the early part of the 15th cent. At a short distance N.E. of the town, three of the chief rivers of Switzerland, the *Aare*, the *Reuss*, and the *Limmat*, unite their streams, and fall into the Rhine at *Koblentz* (p. 20), 9 M. to the N.

The ancient **Abbey of Königsfelden** (¾ M. to the S.E. of Brugg), formerly a convent of Minorites, was founded in 1310 by the Empress Elizabeth and her daughter, Queen Agnes of Hungary, on the spot where Albert of Austria, husband of the former, had been murdered two years

before (1308) by John of Swabia and his accomplices. It was secularised in 1528; the building was converted into an hospital, and afterwards a lunatic asylum. Part of the church now serves as a magazine, but divine service is still celebrated in the choir. The *stained-glass windows, of the 14th century, opposite the door, represent the nuptials of Agnes, the foundress of the abbey, with the king of Hungary, and the ceremony of her taking the veil. The numerous portraits of knights who fell at Sempach (p. 15) are of the last century. Duke Leopold himself with 60 of these warriors is here interred. The doorkeeper, who shows the church (fee $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), offers Roman coins and Anticaglias for sale.

On the tongue of land formed by the Reuss and the Aare stood in ancient times the considerable Helvetian town of *Vindonissa*, where during the early centuries of the Christian era a Roman legion and the Rætian cohorts were posted, as is proved by inscriptions still extant. The position of the amphitheatre is easily recognisable; the well of the convent of Königsfelden is fed to this day by a subterranean Roman conduit. The town was destroyed in the 5th cent., and no trace now remains of its extensive edifices. The name still survives in that of the village of *Windisch*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Brugg. *Vindonissa* was afterwards the seat of a bishop, which was however transferred to Constance in 1639.

The line crosses the *Reuss* at its confluence with the *Aare*, and reaches stat. *Turgi*, the junction where the *Baden* line to *Waldshut* diverges (see p. 19). The *Zürich* line approaches the *Limmat* and remains on its l. bank. The precipitous banks of the river are clad with vines.

Baden (1253') (*Balance; Lion; Ours*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hôtel Bahnhof*) was much resorted to by the Romans in early times for the sake of its mineral springs. Its ancient name was *Aquae Helvetiae*. In the time of Nero, according to Tacitus (Hist. I. 67), it had all the appearance of a town ('*in modum municipii exstructus locus, amoeno salubrium aquarum usu frequentens*'). In the middle ages *Baden* was a fortress, and frequently the residence of the princes of Hapsburg, Albert having resided here (1308) before his assassination. The extensive ruins of the fortress *Stein zu Baden* (1506'), destroyed in 1712, rise above the town; the grounds command a fine view.

The hot springs (98°—126° Fahr.) (1151'), are situated in a valley near the railway station, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. of the town. The '*Small Baths*' (*Ennetbäder*), on the r. bank of the *Limmat* are chiefly frequented by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood; the '*Great Baths*' (Hôtels: *Stadthof*, of the first class; *Schiff*, *Limmathof*, *Schweizer Hof*, *Verenahof*, '*Freihof*', etc.), on the r. bank, are patronised by the more fashionable world. The *Verena Bath* is the principal public establishment. The bridge affords the best view of the banks of the river. *Baden* is annually visited by 15,000 patients and travellers.

The line now passes through a short tunnel under the *Stein zu Baden* (see above). On the l., surrounded by the *Limmat*, stand the extensive buildings and gardens of the former *Cistercian Abbey* of *Wettingen* (1200'), now a seminary. The church contains the sarcophagus of the Emperor Albert (p. 16), whose body reposed in it for 15 months, after which it was conveyed to *Speyer*. The stained-glass windows are of the 16th and 17th centuries, the carved stalls of the 17th. The handsome building to the l., on the slope of the *Lägernebirg* (2828'), a hill with

a long and sharp ridge, formerly contained the wine-press of the Abbey.

The line now passes stat. *Killwangen*, and enters the canton of Zürich near *Dietikon* (1286') (*Löwe*). At this town Massena made his celebrated passage of the Limmat, 24th Sept., 1799, after which he repulsed the Russians and took Zürich. Next stations *Schlieren* and *Altstetten*. Near Zürich the long ridge of the Uetli with its inn (p. 33) becomes visible to the r.; on the E. side it is very precipitous. The large building on the slope to the l. is the *Weid* (p. 29). The whole line from Brugg to Zürich (1½ hr.) presents a series of interesting landscapes, especially in the neighbourhood of Zürich, where the distant Alps on the r., and the Albisrücken, terminating towards the N. in the Uetli, come into view. The heights in the environs of Zürich are sprinkled with country-houses. Before entering the railway station the line crosses the *Sihl*. Zürich, see p. 28.

8. From Bâle to Zürich by Waldshut and Turgi.

63M. *Railway* in 3—4 hrs.; fares 5 fl., 3 fl. 21, 2 fl. 26 kr. — The seats on the *right* as far as Turgi afford the best views.

Baden station, see p. 17. The line traverses the narrow, fruitful plain between the S. spurs of the Black Forest and the valley of the Rhine, which is here of considerable depth. The first station is *Grenzach*, where an excellent wine, hardly inferior to 'Markgräfler' is produced; next stat. *Wyhlen*. At stat. *Rheinfelden* the line approaches the Rhine, which here rushes impetuously over its rocky bed; the l. bank is precipitous and well wooded.

Rheinfelden (866') (**Zum Schützen*; **Krone*), a Swiss town on the l. bank, is built on the ruins of the ancient Roman station *Augusta Rauracorum*, destroyed by barbarian invaders. It was founded by Munatius Plancus (see p. 1) during the reign of the Emperor Augustus, and originally stood on the site of the village of *Basel-Augst*, 3 M. distant. Rheinfelden was in ancient times strongly fortified, and was one of the frontier-forts of the Holy Roman Empire. It was repeatedly besieged, and was at last taken and razed to the ground by the French in 1744. Since 1801 it has belonged to Switzerland. The celebrated generals of the Thirty Years' War, Bernhard von Weimar and Johann von Werth, fought many battles under its walls during the spring of 1638, with varying fortunes. The foaming stream here dashes over the rocks, and forms the so-called *Höllenhaken* rapids. Near the town are extensive salt-works and salt-baths, which attract numerous visitors (**Struwe's* bath-estab., pension 4—6 fr.).

The line intersects the vineyards and gardens of *Beuggen* (909'), formerly a lodge of the Teutonic order, a handsome building with numerous windows. Since 1817 it has been employed

as a Seminary and Reformatory for children. *Brennet*, which is next reached, is the station for the **Wehrastrasse* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*), a gorge which bears some resemblance to the *Via Mala*.

Stat. **Säckingen** (958') (*Bad* or *Löwe*), a considerable town, possessing an old abbey-church with two towers. The abbey, subsequently a nunnery, was secularised in the early part of the present century.

Next stat. *Murg* (1027') at the mouth of the *Murg*, and *Klein-Lauffenburg*, opposite to which, picturesquely placed on the l. bank, stands the Swiss town of **Lauffenburg** (*Post*), with its ancient castle, where the Rhine dashes impetuously over its narrow and rocky bed. Below the cataract (the '*Lauffen*'), of which a glimpse is obtained from the train, salmon are caught in large numbers.

The line penetrates the mountain by a tunnel, and reaches stat. *Luttingen* (1036') and *Hauenstein*, crossing some lofty viaducts. It occasionally approaches the river. Then stat. *Albbruck* (1017') and *Dogern* (1040').

Waldshut (1122') (*Rebstock*), the most important of these small towns on the Rhine, is situated at a considerable height above the river.

About 10 M. to the N. of Waldshut, on the high road to St. Blasien (post-omnibus daily), is situated **Höchenschwand** (*Ochs*) (3314'), the highest village in the Black Forest, whence a magnificent prospect of the Alps is obtained. Comp. *Baedeker's Rhine*.

The Swiss Junction Railway crosses the Rhine below stat. *Koblentz* (1033'), near the influx of the *Aare*, passes in a long curve through a tunnel, and approaches the *Aare* near *Klingnau*. The river remains visible only as far as stat. *Döttingen*. After *Siggenthal* is passed, the *Habsburg*, which stands on a wooded hill to the r. (see p. 16), becomes visible. The line crosses the *Limmat* near its confluence with the *Aare*. At *Turgi* (p. 17) carriages are changed for those of the North Eastern Railway.

From *Turgi* to *Zürich*, see R. 7.

9. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance.

92 M. *Railway* to Constance in 5 hrs.; fares to Schaffhausen 3 fl. 54, 2 fl. 33, 1 fl. 42 kr.; to Constance 5 fl. 57, 4 fl. 3, 2 fl. 36 kr. Neuhausen is the station for the Falls of the Rhine (comp. R. 11). Seats on the *right* to be preferred. — *Steamboat* from Schaffhausen to Constance in about 4, returning in 3 hrs., recommended where time permits; scenery picturesque.

From Bâle to Waldshut see pp. 18, 19. Beyond Waldshut the train passes through a tunnel, beyond which occasional glimpses of the Alps are obtained. To the r. diverges the Swiss line to *Turgi* (see above). Beyond stat. *Thiengen* (Krone) the ancient Klettgau is traversed. Near stat. *Oberlauchringen* the *Wutach* is crossed. To the r., on a wooded eminence, the castle

of *Küssenberg*. Next stat. *Griessen*, *Erzingen*, *Wilchingen*, the first village in the canton of Schaffhausen, *Neunkirch*, *Beringen*, and *Neuhausen* (**Schweizerhof*; Bellevue; Hotel Rheinfall in the village, unpretending), station for the *Falls of the Rhine* (p. 26).

Schaffhausen (1296') (**Krone*, R. 2, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; *Rhein. Hof* and *Riese*, at the station; *Hôtel Heck*, *Schaffhauser Hof*, *Post*, *Schiff*, *Lörve*), the capital of the canton of that name (pop. 10,303, 1666 Rom. Cath.), still retains the picturesque mediæval aspect of a Swabian Imperial town, and is best surveyed from the village of *Feuerthalen*, on the opposite bank of the Rhine (two bridges).

The *Cathedral*, a basilica in the early Romanesque style, founded in 1104, completed in 1453, formerly an abbey-church, is remarkable for the massiveness of its construction. Portions of the cloisters are in a good state of preservation, and the interior of the church has lately been restored in harmony with the original style. The great bell, cast in 1486, bears the inscription: *Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango*, which suggested to Schiller the idea of his beautiful '*Lied von der Glocke*'. The *Church of St. John* dates from 1120.

The castle of *Munoth* (*Munitio*?), erected during the great famine of 1564, in order to afford support to the indigent, commands the town. It consists of a round tower of several storeys, which with the adjoining building is believed to date from the 15th cent., although frequently added to in more modern times.

The *Library* (*Bürger-Bibliothek*) contains nothing worthy of mention, except a collection of books and MSS. of the eminent Swiss historian Johann v. Müller (b. at Schaffhausen in 1752, d. at Cassel in 1809), to whose memory his fellow-citizens have erected a monument on the *Vesenstaub* promenade; the terrace towards the Rhine affords a beautiful view of the rapids and the Alps. — The *Imthurneum*, erected and presented to the town by M. Imthurn, a citizen of Schaffhausen, contains a handsome theatre, concert-rooms, etc.

Beyond Schaffhausen the line turns towards the N.E. Stations *Herblingen*, *Thayingen*, *Gottmadingen*, and *Singen* (**Krone*), the junction for *Engen* and *Donaueschingen* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*, or *S. Germany*).

On an isolated basaltic rock, 2 M. to the N.W. (1.) of *Singen*, rises the fortress of **Hohentwiel** (2244'), the property of the Wurtemberg government, although in the Bavarian dominions. It was bravely and successfully defended by the Wurtemberg commandant in the Thirty Years' War. The grand ruins command a fine prospect of the Tyrolese and Swiss Alps as far as Mont Blanc. At the farm (refreshments), half-way up, a ticket of admission (12 kr.) to the tower must be procured.

Stations *Rickelshausen* and **Radolphszell** (*Post*), an old town on the *Untersee*, with walls, gates, and a handsome Gothic church of 1436.





In the middle of this basin of the Lake of Constance lies the island of **Reichenau**, in the dominions of Baden, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, connected with the E. bank by an embankment, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length. The Benedictine Abbey erected on the island was secularised in 1799. The church, consecrated as early as 806, contains the remains of Charles the Fat, the great-grandson of Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887. The building now serves as parish church for the neighbouring village of *Mittelzell* or *Münster* (Krone). The tower and nave belong to the original structure. The church was once richly endowed, but fell to decay in the 14th cent. With the exception of a few relics in the sacristy, it now exhibits few traces of its great antiquity.

The line now skirts the lake, passing stations *Markelfingen*, *Allensbach*, and *Reichenau*; to the r. the island of Reichenau (see above). The train then crosses the Rhine, and stops at **Constance** (p. 23).

Steamboat Journey from Schaffhausen to Constance. The pier is above the bridge, near the castle of *Munoth*, and opposite *Feuerthalen*.

r. *Paradies*, formerly a nunnery.

l. Stat. *Büdingen*, a Baden village.

r. *St. Catharimenthal*, a handsome nunnery.

r. Stat. **Diessenhofen** (1325') (*Adler*; *Löwe*; *Hirsch*), the Roman *Gumodurum*, where a skilful passage of the Rhine was effected on 1st May, 1800, by the French army under Moreau, Lecourbe, and Vandamme before the battle of Hohenlinden. The river is crossed here by a narrow wooden bridge, below which the steamer lowers its funnel.

r. *Rheinklingen*. Both banks are wooded. To the l. *Bibern*; then *Hemmishofen*, with the ruins of *Wolkenstein* above it. To the r. *Wagenhausen*.

l. Stat. **Stein** (*Schwan*; *Krone*), a picturesquely situated old town, connected with the village of *Burg* (Wasserfels) by a new wooden bridge. Several houses, such as the *Rothe Ochs* and the *Weisse Adler* adjoining the *Kaufhaus*, are still adorned with rude old frescoes. The suppressed monastery of St. George contains a hall erected in 1561, with a vaulted wooden ceiling adorned with arabesques. The old château of *Hohenklingen* (1945'), on a hill to the N. of the town, affords an admirable view.

Above Stein the channel of the Rhine widens, and the steamer enters the S.W. arm of the **Untersee**. To the r. is *Eschenz*; on the hill above it the château of *Freudenfels*. On the l. stat. *Oberstaad*, an old mansion-house with a square tower, now a dyery; beyond it the suppressed monastery of *Oehningen*. The neighbouring quarries contain numerous fossils.

r. Stat. *Mammern*, a hydropathic establishment; in the woods, the ruin of *Neuberg*; then, on the bank, the house *Glurisegg*. Opposite to it, *Wangen* and the house *Marbach*.

r. Stat. *Steckborn* (1312') (*Löwe; Krone), with a castellated merchants' hall, now restored. Below it, the nunnery of *Feldbach*.

r. Stat. *Berlingen* (Schiff). The lake expands, and the island of *Reichenau* becomes visible (see above). On the hill to the r., concealed among trees, is the château of *Eugensberg*, erected by Eugene Beauharnais, vice-king of Italy, and now the property of Count Reichenbach-Lessonitz. Farther on, above the charmingly situated (r.) *Mannenbach*, stands the handsome pinnacled château of *Salenstein*; then, on a beautifully wooded hill, *Arenenberg* (1052'), once the residence of Queen Hortense (d. 1837), and occasionally visited by her son Napoleon III. (d. 1873). In the middle of the lake lies the island of *Reichenau* (p. 21).

r. Stat. *Ermatingen*, prettily situated on a promontory; on the hill above it, the château of *Wolfsberg*. The neighbouring Schloss *Hard*, with its beautiful garden, is not visible.

The steamer enters the narrow arm of the Rhine which connects the Untersee with the lake of Constance. On the r. *Gottlieben* (Krone), with a château, now restored, in which Huss and Jerome of Prague were once confined, and at a later period Pope John XXII. also by order of the Council. The château and ruin of *Custel*, on the hill at the back of the village, command a charming view. As the steamer proceeds, a beautiful retrospect of the Untersee is obtained, with the Hohenhöfen, Hohenstoffeln, and other peaks of the Hühgau in the distance.

The banks now become flat, and at places marshy. The steamer threads its way among reedy shallows, and at length passes under the handsome railway bridge of Constance. To the l. lies *Peterhausen* with its extensive barracks. At **Constance** (p. 23) passengers are landed at the long pier, at the E. end of which the lighthouse stands.

10. From Friedrichshafen (Rorschach) to Constance. Lake of Constance.

Steamboat to Constance 3 times daily in summer (direct, or by Romanshorn or Meersburg) in 1½ to 2 hrs. Between the chief places on the lake, *Friedrichshafen*, *Langenargen*, *Lindau*, *Bregenz*, *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, *Constance* (*Schaffhausen*), *Meersburg*, *Ueberlingen*, *Ludwigshafen*, the steamboats (about 24 in number) ply at least once daily, and on the chief routes (Friedrichshafen-Constance in 1½ hr., Friedrichshafen-Romanshorn in 1 hr., Friedrichshafen-Rorschach in 1¼ hr., Constance-Romanshorn-Rorschach in 2 hrs., Constance-Lindau in 1¼ hr.), three or four times daily. The second cabin fare is ⅓rd less than the first. The hours of starting are frequently altered. On Sundays return-tickets are issued at reduced fares. Comp. Introd. X. with regard to excursion-tickets. The lake of Constance being neutral, the traveller is subjected to custom-house formalities even on arriving from one German town at another, for instance from Friedrichshafen or Lindau at Constance.

The **Lake of Constance** (1306') (Ger. *Bodensee*, Lat. *Lacus Brigantinus*), an immense reservoir of the Rhine, 207 sq. M. in area, is, from Bregenz to the influx of the Stockach, 42 M. long, about 8 M. wide, and between





Friedrichshafen and Arbon 912' deep. The water is of a light green colour. The lake forms the boundary of five different states: Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Austria (Vorarlberg), and Switzerland (St. Gall and Thurgau). — *Meersburger* is the best wine grown on its banks, and *Felchen* and trout the best fish it yields.

The N. E. banks are in general flat, but are bounded on the S. W. by beautiful wooded hills, which gradually decrease in height towards Constance. In the beauty of its scenery the lake of Constance cannot vie with its other Swiss rivals; but its broad expanse of water, its picturesque banks, and green hills, the chain of the Appenzell Alps in the distance, the snow-clad Sentis in particular, and other snow-peaks of the Vorarlberg Alps, visible in clear weather, combine to impress the traveller who visits Switzerland for the first time with the most pleasurable sensations.

Friedrichshafen (1319') (¹DEUTSCHES HAUS, near the station, R. 48, B. 30, L. and A. 30 kr.; ²HÔTEL BELLEVUE, halfway between the station and the quay, R. 48, B. 30, D. 48, A. 18 kr., pension 2 fl., closed in winter; KÖNIG VON WÜRTTEMBERG, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N. of the station; SONNE; ³KRONE, with a garden on the lake; ⁴Leuthy's Restaurant), the S. terminus of the Wurtemberg line, is a busy place in summer. Its lake-baths attract many visitors, especially from Swabia, and it boasts of a *Curhaus* and a *Curgarten* on the lake. The royal *Schloss* contains a few pictures by modern Wurtemberg artists, Gegenbaur, Pflug, &c.; a pavilion in the garden, which is open to the public (closed for a few hours daily during the residence of the royal family), commands a very beautiful view of the lake and the Alps. The harbour with its lighthouse, 1 M. from the railway station, presents a scene of brisk traffic.

Travellers intending to continue their journey by steamboat without stoppage keep their seats until the train reaches the terminus on the quay; those arriving by steamer may procure tickets immediately on landing, and take their seats in the train at once.

In rough weather the steamboat passenger not unfrequently experiences the horrors of sea-sickness. Views to the E. and S., see above. On the N. bank lies the village of *Immenstaad*, with the châteaux of *Herrsbere* and *Kirchberg*; then the village of *Hagnau*. Farther to the N., on an arm of the lake called the *Ueberlinger See*, stands the little town of *Meersburg*, in the dominions of Baden, with an ancient and modern castle and seminary, picturesquely situated on a height above the lake. Beyond it lies the little island of *Mainau* (p. 25). Farther N. is *Ueberlingen*, with lake and mineral-water baths. The steamer next passes the promontory which separates the Ueberlinger See from the bay of Constance, and reaches Constance, after a passage of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (Route via Romanshorn, see p. 25.)

Constance (1335'). ¹HECHT (Pl. a), R. 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 45, B. 36, A. 24 kr.; ²ADLER (Pl. b), similar charges; ³BADISCHER HOF (Pl. c). — KRONE (Pl. d) and SCHIFF (Pl. e), second class. — The extensive *Swimming-Establishment* in the lake is well fitted up. — At *Kreuzlingen* (p. 25), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the S. gate, is the ⁴HÔTEL HELVETIA, pension 4–5 fr. per day.

Constance, which was a free town of the Empire down to 1548, and after the Reformation subject to Austria, now contains 10,052 (1200 Prot.) inhab., although it once numbered as many as 40,000. It lies at the N.W. end of the lake, at the

efflux of the Rhine. The episcopal see, over which 87 bishops in succession held jurisdiction, was deprived of its temporalities in 1802, and finally suppressed in 1827. By the treaty of Pressburg in 1805 Constance was adjudged to Baden.

The **Cathedral* (Pl. 5), founded in 1048, was rebuilt in its present form at the beginning of the 16th cent. The Gothic tower was erected in 1850—1857; the open spire has a platform on either side, commanding a charming survey of the town and lake.

On the doors of the principal portal are **Bas-Reliefs* in 20 sections, representing scenes from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Sim. Haider in 1470. The **Choir Stalls* with grotesque sculptures, are of the same date. The organ-loft, richly ornamented in the Renaissance style, dates from 1680. In the nave, the vaulting of which is borne by 16 monolithic columns (48' high, 3' thick), sixteen paces from the principal entrance, is a large stone slab, a white spot on which always remains dry when the rest is damp, and is pointed out as the place where Huss stood when the Council, on 6th July, 1415, sentenced him to be burnt at the stake. The S. chapel adjoining the choir contains an Entombment in high relief; in the N. chapel a Death of the Virgin, with painted stone figures life-size, date 1460. — The *Treasury* contains missals embellished with miniatures, date 1426. In the *Chapter Room* is preserved Vincent's interesting collection of stained glass and other objects of art. On the E. side of the church is a crypt, containing the *Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre*, with a representation of the sepulchre in stone, 20' high. Adjoining the church on the N., two sides of the once handsome cloisters are still standing. The sacristan shows the cathedral (fee 24 kr.), but the door on the S. side is always open.

The *Church of St. Stephen* (Pl. 7), a late Gothic building of the 15th cent., near the cathedral, with a slender tower, contains some good sculptures in wood and stone. Exterior modernised in bad taste.

Farther to the S., in a small Platz, is a building with arcades (now the *Café Barbarossa*, Pl. 9) styled by the inscription *Curia Pacis*, in which the Emperor Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183. In this Platz Frederick VI., Burgrave of Nuremberg, was invested with the March of Brandenburg by Emp. Sigismund on 18th April, 1417.

The *Dominican Convent* in which Huss was confined, situated on an island in the lake close to the town, is now a manufactory. The N. end of the island is traversed by the railway to Schaffhausen and Waldshut (p. 21).

The *Wessenberg-Haus* (Pl. 17) contains a collection of books, pictures, and engravings, bequeathed to the town by the proprietor (d. 1860), who for many years was the administrator of the bishopric. The *Stadt-Kanzlei*, or Town Hall (Pl. 14), erected in 1503 in the Renaissance style and recently decorated on the exterior with frescoes relating to the history of Constance, contains the *Municipal Archives* in the lower rooms, comprising 2800 documents most of which date from the period of the Reformation.

The *Merchants' Hall* (Pl. 1) on the lake, erected in 1388, contains the spacious *Conciliums-Saal*, where the Great Council

held its meetings (1414—1418), decorated with modern frescoes illustrative of the history of the town (adm. 6 kr.). Upstairs a small collection of Indian and Chinese curiosities, the property of the castellan (9 kr.).

The *Rosgarten*, an old guild-house in the Augustiner-Strasse, contains a recently founded collection of antiquities and natural history specimens (adm. 12 kr.).

The house in which Huss was arrested, the second to the r. of the Schnetzthor, bears his effigy in stone, dating from the 16th cent. Soon after his arrival he was placed in confinement in a Franciscan monastery. The spot where the illustrious reformer and Jerome of Prague suffered martyrdom is indicated by a huge mass of rock with inscriptions in a field to the W. of the suburb of *Brühl*.

The town is surrounded with promenades. The pier commands a pleasant survey of the town and lake.

The abbey of *Kreuzlingen* (Hôtel Helvetia, see above), situated in the Canton of Thurgau, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the S. gate, is now a school. The church contains a curious carved representation of the Passion, with about 1000 small figures executed by a Tyrolese in the last century; also a mitre adorned with pearls, presented in 1414 by Pope John XXII. on the evening before his entry into Constance.

In the N. W. arm of the Lake of Constance (Ueberlinger See, p. 23), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Constance, is situated the beautiful island of *Mainau* (*Imn*), formerly the seat of a lodge of the Teutonic order, as is indicated by a cross on the S. side of the castle. The island, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in circumference, is connected with the mainland by an iron bridge 650 paces in length. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand-Duke of Baden, and is laid out in beautiful pleasure-grounds. One-horse carr. from Constance 7, two-horse 12 fr.; boat (a pleasant row of 1 hr.) 5 fr. and gratuity.

From *Rorschach* (p. 38) to *Constance* (2 hrs.). The steamboat keeps near the S. bank, passing *Horn* (p. 39) and *Arbon* (Engel; Kreuz), a small town on the site of the Roman *Arbor Felix*, and enters the harbour of *Romanshorn* (p. 36). The conspicuous building rising above the woods on the N. bank is *Heiligenberg* (1066' above the lake), a beautiful château of the Prince of Fürstenberg. On the l. bank *Schloss Güttingen* is next passed; then the former monastery of *Münsterlingen*, now a hospital and lunatic asylum. Constance with its numerous towers is a conspicuous object in the distance. Near the town is perceived the former abbey of *Kreuzlingen* (see above).

The *Railway from Rorschach to Constance* (in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; 4 fr. 25, 3 fr., 2 fr. 15 c.) skirts the bank of the lake, affording pleasant glimpses of its glittering surface. Stations *Horn* (p. 39), *Arbon* (see above), *Egnach*, *Romanshorn* (p. 36; station close to the harbour); then *Uttwyl*, *Kesswyl*, *Güttingen*, *Altnau*, *Münsterlingen*, *Kreuzlingen* (to the l. the abbey, see above), *Constance* (p. 23).

11. The Falls of the Rhine.

Hotels. On the hill (1410') on the *right* bank, near stat. Neuhausen, 'SCHWEIZERHOF and 'BELLEVUE, R. from 3, D. 3—4, B. 1½, A. 1 fr.; omnibuses to and from the steamboat-pier at Schaffhausen, 1½ fr. — At Neuhausen HÔTEL RHEINFALL. On the *left* bank, above the Falls, 'HÔTEL SCHLOSS LAUFEN R. 2½, A. ¾ fr.; omnibus to and from the Dachsen station (p. 28). HÔTEL WITZIG, unpretending, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2½, L. and A. ¾ fr., at stat. Dachsen, ¾ M. from the Falls.

English Church Service at the Schweizerhof.

The station for the Falls of the Rhine on the r. bank is *Neuhausen* (p. 20) on the Baden Railway, that on the l. bank *Dachsen* on the Swiss line. Travellers arriving from Germany, and not pressed for time, should spend the night at the *Schweizerhof Hotel* (a fine view of the Alps in the morning in clear weather). After breakfast descend through the grounds to the Schösschen Wörth, cross to the *Fischetz*, ascend to Schloss Laufen, and return to the hotel by the *Rheinfall-Brücke*. Those who arrive at Schaffhausen by steamboat from Constance are also recommended to proceed by an hotel-omnibus or a *fiacre* to Neuhausen. Schloss Laufen is 2 M. from Schaffhausen. — The traveller who desires to combine a visit to the falls with a journey to or from Switzerland may alight at stat. *Dachsen* (allowing his heavier luggage to go on to its destination and await his arrival), walk or drive (omnibus there and back 1 fr.) to (½ M.) *Laufen*, descend through the grounds to the *Fischetz*, cross to Schösschen Wörth, and return in the reverse direction of that above indicated; or descend from Wörth by the road on the r. bank to the (¾ M.) village of *Nohl*, cross the river (ferry 10 c.), and regain stat. Dachsen in a few minutes. — All the points of view should if possible be visited, as the traveller's impression of the Falls will otherwise be imperfect.

The ****Falls of the Rhine**, which in respect to volume of water are the most imposing in Europe, locally known as the 'Laufen', are precipitated in three leaps over a ridge of unequal height. The breadth of the Rhine above the Falls is 380'; their height is about 50' on the r. bank, and 64' on the l.; and if the rapids, the whirlpools, and the falls a few hundred paces farther up be taken into account, the total height of the cataract may be estimated at nearly 100' (level of the Rhine below the falls 1181').

Of the four limestone-rocks which rise from the cataract, one third of that nearest the l. bank has been worn away by the action of the water. In 1848, when the river was unusually low, and part of its bed uncovered, an iron rod was erected in the middle of the channel. When viewed from below, the rocks seem to tremble and waver. From the château of Wörth (see below) visitors are conveyed by boat to the central rock, from which the Falls are surveyed to the best advantage (small pavilion on the top). The passage which only occupies a few minutes, is unattended with danger, though the agitated waters cause considerable motion to the boat. Fare for 1—3 pers. 3 fr. and fee; each additional person 1 fr. These rocks have undergone no change within the memory of man, but a decrease in the volume of water has been observed of late years. It is remarkable that no mention of this cataract is made by ancient writers, from which it is inferred by some that the Rhine may have changed its course, and that the present fall dates from the middle ages only (?).

In June and July the volume of the water is greatly increased by the melting of the snow. Before 8 a.m. and after 3 p.m. innumerable rainbows are formed by the sunshine in the clouds of silvery spray. The spectacle is also very impressive by moonlight,

and a night should therefore be spent at the Falls or at Dachsen in preference to Schaffhausen. The Falls are frequently illuminated in summer.

***Schloss Laufen** (1361'), picturesquely situated on a wooded rock on the l. bank, immediately above the Falls, affords the most advantageous survey of the imposing scene. The proprietor charges 1 fr. for admission to the grounds (no other fees). The balcony and a jutting pavilion with stained glass windows both command a good survey of the Falls, the bridge, and the environs.

Footpaths descend through the grounds to an iron **Pavilion*, an admirable point of view; then to the wooden **Känzli*, and finally to the **Fischetz*, an iron platform projecting over the foaming abyss. A stupendous spectacle is witnessed here. The vast emerald-green volume of water, descending with a roar like thunder, appears to threaten to overwhelm the spectator, and constantly bedews him with its spray. This immediate proximity alone is calculated to fulfil and even surpass the expectations of the visitor. — Ferry to Schlösschen Wörth (see below) 30 c.

After having surveyed the falls from the different points of view at the castle of Laufen, the visitor on leaving should descend to the l., at the sign-post indicating the way to Schloss Laufen, to the **Bridge across the falls (Rheinfallbrücke)*, over which the railway from Schaffhausen to Zürich (see below) passes. The arches vary in width of span, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining a foundation for the piers. The upper side of the bridge is provided with a foot-way, which affords a remarkable view of the rocky bed of the river, the rapids, and the falls below.

On the r. bank a good footpath, leading to the l. from the bridge, ascends at a considerable height above the Rhine (fine view of the falls), to an extensive railway-carriage manufactory near *Neuhausen* (p. 20). Here descend by the steps on the l. to the parapet near the sluices, whence another good view of the falls is obtained. Then descend to the r. by the road past the iron-works, and follow the path by the Rhine (a bench by the path is another picturesque *point of view) to *Schlösschen Wörth* (Restaurant; camera obscura 75 cent.), a square tower on an island opposite the falls, connected with the r. bank by a bridge. Then ascend to the terrace of the *Schweizerhof* (at stat. Neuhausen, p. 26), 230' above the water on the r. bank, commanding a view of the entire chain of the Alps, together with the Falls and their environs, and the Bernese Alps to the r.

12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich.

Comp. Maps, pp. 22, 40.

Railway in 2 hrs. (to Winterthur 1 hr., to Zürich 1 hr.). Fares 6 fr., 4 fr. 20 c., 3 fr. View of the Falls of the Rhine on the right.

The line skirts the lower end of the Vesenstaub (p. 20) promenade, and passes under the château of *Charlottenfels*, built by a wealthy clockmaker of Schaffhausen. On the r., considerably higher than the Zürich line, is the railway to Waldshut (R. 9), which passes through a tunnel, 564' long, under Charlottenfels. The train to Zürich, immediately after passing through the long cutting, crosses the *Bridge over the Falls* (see above), 630' long, and supported by nine arches of from 42' to 65' span. A glimpse is obtained of the falls to the r., and the tunnel, 213' long, under *Schloss Laufen* (p. 27) is then entered. On emerging, the train commands another beautiful, but momentary retrospect of the falls.

The train stops at stat. **Dachsen** (1296') (**Hôtel Witzig*), 1/2 M. from Schloss Laufen, beyond which pleasing views present themselves at intervals of the bluish-green Rhine, as it flows far below in its narrow channel, enclosed by lofty wooded banks.

The following stat. is *Marthalen*. The valley of **Andelfingen** soon begins to open; and the handsome village is visible in the distance to the r., on the precipitous banks of the Thur. The train approaches it by a wide curve, and crosses the Thur above the village, by a suspension bridge, 115' long. It then skirts the river for a short distance and arrives at Andelfingen on the S. side.

The remainder of the route to Winterthur is less interesting, although the scenery is still picturesque. The next stations are *Henggart* and *Hettlingen*. The vine-clad slopes of *Neftenbach*, to the r., produce the best wines of N. Switzerland; among others *Gallenspitz* is particularly esteemed. On approaching Winterthur the broad valley of the *Töss* is entered.

Winterthur, and thence to **Zürich**, see p. 36.

13. Zürich and the Uetliberg.

Hotels. *HÔTEL BAUR AU LAC* (Pl. a), charmingly situated on the bank of the lake, well conducted, with garden, baths, and reading-room adjoining, R. 3—6 fr., B. 1 1/2, D. at 2 o'clock 4 1/2, at 6 o'clock 6, A. 1 fr.; Pension 8 fr. and upwards. *BELLEVUE* (Pl. b) on the lake, opposite the Bauschanze, similar charges, also commanding a fine view. *HÔTEL ZIESING-BAUR* (Pl. c), in the town, more moderate; *SCHWERT* (Pl. d), by the lower bridge, view of the Alps, R. 2—3, B. 1—1 1/4, A. 3/4, L. 1/2 fr.; *ZÜRCHER HOF* (Pl. e), R. 2, L. and A. 1 fr.; *STORCH* (Pl. f), R. from 2, B. 1, A. 1/2 fr.; *FALKE* (Pl. g), between the lake and the post-office, R. 2, B. 1 1/4, A. 1/2 fr.; *SCHWEIZERHOF* (Pl. i), on the r. bank of the Limmat below the second bridge, R. 2, D. 3 fr.; *CONCORDIA*, on the Limmat, not far from the station; *SCHELLER* and *RÖSSLER* near the *Zürcher Hof*; *SCHWARZER ADLER* and *SONNE*, for moderate requirements. Visitors are received at all these hotels in spring and autumn *en pension*. — *PENSION NEPTUN* at Seefeld,



near Zurich, $5\frac{1}{2}$ —6 fr. per day; near it, *WEISSES KREUZ, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, L. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *HÔTEL ET PENSION CYGNE (Pl. h) on the Mühlenbach, well situated, pleasant garden, $6\frac{1}{2}$ fr. a day. — BÜRGLI TERRACE and WEID see below. RINDERKNECHT, at Fluntern, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. E. of Zürich; KAROLINENBURG, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. higher. PALMHOF, at Oberstrass, a little to the N. of the Polytechnic, with view of the valley of the Limmat.

The inn on the *UETLIBERG, a charming point of view, 2 hrs. from Zürich, also affords tolerable accommodation, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A 1 fr.

Restaurants and Cafés. At the hotels *Baur*, *Bellevue*, and *Zürcherhof*. **Safran*, opposite the Rathhaus; *Kronenhalle*, above the *Zürcherhof*; *Café Littéraire*, adjoining the Storch, table d'hôte at 12. 30; *Baugarten*, see below; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Café du Nord* and *Altes Schützenhaus*, near the station. — *Ices* at *Sprüngli's* near the Baur Hôtel and post-office. — *Beer*: *Orsini*, near the Hôtel Baur au Lac; *Brunner*, in the Frau-Münsterplatz; *Gambrinus*, Schofelgasse; at the *Bollerei*, on the quay; *Strohhof*, at the back of St. Peter's; *Tonhalle* (Pl. 20), etc. — Valtellina Wine at the *Vellimerhalle*.

Points of View. In the town, the **Baugarten*, the property of a club, strangers readily admitted. *Tonhalle* (Pl. 20) on the lake, with an open pavilion and *restaurant, where concerts are frequently given. **Garden* (restaurant) at Oberstrass, with open-air theatre. The **Bürgli Terrace* (with Pension) $\frac{1}{2}$ M. on the road to the Uetliberg; the **Weid* on the Käferberg, 3 M. to the N.W. of the town (pension 4—7 fr.); the **Uetliberg* (p. 33), 2 hrs. walk to the S.W. of the town.

Newspapers at the *Museum* (p. 29); strangers introduced by a member are admitted gratis for 1 month, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Baths in the lake (for ladies also) near the Bauschanze, admirably fitted up; bath 15 c., towel etc. 20 c., private room 40 c. Another estab. at the S. end of the town, on the E. bank of the lake. *Warm Baths* (vapour, etc.) at **Stocker's* in the Mühlgarten.

Rowing-boats 40 c. per hour; large boat with awning 1 fr.; each rower 60 c. per hour; ferry to steamer 10 c., luggage 10 c.

Menn's Zooplastic Museum, Stadelhofs-Platz (1 fr.), fine groups of stuffed animals. *Summer Theatre* at Oberstrass, see above. — *Panorama of the Rigi* adjoining the Tonhalle, see p. 31.

Steamboats (see p. 40) start from the Bauschanze (p. 33), the screw-steamers from the Bellevue Hotel. These smaller vessels ply at lower fares along the S. bank only, and do not proceed beyond Richterswyl.

Railway Station (p. 32) at the lower (N.) end of the town, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the steamboat quay. Omnibus 50, each box 20 c.; other omnibuses run every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the Seefeld and Tiefenbrunnen, on the S. side of the town.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 23) opposite the Hôtel Baur; branch-office by the new museum.

Cabs. To or from the station 1—2 pers. 80 c., 3—4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., each box 20 c., in the evening 20 c. extra for the lamps; from 9 p. m. to 6 a. m. double fares. Cabs with fixed charges stand by the Hôtel Baur, the Bellevue, &c.; to Weid 1—2 pers. 3, 3—4 pers. $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — For a two-horse carriage the fare is the same as for 3—4 persons with one horse.

English Church Service in the Chapel of St. Anna (p. 30).

Principal Attractions. When time is limited, proceed from the railway-station through the Bahnhofs-Strasse to the Hôtel Baur au Lac, visit the **Bauschanze*, cross the *Münsterbrücke* and ascend to the **Hohe Promenade*, see the *Polytechnic*, and return by the *Bahnhofs Brücke* to the station (a walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in all).

Zürich (1351'), the Roman *Turicum*, the capital of the Canton, with 21,199 inhab. (3377 Rom. Cath.), or, including the suburbs, 45,000, is situated at the N. end of the lake, on the banks of the green and rapid *Limmat* which divides it into two distinct parts, the '*Grosse Stadt*' on the r., and the '*Kleine*' on the l. bank. On the W. side flows the *Sihl* which unites with the

Limmat immediately below the town. Zürich is the most flourishing manufacturing Swiss town (silk and cotton manufactories; there are 10,000 silk-looms in this canton), and at the same time the literary centre of German Switzerland. Its schools enjoy a high reputation, and have for many centuries sent forth men of distinction, such as Bodmer, Sulzer, Hottinger, Orelli, Gessner, Lavater, Hess, Pestalozzi, Hegner, Horner, Henry Hirzel, Henry Meyer the friend of Goethe, and many others. In 1832 a *College* was founded (200 students, half of whom are medical), and in 1855 a *Polytechnic School*, both under the direction of an excellent staff of professors.

The *Situation* of Zürich is unrivalled. Both banks of the lake are enlivened with villages, orchards, and vineyards, scattered over a highly cultivated country; in the background rise the snow-capped Alps; to the l. is the ridge of the *Glärnisch*, then the perpendicular sides of the *Reiseltstock* (9203'), near it on the r. the *Pfannstock*, farther on, the *Drusberg* (like a winding staircase); next the snow-clad *Bifertenstock* and *Tödi*; in front the *Clariden*, the most W. point of which is the *Kammlistock* (10,607'); between this and the double-peaked *Scheerhorn* is imbedded a vast glacier; then on the N. side of the *Schächenthal* the *Ross-Stock-chain* with grotesquely-formed horns; the broad *Windgelle*; between this and the *Scheerhorn* appears the dark summit of the *Mythen* near Schwyz; above the valley, between the *Kaiserstock* and *Rossberg*, towers the pointed pyramid of the *Bristenstock* near Amstäg on the St. Gotthard-route; then, if the spectator occupies a commanding position, the *Blackenstock* and *Uri-Rothstock*, and a portion of the snow-mountains of the *Engelberger Thal*, appear above the *Albis*. To the right of the *Albis* is the *Uetliberg*, the most N. point of this range, with the hotel on its summit.

As the beauty of its situation is the great attraction of Zürich, a plan is here proposed, which will enable the traveller to visit the finest points and chief objects of interest in the shortest possible time, leaving the selection to his discretion. The *Gross-Münster* (or Cathedral) with its cloisters (see below), the *Town Library* (see below), and the *Armoury* in the old arsenal (p. 33) are near the hotels, and the only objects of particular interest in the town. No one should omit to visit the *Terrace* in front of the Polytechnic, the *Hohe Promenade*, the *Katz*, the *Bauschanze*, and the grounds near the bathing houses on the promenade by the lake, as the views from these several points are charming.

As a *starting point* may be taken the four-arched *Münster-Bridge* (the highest), which commands a pleasant view of the lake and Alps. Close to the bridge on the right bank of the Limmat, is an open vestibule leading to the **Town Library** (Pl. 3). Admission obtained on application at the shop on the r. This building was formerly a church (1479), known as the *Wasserkirche*, from its having once stood in the water. In 1860 it was considerably enlarged, and now contains many valuable MSS.

A letter of *Zwingli* to his wife; *Zwingli's* Greek Bible with Hebrew annotations in his own handwriting; an autograph letter of Henry IV. of France; three autograph Latin letters of the unfortunate *Lady Jane Grey* to Antistes Bullinger; a letter of *Frederick the Great*, dated 1784, to Professor Muller; Portrait of the worthies of Zurich, amongst others of *Zwingli*; a marble bust of Lavater by Dannecker; a marble bust of Pestalozzi by Imhof; eight panes of stained glass of the year 1506. Large *Relief-maps* of a portion of Switzerland, and of the *Engelberger Thal* on a much larger scale, both executed with great care and accuracy, are worthy of note. (Fee 1 fr., for a party 2 fr.)

The same building contains the *Antiquities* belonging to the Antiquarian Society. The principal object of interest is a collection of relics of the ancient Swiss lake-villages.

The steps opposite to the vestibule in front of the Library, lead to the **Gross-Münster** (Pl. 18), erected in the unadorned Romanesque style of the 11th to the 13th cent. In the year 1779 the towers were crowned with helmet-shaped ornaments surmounted by gilded flowers. On the W. tower Charlemagne is seated with gilded crown and sword, in recognition of donations made by him to the church. The choir contains three large stained-glass windows representing Christ, St. Peter, and St. Paul.

On the site of the ancient residence of the canons now stands a school (*Töchterchule*), the ***Cloisters** within the precincts of which date from the commencement of the 13th cent. They have been restored, and the fountain adorned with a statue of Charlemagne.

The **Town Hall** (Pl. 30) near the bridge, on the r. bank opposite to the Schwert hotel, constructed in 1689 in the style of that period, presents nothing worthy of note. Below the bridge, to the l. on the bank of the Limmat, is the new *Fleisch-Halle*, opposite which is the handsome new **Museum** (Pl. 26).

Above the Münster-Brücke, where the Limmat issues from the lake, extends the busy *Sonnen-Quai* on the r. bank. Beyond it, on the Stadelhof-Quai and the See-Strasse (which leads between the Bellevue and the Züricher Hof), is situated the *Tonhalle* (Pl. 20), which contains concert and ball rooms, a restaurant (with an open pavilion in summer), etc. Adjoining it on the l. is *Meyer's Panorama of the Rigi* (adm. 1 fr.) which merits a visit. Here turn to the l., cross the Stadelhofer Platz, which is adorned with a tasteful fountain with figures of children in bronze, and ascend to the ***Hohe Promenade** (Pl. 13), a loftily situated avenue of lime-trees. Beautiful view (morning-light most favourable) from the plateau where the *Monument of Nägeli* (d. 1836) (Pl. 10), an eminent vocal composer, with a bust, was erected '*von den schweizerischen Sängervereinen ihrem Vater Nägeli*'.

From the N. extremity of the Promenade a path, skirting the N. side of the cemetery, leads to the high road to Winterthur, ascending which for a short distance, the traveller reaches the **Cantonal Schools** (Pl. 7) on the l., a handsome edifice, comprising a grammar and a commercial school. Farther on in the same direction, the **Cantonal Hospital** (Pl. 6) on the r., and the adjoining **School of Anatomy** are attained; to the l. on the slope of the hill is an *Asylum* for the blind and dumb (Pl. 4); lower down to the l. the **Hall of Art** (Pl. 21), containing some good modern pictures by Ludwig Hess, Diday, and Koller, and the handsome ***Polytechnic** (Pl. 28), erected

1861—64, the terrace in front of which commands the finest *view of the town. Descending to the l. beyond the Polytechnic, the traveller next reaches the garden of the *Deanery of St. Leonard* (Pfrundhaus, Pl. 22), a large building on the slope of the hill, now an asylum for aged and destitute persons. The garden-terrace, to which the public are admitted, affords a survey of the valley of the Limmat and the railway to Baden. Returning to the road and passing the Pfrundhaus, the traveller takes the first street to the l. and then descends by a flight of steps. The smoking chimneys and confused din intimate that the manufacturing quarter of Zürich is now entered. Among the most remarkable factories may be mentioned that of the engineers *Escher, Wyss, & Co.*, who have constructed most of the steam-boats which navigate the Swiss and Italian lakes, as well as many of those on the Danube and Black Sea. The traveller now reaches the new **Railway Station**, with its handsome portal and spacious interior, by the broad *Bahnhofs-Brücke*, which was completed in 1864.

The long avenue of handsome trees, to the N. of the railway station, skirting the banks of the Limmat, affords a cool and pleasant walk. It terminates in a point of land called the 'Platzspitz' (so named from the former Schützenplatz), which is formed by the junction of the river *Sihl* (generally very shallow in summer) with the Limmat. A flying bridge (5 cent.) crosses to the beer-garden *Drahtschmiedli* on the r. bank of the Limmat, the pleasantest route to the Weid (p. 27). Half-way between the gas-manufactory and the Platzspitz stands the simple monument and bust of the poet *Salomo Gessner* (d. 1788), whose favourite resort was the 'Platzpromenade'.

The *Bahnhofs-Strasse*, a broad new street planted with trees, intersecting the whole of the quarter of the town between the Limmat and the Sihl, leads direct from the railway station to the lake.

Near the centre of the town rises the **Lindenhof** (Pl. 23), situated 115' above the Limmat, once a Celtic settlement, then a Roman station, and subsequently an imperial palace, where in the 9th and 10th cent. a public court of judicature was held. The Gothic *Free-Masons' Lodge* was erected on the S.E. side in 1851.

Descending on the S. side by the street to the r., the traveller arrives at the **Augustine Church** (Pl. 16), used for three hundred years as a magazine, but in 1848 restored to its original use as a Rom. Cath. place of a worship, and now a model of simplicity and good taste. The two *Pictures* over the side altars, 'Christ on the mount of Olives', and 'the Risen Saviour' by *Deschwanden*, are able works; the high altar, pulpit, and organ are also worthy of mention. Adjoining the S. side of the church is the former Augustine monastery. A little farther to the S.E. is **St. Peter's Church** (Pl. 19), of which the excellent *Lavater* (d. 1801) was pastor for 23 years.

To the N.W. of the Roman Cath. church, on the opposite side of the Bahnhofs-strasse, is the old **Cemetery**, adjoining the *Chapel of St. Anna*, in which *English Church Service* is performed during the season. Here rests *Lavater*; an upright stone by the E. wall marks his grave. The remains of *Ebel*, the author of an admirable work on Switzerland (b. 1761 at Züllichau, d. 1830), and *Escher von der Linth*, the constructor of the Escher canal (p. 42), are also interred here.

Crossing the Bahnhofs-Strasse and following the Pelican-Strasse, the traveller arrives at the **Botanical Garden** (Pl. 5), which contains 800 Alpine plants, and busts of De Candolle (d. 1841) and Conrad Gessner (d. 1565), executed in bronze. Here rises a bastion of the old fortress known as the ***Katz**, forming an elevated platform planted with lime-trees, and commanding a splendid view of the town, lake, Alps, and valley of the Limmat.

The *Thalgasse* and *Seegasse* lead to the S. from the Botanical Garden, past the hotels Zum Falken and Baur au Lac, to the lake. The traveller should now proceed through the new grounds of the *Stadtgarten*, past the *Bath-Establishment* (p. 29), to the ***Bauschanze**, a small pentagonal island, surrounded by walls (formerly a bastion), shaded by thick foliage, and connected with the land by a bridge, similar to the Rousseau-Island at Geneva, and commanding a beautiful view of the lake and Alps. The steamboats stop here.

Adjacent to the Münster-bridge, on the l. bank, rises the **Frau-Münster** church (Pl. 17), erected in the 13th cent. and distinguished by its lofty red spire. The **Post-office** (Pl. 29) is immediately beyond it.

A **Collection of Ancient Armour** is exhibited in the gloomy, insignificant Arsenal (Pl. 36), on the S. side of St. Peter's church; it contains battle-axes, armour, flags, and cross-bows, among which is one of the many which claim the distinction of having belonged to Tell. *Zwingli's Battle-axe*, which was taken by the inhabitants of Lucerne in the battle of Kappel (p. 35) was first placed in the arsenal of that city, but at the conclusion of the war in 1847 was transferred hither, together with his sword, coat of mail, and helmet.

The ***Uetliberg** (2864' above the sea-level, 1525' above the Lake of Zürich) (**Hotel* see p. 29; cab in 1½ hr. to Albisgütli, at the foot of the Uetliberg, 2—3 fr.), the most N. point of the Albis range, 6 M. from Zürich, is the finest point of view in the environs. The prospect may be surpassed in grandeur, but not in beauty, by those from heights nearer the Alps. It embraces the lake of Zürich, the valley of the Limmat, the Alpine range from the Sentis to the Jungfrau, the Stockhorn on the lake of Thun, in the foreground the Rigi and Pilatus, and W. the Jura chain from the Chasseral on the Lake of Bienné, to its termination near Aarau, over which appear the summits of some of the Vosges mountains, among others the Ballon; the Feldberg and

Belchen in the Black Forest are also visible, and the volcanic cones of the Hühgau, Hohentwiel, Hohenhöwen, and Hohenstoffeln. On the opposite bank of the Reuss stands the *Benedictine Abbey of Muri*, the front of which is 750' in length; it was secularised by the government of Aargau in 1841, and is now used as a school; by morning light it is most distinctly visible. Baden with its old castle (p. 16) is an equally conspicuous object.

Route to the Uetliberg (2 hrs.). The road leads to the W. through the suburb *Enge*, and where the telegraph wires diverge to the l., it pursues a straight direction (to the l. the *Bürgli*, p. 29). After 1 M. (from the Hotel Baur) it crosses the Sihl by a new bridge, and then turns to the l. in a straight direction towards the mountain (on the summit of which the inn is visible); $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Albisgütli* (inn), where horses (4 fr. to the Uetliberg, 6 fr. there and back) may be procured. Where the road terminates, follow the most frequented path winding upwards through the valley. As the summit is approached, a view of the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Bernese Alps is obtained; 20 min. before the inn is reached, is an inscription to the memory of *Frederick von Dürler* of Zürich, the ascender of the Tödi, who perished here in the winter of 1840. Beautiful Alpine plants are found on the Uetli. A railway to the top, on the same principle as that of the Rigi, is in course of construction.

From the Uetliberg to the Albis-Hochwacht (p. 35), is a delightful walk of 3 hrs., ascending and descending on the Albis-range, and chiefly through wood. The broad path (not easily mistaken) passes the above-mentioned Dürler inscription, and follows the crest of the mountain, affording occasional glimpses of the lake of Zurich. To the l. is the ravine of the Sihl, beyond it the blue lake with its thousand glittering dwellings, to the r. the pretty Türler lake, and farther distant a fertile undulating tract, with the Alps towering in the distance. — *From the Albis Hochwacht to Zug*, see p. 35.

From Zürich to Regensburg. A branch line diverges from the N.E. Swiss railway at Oerlikon (p. 36), and passing stations *Oberglatt* and *Dietsdorf*, conveys the traveller in 1 hr. to the picturesquely situated old town of **Regensburg** (2024') (*Löwe; Krone), on the S.E. spur of the *Lägerungebirg* (p. 17). Fine view from the tower of the old castle; still more extensive from the *Hochwacht* (2828'), 1 hr. farther to the W.

14. From Zürich to Lucerne by Zug.

Comp. Maps, pp. 40, 68.

Railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares to Zug 1 fr. 25, 3 fr., 2 fr. 15 c.; to Lucerne 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 55, 3 fr. 25 c.; return-tickets at reduced rates.

Immediately on leaving the station the train crosses the Sihl, and at stat. *Altstetten* (p. 18) diverges from the Zürich-Olten line. To the l. rises the long *Uetliberg* (see above), which the line skirts in a wide curve. From stat. *Urdorf* a pleasant view of the valley. Near stat. *Birmensdorf* the *Eltenberg* is penetrated by a tunnel $\frac{1}{3}$ M. long. Stations *Bonstetten*, *Hedingen*, and *Affoltern* (Löwe), with picturesquely situated church. To the l.

rises the *Aeugster Berg* (2723'), at the foot of which lie the small *Türler See*, the village of *Aeugst*, and the *Baths of Wengi*. Near Zug the train crosses the *Lorze* and traverses the fertile *Baarer Boden* (p. 48).

Zug, see p. 48. The station is on the N. side of the town. From Zug to the *Rigi*, see R. 18.

Leaving Zug, the train skirts the flat N. bank of the lake (to the S. rises the *Rigi*), again crosses the *Lorze* which descends from the *Lake of Egeri* to the *Lake of Zug*, and recrosses the same river as it emerges from the lake near station *Cham* (Rabe). To the l. a fine view of Zug. Beyond stat. *Rothkreuz* the train enters the valley of the *Reuss*, the r. bank of which it follows. Stat. *Gislikon*, or *Gisikon*. The covered bridge here (1348') was the scene of several sharp skirmishes during the war of the Separate League in 1847. Beyond stat. *Ebikon* the train skirts the small *Rothsee* (1388'), passes through a cutting and tunnel, and crosses the *Reuss* by a long iron bridge. The line now unites with the *Swiss Central* (p. 15), passes under the *Gibraltar* (p. 51), and stops at the station of *Lucerne* on the l. bank of the lake, opposite the principal hotels.

Lucerne, see p. 50.

From *Zürich* to *Zug* over the *Albis* 17½ M. Since the completion of the above railway the diligence has ceased to run. Carriage from the *Albis Inn* in 2¼ hrs., 10–12 fr. (Pedestrians, see below.)

The *Albis* road quits the W. bank of the lake at *Wollishofen* (p. 41), ascends towards the S., and traverses a monotonous plain. Near *Adtischweyl* (1460') it crosses the *Sihl* by a covered wooden bridge, and then winds upwards from *Unter-Albis* to

8½ M. **Ober-Albis** (2602'), a solitary *inn at the highest point of the road. The **Hochwacht* (2887'), with a pavilion, ½ hr. to the S. of the *Albis Inn*, affords a beautiful and extensive prospect, embracing the entire *Lake of Zürich*; to the N. the volcanic heights of *Swabia*; to the W. and S. the *Lake of Zug*, *Rigi*, *Pilatus*, part of the *Lake of Lucerne*, and the *Alps* from the *Sentis* to the *Jungfrau*.

The road descends gradually in long curves, passing the small *Türler See* (on the r.) (2116') to **Hausen** (1978') (**Löwe*), a thriving village with handsome country-houses, near which, on a wooded height to the l. of the road, is *Albisbrunn*, a hydropathic establishment chiefly frequented by French patients (pension 7½ fr.). The next village is **Kappel** (1890'), with the early Gothic church of a suppressed Cistercian monastery, containing some old stained glass. A battle took place here on 11th Oct., 1531, between the Rom. Cath. cantons united with *Lucerne*, and the reformers of *Zürich*, amongst whom was *Zwingli*. A metal plate inserted in the rock, and bearing a German and Latin inscription, on the road near *Kappel*, indicates the spot where a soldier of *Unterwalden* found *Zwingli* wounded and, without knowing him, pierced him with his sword for refusing to invoke the *Virgin* and *Saints*. Near *Baar* (p. 48), 2 M. from *Zug*, the roads from the *Albis* and *Horgen* unite.

9 M. **Zug**, see p. 48. — As far as *Baar*, pedestrians may always avoid the high road and follow pleasant side-paths, which are easily found. The walk from *Zürich* by the *Uetli*, *Albis-Hochwacht*, *Hausen*, and *Kappel*, to *Zug* will then occupy about 8 hrs. (comp. p. 34).

15. From Zürich to Friedrichshafen and Lindau by Romanshorn.

Comp. Maps. pp. 10, 20, 22.

Railway to Romanshorn in 3 hrs.; fares 8 fr. 75, 6 fr. 10, 4 fr. 35 c. — *Steamboat* to Friedrichshafen in 1 hr.; fare 36 or 24 kr.; to Lindau in 1½ hr.; fare 1 fl. 6 kr. or 42 kr.; see p. 22.

The line crosses the *Sihl*, ascends in a wide curve, crosses the *Limmat* by an iron bridge, and passes under the *Käferberg* by a tunnel 1020 yds. in length. Between stat. *Oerlikon* (Löwe) and *Wallisellen* (Linde) it crosses the *Glatt*. To the S. the line to *Rapperschwil* diverges, see p. 43. Next stations *Effretikon* and *Kemphal*. Near Winterthur the *Töss* is crossed. On a hill to the E. the ruins of *Hoch-Wülflingen*.

Winterthur (1447') (**Gold. Löwe*; **Krone*; **Adler*, nearest the station, R. 1½, B. 1 fr.; restaurants at the *Café Ritter*, the *Casino*, and the *Rail. Station*) on the *Eulach*, is an industrial and wealthy town with 9404 inhab. (974 Rom. Cath.). The town displayed a devoted attachment to Austria in ancient times. Independence was accorded to it in 1417, but this distinction it voluntarily resigned in 1442, and became once more subject to Austria. Since 1467 it has belonged to Zürich. The new *Town Hall* was designed by Prof. Semper. The large School (adorned with statues of Zwingli, Gessner, Pestalozzi, and Sulzer) (1840), on the Promenade, contains a few small Roman antiquities found near Ober-Winterthur (*Vitodurum*). Excellent wine is grown in the neighbourhood, the best at *Neftenbach* (p. 28). — The ancient castle of *Kyburg*, 4½ M. S. of Winterthur, commands a fine view, and contains a collection of ancient pictures.

The Schaffhausen-St. Gall and Zürich-Romanshorn lines intersect at Winterthur. The latter traverses the green and fertile canton of Thurgau. Next stations *Wiesendangen* and *Istikon*.

Frauenfeld (1374') (**Falke*), capital of the Canton of Thurgau, with 5138 inhab. (1079 Rom. Cath.), on the *Murg*, possesses numerous cotton-mills. Barracks opposite the station. The handsome old castle on its ivy-clad crag is said to have been built by a Count von Kyburg in the 11th cent.

Next stat. *Felten*. Near stat. *Mülheim* the line crosses the Thur by a covered wooden bridge.

From Mülheim to Constance diligence once daily in 2 hrs. Near *Waldi*, at a little distance E. of the road, is a belvedere on the *Hohenrain* (2044'), commanding a magnificent view.

Stations *Münstetten* and *Weinfelden* (1463') (diligence daily to Constance in 2 hrs.). *Schloss Weinfelden* (1850') rises on a vine-clad hill to the E. Next stations *Birglen*, *Sutgen*, *Auriswyl*, and **Romanshorn** (1322') (*Hôtel Baden* or *Römerhorn*), situated on a peninsula on the Lake of Constance, with a good

harbour, on which the station is situated. The trains correspond with the steamboats. *Lake of Constance* and *Friedrichshafen*, see p. 23.

16. From Zürich to Lindau by St. Gallen and Rorschach.

Comp. Maps, pp. 20, 22.

Railway from Winterthur to Rorschach in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 10 fr. 65, 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 35 c. — *Steamboat* from Rorschach to Lindau in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., fares 48 or 32 kr.; see p. 22. This route is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. longer than the preceding (R. 15).

From Zürich to *Winterthur* (in 1 hr.) see p. 36. The St. Gallen railway traverses a district not remarkable for beauty, consisting chiefly of meadow-land, with wooded hills on either side. The Churfirsten mountains gradually become visible to the S., and the mountains of Appenzell to the S.E. Numerous stations, first *Rätterschen*, and next *Elgg*, beyond which rises *Schloss Elgg*. Then *Audorf*, *Eschlikon*, *Sirnach*, and **Wyl** (1936') (*Schönthal*, or *Post*), a town with several monasteries. The station commands a pleasing view of the Senti and its neighbour mountains.

The line crosses the *Thur* by an iron bridge near the old castle of stat. *Schwarzenbach*. Stat. *Ober-Uzwyl* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the hydropathic estab. of *Buchenthal*. **Flawyl** (2021') (**Rössli*) is a large manufacturing village. The *Glatt* is crossed. Stations *Gossau*, *Winkeln*, *Bruggen*.

From *Winkeln* post-omnibus 12 times daily, passing the *Heinrichsbad* (*Curhaus, with chalybeate springs, whey-cure, etc.), in 35 min. to **Herisau** (2549') (*Löwe*), a small town with extensive muslin manufactories and a venerable clock-tower of the 7th cent. — From Herisau via *Hundwil* to *Teufen* (p. 279) diligence once daily in $2\frac{1}{3}$ hrs.; via *St. Peterzell* and *Lichtensteig* to *Wattwil* in the Toggenburg (p. 290) twice daily in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; via *Urnäsch* and *Gonten* to *Appenzell* (p. 278) once daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The handsome iron *Bridge (10 min. by rail. from St. Gallen), which spans the deep valley of the *Sitter* near Bruggen, is 200 yds. long, and 230' above the level of the river. To the l., a little lower down the stream is the *Kräzernbrücke*, constructed in 1810, once regarded as a triumph of engineering skill.

St. Gallen (2165'). *HECHT, good cuisine; *LÖWE, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 3, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *HIRSCH; *LINDE; *SCHIFF, OCHSE, and BÄR, moderate. Restaurants at the *Löchlbad*, near the Löwe, the *Café National* and *Trischli's*. Bats of every kind at *Dr. Seitz's* establishment 'im Paradies'. *Telegraph Station* at the post-office.

St. Gallen, or *St. Gall*, one of the most loftily situated towns in Europe, the capital of the canton, and since 1846 an episcopal residence, with 16,676 inhab. (5957 Rom. Cath.), is one of the most important manufacturing towns in Switzerland. The embroidery of cotton goods is one of its specialties.

The once celebrated *Benedictine Abbey*, founded in the 7th cent. by St. Gallus, a Scotch monk, and suppressed in 1805, was one of the most important seats of learning in Europe from the 8th to the 10th century. The *Library* contains many re-

markable and valuable MSS. (e. g. a *Nibelungenlied* of the 13th cent.). Of the manuscripts mentioned in a catalogue of the year 823 about 400 are still extant.

The *Abbey Church* (Rom. Cath.), rebuilt in 1755 in the Italian style, is adorned with good frescoes on the ceiling. The Prot. Church of *St. Lawrence*, to the N. of the abbey-church, has been restored, and partly rebuilt (1850—1854) in the Gothic style.

The *Town Hall* bears an inscription to the effect that 'the glory of God and the public weal shall find protection in this house'. The adjoining *Literary Museum* is well supplied with newspapers. *Schöll's Cabinet of Reliefs*, comprising one of the Sentis, 90 sq. ft., is worthy of a visit.

The spacious *School House* at the E. end of the town, on the road to Rorschach, contains the *Natural History Museum*, the *Town Library*, rich in MSS. of the time of the Reformation, and the *Kunstverein*.

The *Arsenal*, the *Deaf and Dumb* and *Orphan Asylums*, the *Penitentiary*, *Hospital*, and *Reformatory* may also be visited.

Excursions. *Trogen, Gais, Appenzell, Weissbad*, see R. 65. One-horse carr. from St. Gall to these places and back 12 fr., a pleasant excursion for one day. Diligence and omnibus to Appenzell see p. 279. — **Freudenburg*, **Voglisegg*, *Frölichsegg*, see R. 65. — The *Kurzegg* inn on the road to Voglisegg commands a fine view of the Lake of Constance. Near it is the nursery of *Notkersegg*. — The *Rosenberg* with the *Kurzenburg*, a Deaf and Dumb Institution (view towards the S.W.); walk along the hill to the inn of **St. Peter and St. Paul* (2628'), fine view. — Across the pastures to the *Bernegg* (inn); view of the Sentis. — *Bruggen* and the handsome bridge over the Sitter (p. 37), by railway in 8 min.

Between St. Gallen and Rorschach, a distance of 9 M., the line descends 850', and great difficulties were encountered in its construction. On leaving St. Gallen the train passes through a long cutting (on the r. the *Cantonal School*, on the l. the *Prison*), and enters the wild valley of the *Steinach*, the banks of which are composed of the alluvial deposit of the river. Embankments and cuttings are traversed in rapid succession. The Lake of Constance is frequently visible almost in its entire length, and Friedrichshafen is conspicuous on its N. bank. Stat. *St. Fiden*.

Near stat. *Mörschryt* the line enters the valley of the *Goldach*, and crosses this stream by a five-arched stone bridge, 85' high. The district between this and *Rorschach* is very fertile. There are two stations at Rorschach, the first of which is 1½ M. from the town, while the terminus is at the harbour.

Rorschach (1312'). **SIEHOF*, on the lake, R. 2½—3, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; **ANKER*; **HIRSCH*, moderate; **SCHIEF*; *KRONE* or *POST*; **GRÜNER BAUM*, R. 2½, B. 1 fr.; *ZUR TÖGGENBURG*; *ROSSELY*; *ZUR LIGLI*. — **Café Seehof*, with garden on the lake; **Raut. Restaurant*. — Private apartments reasonable. The wines of *Rheinthal*, *Schaffhausen*, and *Wendthur* are the best in N. Switzerland. — *Telegraph Office* at the harbour. — **Lake Baths* on the W. side of the town. 30c.

Rorschach, an important-looking town, with 3492 inhab. (1017

Prot.), carries on a considerable traffic in grain with Swabia and Bavaria.

Excursions. Above Rorschach rises the ancient abbey of *Marienberg*, with beautiful cloisters, now used as a school. The view from the *Rorschacher Berg*, the green and fruitful hill which rises behind the town, embraces the entire Lake of Constance, with the Vorarlberg mountains and the Alps of the Grisons; its summit, the **Rossbühl*, may be reached in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Rorschach. The whole hill-country is intersected by roads, which afford a great variety of pleasant walks. The **Castle of St. Anna**, or **Rorschacher Schloss**, once the seat of the Barons of Rorschach who became extinct in 1449, and afterwards the property of the Abbots of St. Gallen, is now occupied by peasants. Fine view from the upper rooms. The path to it turns to the r. below the Marienberg, and, beyond the bridge, to the l.; then by the next turning to the l., where the path divides among the trees, the hill is ascended. — The *Martinstobel* and *Möttelischloss*, with the help of the railway, form a pleasant excursion of 3 hrs.; by the St. Gallen railway to stat. *St. Fiden* (see above). Below the station the traveller takes the carriage-road to *Neudorf* (brewery on the l.), and descends by the high-road to the point where the road to Heiden diverges to the r. The latter descends to the **Martinstobel*, the gorge of the *Goldach*, which is spanned by a wooden bridge, 116' long, 102' high, constructed in 1468, the oldest bridge of the kind in E. Switzerland. Here at the commencement of the 10th cent. the monk Notker composed his '*Media vita in morte sumus*', upon seeing a man accidentally killed. Beyond the bridge the road which ascends to the l., across the debris of a landslide which took place in 1845, should be taken to *Unteregggen* (Schäfer), and thence the Goldach road descended as far as the *Möttelischloss*, the château on a green eminence to the r. This was formerly the seat of the Barons of Sulzburg, of whom it was purchased by the opulent *Mötteli* of St. Gallen, and after passing through various vicissitudes, it has now fallen almost into a ruined condition. A foot-path leads direct to the castle. The *view from the new platform on the top (gratuity) is one of the finest on the lake. Agreeable walk back to Rorschach through the *Wiholz*; 1 hr. — To *Tübach* surrounded by fruit-trees, and the *Castle of Steinach* about 1 hr. — **Wienachter Eck*, *Heiden*, see p. 276, *Rheineck*, *Thal*, *Weinburg* (castle of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen), the **Steinerne Tisch* (stone table), see p. 281. — To the **Meldegg*, a rocky prominence at the angle of the Rhine valley, commanding a charming view of the valley and the lake. The route is by a good road via *Rheineck* and *Walzenhausen* to (9 M.) the monastery of *Grimmenstein*, whence the Meldegg is reached by a footpath to the l. in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Inn on the top open in summer only. This point may also be reached from St. Margarethen (p. 281) in 1 hr.

At **Horn** (on the lake, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. N.W.; railway, see p. 25), there is an extensive Pension and Bath-estab., R. 1—6 fr., B. 85 c., D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr., A. 40, whey 70, cold bath 45 c., warm or shower bath 70 c., Pension 25 fr. per week. Visitors are also received at the château near the baths, to the l. of the road. Bath-physician Dr. Tobler, a well known Oriental traveller. No shady walks in the vicinity.

To Lindau by steamer ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., fare 48 or 42 kr.), comp p. 20. To the S.E. *Bregenz* (p. 354) is visible, situated at the foot of picturesque mountains, with the Rhaticon chain in the background; on the W side of the valley of the Rhine rise the Appenzell Mts. and the Sentsis.

Lindau (**Bayrischer Hof*, R. 1 fl., B. 30, A. 24 kr.; **Krone*, moderate; *Deutsches Haus* and *Reutemann* on the lake; **Helvetia*, moderate; *Gärtchen auf der Mauer*, a pension on the mainland; *Schützengarten*, a restaurant with view; *Railway Restaurant*), the terminus of the Bavarian S.W. Railway (express to Augsburg

43 $\frac{3}{4}$, to Munich 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), formerly an imperial town and fortress, and a thriving commercial place in the middle ages, lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, which is connected with the mainland by a railway-embankment and a wooden bridge, 356 yds. long. Lindau is said to have been the site of an ancient Roman fort, to which the venerable tower near the bridge perhaps belonged. Monument to King Max II. (d. 1864) at the harbour, in bronze, designed by Halbig. At the end of the S. pier, on a granite pedestal 33 ft. in height, is placed a lion in marble 20 ft. in height, also by Halbig. The *Lighthouse* on the N. pier commands a fine view from the top (adm. 12 kr.).

Excursions. Pleasant walk along the bank of the lake towards the W. (to the l. after crossing the railway embankment), passing the villas of *Lotzbeck* (pretty park), *Giebelbach*, *Lingg* (adorned with *frescoes by Naue), and others to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schachenbad*, charmingly situated on the lake, and the $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Lindenhof* (or Villa Gruber), with its beautiful grounds and hothouses (admission Tuesd. and Frid. gratis, at other times 30 kr.; closed on Sund.). About 1 M. farther is the château of *Alcind.* — Beautiful view from the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Hoierberg**, reached by a path by the side of the railway, or by the road by *Aeschach* (Schlatte) to the village of *Hoiren*, at the foot of the vine-clad hill. Two inns and a belvedere on the top. — Railway via *Lochau* to *Bregenz*, see p. 354.

17. From Zürich to Coire. Lakes of Zürich and Wallenstadt.

Comp. Map, p. 276.

Railway by Wallisellen, Rapperschwyl, Wesen, and Sargans in 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ —4 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; fares 14 fr. 70, 8 fr. 90 c., 6 fr. 5 c. — The railway does not approach the lake of Zürich till Rapperschwyl is reached. It is therefore far preferable to take the

Steamboat to Rapperschwyl in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ —2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fares 2 fr. 10, or 1 fr. 20 c.; or to Schmerikon, at the upper extremity of the lake, in 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., fare 2 fr. 65 c. or 2 fr. Return-tickets, available for the day of issue, at a fare and a half; landing and embarking in small boats without additional charge. — Rapperschwyl and Schmerikon are both railway-stations.

The **Lake of Zürich** (1341'), 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad at its widest part (between Stäfa and Richterswyl), is fed by the *Linth* and drained by the *Limmat*. Its scenery, though with slight pretensions to grandeur, is scarcely equalled in beauty by any other lake. The banks rise in gentle slopes, at the base of which are meadows and arable land; above these is a belt of vineyards and orchards, and on the E. side forests crown the summits of the hills, here about 2700' high. The two banks of the lake are sometimes not unaptly termed the suburbs of the town of Zürich, so thickly are they sprinkled for a long distance with houses, villages, and large manufactories. In the background the snow-clad Alps (see p. 30) bound the landscape, adding to its pastoral loveliness a little of their imposing majesty.

The *Steamboat*, soon after starting, passes (on the l.) *Neumünster* (1453'), a suburb of Zürich, with its picturesque church on the hill. It now directs its course towards the W. bank, to





Bändlikon (except for the two routes along the E. bank), in the parish of *Kilchberg*, which stands above it, on the hills which bound the bank. On the r. is *Wollishofen*, on the l. *Zollikon* (p. 31), on the hill, with its pointed steeple. The boat now steams along the S. bank; above *Rüschlikon* the white buildings of *Nidelbad* (beautiful view); opposite, on the r. bank, *Küsnacht* (**Sonne*), not to be confounded with the village of that name on the Lake of Lucerne (p. 50). The next place on the N. bank is *Erlenbach*; on the S., **Thalwyl** (*Krone*, on the lake; **Adler*), charmingly situated. Beautiful *view of the lake from the neighbourhood of the church, or still better from the gallery of the tower; one of the most delightful of the short excursions from Zürich. Between Thalwyl and *Herrliberg*, the next village on the N. bank, is the deepest part of the lake (476'). *Oberrieden* is the next place on the S. bank; the boat then stops at the important looking village of

Horgen (1394') (**Meierhof*, on the lake, with garden, R. 2, B. 1, L. and A. 1 fr., pension 5—6 fr.; *Schwan*; *Löwe*; *Krauss*, a hôtel garni), with handsome houses chiefly belonging to the silk manufacturers (5199 inhab.). The place is well adapted for a prolonged stay. Horgen is a station on the lake-route (see R. 18) from Zürich to the Rigi and Lucerne. The sanitary establishment of **Bokken* (pension 5 fr.), 1½ hr. above the village, commands a fine view. The *Zimmerberg*, p. 46.

The picturesque wooded peninsula of *Au* projects into the lake on the S. bank (**Leuthold's Hôtel*, 160 ft. above the lake, pension 5 fr.). Opposite, on the N. bank, is the considerable village of **Meilen** (*Löwe*; *Sonne*); next *Obermeilen*; then *Uetikon* and *Männedorf*. Behind the latter rises the *Pfannenstiel* (2798'). To the E., in the distant background, rises the *Speer* (p. 45); to the r. the mountains of Glarus; to the l. of the *Speer* the *Sentis* (p. 280); more to the N. the mountains of Toggenburg; to the r., above the lake, the forest-clad *Hohe Rhonen* (4042'). The next places on the S. bank are the important villages of

Wädenswyl (**Engel*, opposite the quay; diligence to Zug three times daily in 3 hrs.; to Einsiedeln in 2½ hrs., comp. p. 296), the largest on the lake (6049 inhab.), and **Richterswyl** (*Drei Könige* or *Post*; **Engel*) (3557 inhab.), where the pilgrims to Einsiedeln (9 M., see R. 72) disembark.

Excursion to the whey-cure sanitary establishment (1¼ hr.) *Hütten* (2428'), commanding a fine view to the N. as far as the Jura, Vosges, and Black Forest; thence to the summit of the (1½ hr.) ***Gottschallenberg** (3743'), the W. prolongation of the *Hohe Rhonen* (see above), which affords a fine survey of the Alps, with the pretty *Egeri-See* (p. 300) at the foot of the mountain on the S. side. It will repay the traveller to make this excursion even from Zürich. In returning follow the crest of the *Gottschallenberg* as far as (1½ hr.) *Mangeli*, and proceed by the monastery of *Gubel* to (1½ hr.) *Menzingen*; then either by *Schönbrunn* (p. 49) to (4½ M.) *Zug* (p. 48), or cross the *Sihl* (p. 46) to (7½ M.) *Horgen*, and return to Zürich by steamer.

The steamer now steers N. to Stäfa on the opposite bank. This is the widest part of the lake. Beautiful retrospect of Wädenswyl and Richterswyl. **Stäfa** (*Sonne; Löwe*), the largest village on the N. bank (3836 inhab.), is noted for the active part which it takes in all national movements.

From Stäfa the boat steers along the N. bank. Stations *Kehlhof*, *Uerikon*, *Schirmensee* (Rössli). Before Rapperschwyl is reached, the small flat islands of *Lützelau* and *Ufnau* become visible to the r., in front of the wooded heights of the Etzel (p. 297). Ufnau, the property of the abbey of Einsiedeln, contains a farmhouse, and a church and chapel consecrated in 1441. *Ulrich von Hutten*, one of the most violent of the early reformers, and one of the boldest and most independent men of his time, sought refuge here when pursued by the Inquisition in 1523, and died 15 days after his arrival, at the age of 36. His remains repose in the little churchyard, but the exact spot is unknown.

Rapperschwyl (**Schwan*, on the lake, R. 1½, B. 1, L. and A. ¾ fr.; *Poste*, at the station, with restaurant, R. 1—2, D. 2½, B. 1, A. ½ fr.; **Freihof*, in the town; *Hôtel du Lac*, on the lake), a picturesquely situated town with 2574 inhab. (848 Prot.), possesses an ancient *Schloss* and *Church* (sacred vessels worthy of inspection), and a *Capuchin Monastery*, between which rises an eminence, shaded by lime-trees and commanding beautiful views. The old castle, restored by Count Plater in 1871, contains the *Polish National Museum*, an interesting collection of antiquities, coins, autographs, etc. (admission gratis). Fine view from the tower.

The conspicuous *Bridge* across the lake, originally constructed in 1350, re-erected in 1819, is supported by 180 pillars of oak and is nearly 1 M. in length. Below the bridge, near the S. bank, a *Column* was erected in 1873 to mark the spot where the boundaries of the cantons of Zürich, Schwyz, and St. Gallen meet. (From Rapperschwyl by the Etzel to Einsiedeln, see R. 72.)

The upper end of the lake is less smiling, but far more imposing than the lower. The mountains of St. Gall, Glarus, and Schwyz form the background. The steamer passes through the bridge and steers in a S. direction to *Attendorf*, on the l. bank in the canton of Schwyz. It then follows the S. bank, stops at the large village of **Lachen** (*Bär; Ochse*), and at the small *Baths of Nuolen*, and finally directs its course to **Schmerikon** (**Rössli; Seehof; Adler*) on the N. bank, at the upper end of the lake, not far from the marshy influx of the Linth Canal (p. 44). Railway to Wesen (Glarus) and Coire see p. 44.

From *Lachen to Glarus* by the picturesque **Waggithal**, a charming excursion (to Richisau 8 hrs., thence to Glarus 4 hrs.). The high-road leads by *Golgenen* to (5 M.) *Schönen*, on the l. bank of the deep channel of the *Aa*, where the Waggithal is entered to the l. A carriage-road then

leads to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vorder-Wäggithal* (2428'), pleasantly situated in a green dale, beyond which it traverses a narrow ravine between the *Grosse Auberg* (5584') on the r. and the *Gugelberg* (3779') on the l., and reaches ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hinter-Wäggithal*, or *Innerthal* (2802'). About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther there is a new Inn with baths. The road terminates here. From this point to the Klönthal a guide should be taken. From the bridge the path ascends to the r., passing the *Aaberli* and the *Ober-Alp* (5138'), to the top of the pass (5151'), and then descends past several chalets, until the whey-cure establishment of *Richisau* becomes visible far below. The path now descends the mountain-slope to the r. From Richisau to Glarus see pp. 302, 303.

The *Railway Route* from Zürich to Rapperschwyl is less attractive than the steamboat journey, but thence to Coire it passes through very picturesque scenery. From Zürich to *Wallisellen* see p. 36. The Coire railway diverges here to the S.E. from the Winterthur line, but travellers from Zürich do not change carriages. All the trains convey goods as well as passengers. The refreshment-rooms at the stations are generally indifferent. Beyond Wallisellen the line traverses a flat district, not far from the r. bank of the *Glatt*, which flows from the *Greifensee* (1440') ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, 1 M. wide, not visible from the line). Stations *Dübendorf*, *Schwerzenbach*, *Nänikon*. Then stat. *Uster*; on the r. is the church with its tapering spire, and the loftily situated old castle with its massive central tower, where a court of justice, a jail, and an inn are now established. In the neighbourhood are several large cotton-mills, driven by the *Aa*, a brook near the railway. Next stat. *Aathal*, near which is the *Lake of Pfäffikon* (1775'), not visible from the railway. The Alps of Glarus and Schwyz form the background to the S. Between stat. *Wetzikon* (diligence to *Hinwyl* at the N.W. foot of the Bachtel, see below, twice daily in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fare 45 c.) and *Bubikon* the line attains its highest level, and then descends rapidly. To the l. the *Bachtel*, with an inn at the top. Next stat. *Rüti*.

The *Bachtel* (3671') (Inn, tolerable), a hill to the N.E. of Rüti, commands a pleasing view to the N.W. over the district of Uster sprinkled with manufactories, the Lakes of Greifen and Pfäffikon, N.W. the Lake of Zurich from Wädenswyl to the Linth Canal, the valley of the Linth as far as the bridge of Mollis, and the Alps from the Sentis to the Bernese Oberland. Consult *Keller's Panorama*, to be seen at the inn. Diligence twice a day in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Rüti to *Wald*, at the S.E. foot of the Bachtel, whence the summit is easily reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The train descends, chiefly through wood. As it approaches the picturesque village of *Jona* (which adjoins Rapperschwyl), an extensive view to the l. of the Alps of Schwyz, with the Mürtschenstock, Schänisberg, Speer, and finally the Sentis, unfolds itself.

Rapperschwyl, see p. 42. The station on the lake near the long bridge and steamboat-pier, is a terminus, from which the train backs out on its departure. As far as Wesen a seat on the

r. should be selected. The line crosses the *Jonen-Fluss*, passes the nunnery of *Wurmspach* on the r., and approaches the bank of the Lake of Zürich near stat. *Bollingen*. Extensive quarries of sandstone near the lake. The Mürtchenstock towers above the wooded heights near the lake (*Untere Buchberg*, see below), and on the r. are the *Frohnalpstock* and the *Schild*, near Glarus. As far as *Schmerikon* (p. 42. station on the lake) the line runs close by the lake, and on reaching its upper end enters the wide valley through which the Linth Canal flows. To the r., on a spur of the *Untere Buchberg* (2001'), round which the canal winds, stands the ancient castle of *Grynnau*, with a frowning square tower, situated in the canton of Schwyz. Stat. *Uznach* (1378') (*Falke*) is a manufacturing village, situated to the l. on an eminence, surmounted by the church. (Diligence to *Brunnen* by *Lachen* and *Einsiedeln* twice daily in 7¼ hrs., comp. R. 72; to *Wattwil* in the Toggenburg four times daily in 2¼ hrs., p. 290). To the l. on the height the monastery of *Sion*. The two villages of *Kaltbrunn* on the l. and *Benken* on the r. have the next station in common. The isolated range of wooded hills here skirted by the railroad and the Linth Canal is the *Obere Buchberg* (2021'). Near stat. *Schönis* (1450') (*Gmür), a manufacturing village, the ancient frontier of Rhetia, some sharp skirmishes took place between the French and the Austrians in 1799.

The line now approaches the *Linth Canal* which runs parallel with the high road and the railway, at the foot of the *Schöniser Berg*; to the r. a beautiful view of the Valley of Glarus with its snow mountains.

The *Linth Canal*. The *Linth* descends from the valley of Glarus often with such violence as to carry fragments of rock and deposit of all kinds along with it. In process of time this deposit so completely filled the bed of the river, that the entire plain between the lakes of Wallenstadt and Zürich was inundated, and a once fertile district converted into a dismal swamp, from which the inhabitants were at length driven by malaria. In 1807, in consequence of the exertions of *Conrad Escher*, an inhabitant of Zürich, the Diet ordered that the lower part of the Linth should be converted into a canal, and conducted into the Lake of Wallenstadt, and that a new canal (the *Escher Canal*) should be constructed to drain the latter lake into the Lake of Zürich; or rather that the *Maag*, an outlet of the Lake of Wallenstadt, which formerly flowed into the Linth, should also be converted into a canal. Under Escher's direction the works were begun the same year, but not completed until 1822. The total cost was 1,500,000 fr., but the proposed object has been perfectly attained; the land is again under cultivation and thickly peopled. The Government conferred on Escher and his descendants the title of *Von der Linth* (p. 30).

Opposite, on the l. bank of the Linth Canal, is the '*Linth Colonie*', originally a colony of poor people from the canton of Glarus, whose occupation was to keep clear the bed of the river before the construction of the canal. Beyond stat. *Ziegelbrücke* the train passes through a short tunnel. To the r. tower the *Wiggis* and the *Glärnisch* (p. 302). The railway, the canal,

and the high road wind round the *Biberlikopf* (1896'), the extreme spur of the Schäniser Berg, which commands a fine view of the entire Lake of Wallenstadt and the Linth-Thal up to Nettstall and down to the Buchberg. The station of Wesen (passengers for Glarus change carriages, R. 70) is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the village and the Lake of Wallenstadt.

Wesen (**Rail. Restaurant*; **Zum Speer*, at the station, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. and A. $1\frac{1}{2}$, pension 5 fr.; **Schwert*, prettily situated on the lake, R. 2 fr.; both of these with fine view; *Sonne*, *Rössli*, and *Adler*, unpretending; several others in the 'Fly', the side of the village next the lake), lies in a sheltered situation at the W. end of the Wallensee, and rejoices in an almost southern vegetation.

The **Speer* (6417') is ascended from Wesen in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide unnecessary, finger-posts at doubtful points). At the church turn to the l. (to the r. to Amden, see below), and ascend for the first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. over rough breccia pavement (pleasant retrospects of the lake). Then a steep ascent through woods and meadows; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Mattalp*; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Ober-Käsern Alp* (**Inn Zum hohen Speer*). Thence to the summit a steep ascent of 1 hr. more. Beautiful view, especially towards the E. and N.E. — From *Nesslau* the *Speer* may also be easily ascended in $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 hrs. (descent $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.).

From (1 hr.) **Ammon**, or *Amden* (2874') (*Rössli*) to *Stein* in the Toggenburg (p. 290) a pleasant walk of 5 hrs. over the *Amdener Berg* (5056'), commanding a succession of beautiful views. Carriage-road from Wesen to *Amden* in course of construction.

The **Lake of Wallenstadt**, or *Wallensee* (1394'). 12 M. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, and 400—500' deep, is scarcely inferior to the Lake of Lucerne in mountainous grandeur. The N. bank consists of almost perpendicular precipices from 2000' to 3000' high; on the N.E. rise the barren peaks of the *Sieben Churfürsten* (*Leistkamm* 6890', *Selun* 7241', *Frümsel* 7434', *Brisi* 7477', *Zustoll* 7336', *Scheibentoll* 7556', *Hinterruck* 7523'). The *Bayerbach* (1300'), the *Serenbach* (1650'), high above which lies the village of *Ammon* or *Amden* (see above), and other cataracts precipitate themselves over the cliffs, but are generally dry towards the end of summer. One solitary village, *Quinten*, has found a nook for itself on the N. bank.

On the S. bank (of which the railway-traveller obtains no general view) the precipitous rocks are pierced by nine tunnels. A tolerable footpath runs along this bank of the lake, occasionally parallel with the railway, the first part of which (to *Mühlethal*, before reaching stat. *Mühlehorn*, see below) is the worst. At the mouth of several of the small torrents which descend from the *Mürtschenstock* (8012'), several small hamlets have established themselves (see below). The names of the hamlets *Primisch* (prima), *Gunz* (secunda), *Terzen* (2172'), *Quarten* (1817'), and the above-mentioned *Quinten*, as well as the designation of the whole district, *Gaster* (*Castra Rhaetica*), recal the ancient stations of the cohorts of a Roman legion.

Beyond Wesen the train crosses the Linth Canal by an iron

bridge. The line to Glarus diverges to the r., see R. 70. The Coire line traverses the broad valley, crosses the *Escher Canal* (p. 291) near its issue from the Lake of Wallenstadt, and then passes through two tunnels with apertures in the l. side, towards the lake. Beyond them the *Bayerbach* waterfall is seen on the opposite bank of the lake, and the village of *Ammon* on the hill above; then the falls of the *Serenbach*, which after rain have a considerable volume, but sometimes disappear in summer. Four more tunnels now follow in rapid succession (the first with apertures on the lake side); between them are obtained pleasant glimpses of the lake, the waterfalls, and the precipices to the l.

Stat. **Mühlehorn** (*Tellsplatte*; **Seegarten*, on the lake; boat across the lake to the waterfalls and to Wesen 2 fr.). To the r. above the valley, the *Mürtschenstock* is visible.

From *Mühlehorn* to *Mollis* (8½ M.), an interesting walk. The road leads over the *Kerenzer Berg*, by (3 M.) *Obstaliden* (2237') (**Hirsch*, Stern), and (1½ M.) *Fitzbach* (2336'), a village near the highest part of the route. The view embraces the entire Wallensee, the mountains of the Seezthal, the valley of the Linth Canal, as far as the Lake of Zurich, bounded on the l. by the *Hirzli* (5492'), and the valleys of Glarus with the Wiggis and Glärnisch. Near (3 M.) *Beglingen* a glimpse of the snow-fields of the Tödi. The road then descends in windings, which may be cut off by a rough footpath, to (1 M.) *Mollis* (p. 291).

Two more tunnels; then stat. **Murg** (*Rössli*; *Schiffli*), on the lake, at the mouth of the *Murgthal*. The best view of the lake is obtained hence; those who desire to spend a few hours on its banks may alight here and go on by a later train.

The *Murgthal* and the three *Murgseen* (3½ hrs. from Murg) are worthy of a visit. The path up the valley affords a fine retrospect of the lake, the village of Quinten, and the precipitous Churfürsten in the background. Picturesque waterfall where the Murg issues from the second lake (the highest 5981'). — The traveller may then proceed over the *Widderstein-Furkel* (6608') and through the *Mühlebachthal* to *Engi* in the *Sernfthal* (R. 75), 6 hrs. from Murg, a picturesque route.

Beyond Murg another tunnel. On the opposite bank tower the highest peaks of the *Churfürsten* (p. 45). Station *Unterzerzen*; the village among pastures to the r., with the red-capped tower, is *Quarten* (1817'). Another tunnel. The E. end of the lake is now reached, and the *Seez-Canal* is crossed by an iron bridge.

Wallenstadt (1394') (*Adler*, on the lake, R. 1½, B. 1, pension 5 fr.; *Hirsch*, in the town; *Zum Churfürsten*, at the station, moderate, fine view, good beer) lies near the E. bank of the lake. Looking back on the l. side, a view is obtained of the whole lake to its W. end near Wesen, and of the horns of the *Mürtschenstock* towering above the mountains on the S. bank.

- *Excursion* (with guide) from Wallenstadt in 2 hrs. by a steep path through wood to the *Alp Löss*, then nearly level to *Alp Büls* and (¾ hr.) *Tschingelalp* (milk); follow the slopes of the Churfürsten to (1 hr.) *Alp Schrienen*, and return in 1½ hr. to Wallenstadt.

From Wallenstadt to *Wildhaus* in the Toggenburg (6 hrs., p. 290) a footpath with beautiful views traverses the *Hinterruck* and *Kaiserruck*, suitable, however, only for persons with steady heads, attended by a guide.

The line now traverses the beautiful valley of the Seez; on the r., on a projecting crag, stand the ruins of (*Gräplang* (Romanic *Crap long*), or *Langenstein*, the hereditary castle of the Tschudi of Glarus; opposite, to the l. above *Bärschis*, on a height near stat. *Flums*, is the pilgrimage church of *St. Georgen* (178'). Near stat. *Mels* (1637') (*Melserhof*, at the station; **Krone*, moderate) the Seez flows out of the *Weisstannen-Thal*, which opens on the S.W.

From *Mels* to *Vättis* through the *Weisstannen-Thal* and the *Kalfeuser-Thal*. In 3 hrs. to *Weisstannen* (3271') (Gamsli). Thence through the S. ramification of the valley, by the chalets of the Alp *Unter Lavtina* (4289') and the Alp *Val Tüsch* in 4 hrs. to the highest point of the *Heidelpass* between the *Seezberg* and *Heidelspitz* (7976'), whence a fine view of the huge *Sardona* glacier, the *Trinserhorn*, the *Ringelspitz*, etc. is obtained. From this to the *Tamina* bridge near *St. Martin* (4433') 2 hrs., to *Vättis* (p. 286) 2 hrs. more. A guide is necessary for the passage from the *Weisstannen* to the *Kalfeuser-Thal*.

At stat. *Sargans* (*Hôtel Thoma*, R. 1—2, D. 2½ fr.; *Rössli* and *Löwe* in the town) the train reaches the valley of the Rhine, and the *Rorschach* and *Coire* line. The station is a considerable way from the town; carriages sometimes changed here. This little town, rebuilt since a fire in 1811, is picturesquely situated on an eminence (1591') at the mouth of the valley, on the watershed between the Rhine and the *Wallensee*, with a castle frowning above it.

The *Course of the Rhine* may possibly change at some future period, and flow towards the W. through the *Lakes of Wallenstadt* and *Zürich*. An embankment 20' high and scarcely 200 paces wide, confines it to its present N. direction, but its bed is rising every year, and gradually converting the environs into a vast swamp. Historians, on the authority of certain old documents, and geologists, arguing from the similarity of the deposits in the valleys of the Seez and the Rhine, are of opinion that the latter, or at least an arm of it, formerly flowed into the *Lake of Wallenstadt*. It must, however, be added that even the disastrous inundation of 1868 appears to have caused no apprehensions of the possibility of the Rhine breaking through the embankment.

Railway from *Sargans* to *Coire* by *Ragatz*, see R. 66.

18. From Zürich to the Rigi and Lucerne by Horgen, Zug, Immensee, and Küsnacht. Lake of Zug.

Comp. Maps, pp. 40, 68.

From *Zürich* to *Zug* and *Lucerne* by *Railway*, see R. 14.

Steamboat from *Zürich* to *Horgen* in 1¾ hr.; *Post-omnibus* from *Horgen* to *Zug* in 3 hrs.; *Steamboat* from *Zug* to *Immensee* in 40 m., to *Arth* in 1¼ hr.; *Post-omnibus* from *Immensee* to *Küsnacht* in 20 min.; *Steamboat* from *Küsnacht* to *Lucerne* in ¾ hr. — Fare 1st cl. from *Zürich* to *Arth* 5 fr. 20 c., from *Zürich* to *Lucerne* 6½ fr. No 2nd cl. through-tickets issued. — This is the most interesting route between *Zürich* and *Lucerne*, although less expeditious than the railway (R. 14). The traveller bound for the *Rigi* should start from *Zürich* by the first steamboat, and is recommended to order a room at the *Kulm* by telegram (50 c.) or letter (10 c.).

The steamer arriving at *Lucerne* at 11.35 corresponds with the departures for *Interlaken* (arr. 8 p. m.) by *Alpnach-Gestad* and *Erienzen*; and the

traveller leaving Interlaken at 6 a. m. arrives in time for the boat which leaves Lucerne at 2 p. m.; see R. 24.

Luggage forwarded for the St. Gotthard route (R. 22) should be addressed 'poste-restante' to the principal office at *Altorf*, and not to Fluelen.

As far as **Horgen** (1394'), see p. 41 (one-horse carriage to Zug 10, two-horse 16, three-horse 21 fr.). The road ascends in windings, and at a finger-post (3 M.) joins the road from Wädenswyl (p. 41). Several fine views are obtained of the lake, the Sentis, Speer, Churfirsten, and mountains of Glarus. At the top of the hill, near (1½ M.) *Hirzel*, is the inn *Zum Morgenthal* (2244'). The road then descends gradually into the valley of the *Sihl*, which separates the cantons of Zürich and Zug. The covered (2 M.) **Sihlbrücke** (1745') replaces one destroyed in 1847 during the war of the Separate League. On this side of the bridge (r. bank) is the **Krone Inn* (good wine).

Pedestrians should choose the more direct road by the *Horger Egg* to the Sihlbrücke (4½ M.), which shortens the way by 2 M., and affords far more beautiful views. Near (2 M.) *Wydenbach*, the *Zimmerberg* (2536 ft.), ¼ hr. from the road to the r., affords a beautiful view of the lake of Zürich, the sombre valley of the Sihl, the Lake of Zug, and the Alps; the Mythen, the Rigi, and Pilatus are especially conspicuous. About ¾ M. beyond Wydenbach the road reaches the *Hirzelhöhe* (2415') ('Scharer's Inn'), its highest point, whence a fine prospect is also enjoyed. Near the Sihlbrücke the high road is reached.

The road to Zug leads through an undulating tract, passing the W. side of a wooded hill on which rise the ruins of the *Baarburg* (2086'). Beyond the wood (2 M.) the road commands a view of Baar, the Lake of Zug, the Rigi, and Pilatus. To the l. on the (¼ M.) *Lorze*, which is now crossed, is a large cotton-factory with its colony of workmen. The Rigi and Pilatus now show themselves in all their grandeur. At (1 M.) **Baar** (1453') (**Lindenhof*; *Sennhof*; *Krone*; *Rössli*) an extensive spinning mill. A curious custom, not unknown in other parts of Switzerland, prevails here. The skulls of the dead are piled up symmetrically in the charnel-house, to which, on the occasional opening of a tomb, they are religiously conveyed by the surviving relatives. Zug is 2¼ M. farther.

12 M. **Zug** (1384') (*Hirsch*, R. 3, L. 1½, B. 1½, A. ¾, pension 6 fr.; **Zürcherhof*, R. from 1½ fr.; *Bellevue*; *Ochs*; *Falk*; *Krone*; **Löwe*, on the lake, R. 2, B. 1, L. and A. 1 fr.; *Zum Bahnhof*, near the station; *Pension Ticoli*, on the lake), the capital of the smallest Swiss Canton, with 4277 inhab. (230 Prot.), boasts of 6 churches and 6 chapels. The *Church of the Capuchins* contains an Entombment by Flamingo. In the *Arsenal* are preserved ancient weapons and flags captured by the Swiss, and the standard stained with the blood of its bearer Pierre Collin, who fell at the battle of Arbedo (p. 85) in 1422. At the S. end of the town, on the lake, is the *Hospital*, erected in 1854. Handsome new government-buildings in the Renaissance

style. The 'Platzwehr' pier commands a good view of the mountains on the r. and l. of the Rigi.

Diligence from Zug viâ *Egeri* to *Sattel* on the Schwyz and Einsiedeln road (p. 300) in 2¾ hrs., fare 2 fr.; to *Arth* in 1 hr. 20 min., fare 1 fr. 80 c.

On the W. slope of the *Zuger Berg*, 4 M. from Zug (carriage-road) are the **Curhaus Felsenegg* (3025') and the **Curhaus Schönfels*, both recommended for a prolonged stay (pension 5—8 fr.), and commanding a beautiful view towards the W. From the *Hochwacht* (3251'), the summit of the *Zuger Berg*, a prospect towards the E. is also obtained, embracing the Lake of Egeri and Morgarten (p. 300). — In the pretty valley of the Lorze, 4 M. to the W. of Zug, is the well-conducted sanitary establishment of *Schönbrunn* (water-cure).

The **Lake of Zug** (1368'), 9 M. long, 3 M. wide, and 1300' deep, is very picturesque. Its richly wooded banks rise gently to a moderate height, while to the S. towers the Rigi, rising precipitously above the azure waters of the lake, and here visible from base to summit. The broader N. end of the lake is skirted by the railway from Zug to Lucerne (p. 35).

Soon after the departure of the steamer from Zug, *Pilatus* appears on the S.W., and then to the S.E. the *Ross-Stock* and the *Fröhnalp*. On a promontory on the W. bank stands the small château of *Buonas*; on the E. bank lie the village of *Oberwyl* and the houses of *Otterschwyl* and *Eyelenegg*. At the N.W. end of the lake the church-tower of *Cham* (p. 35) glitters across the plain. On the W. bank, farther on, the wooded promontory of *Kiemen* projects far into the lake. The steamer touches at *stat. Walchwil* on the E. bank, near the prettily situated village of that name, and then crosses to *Immensee* (**Hôtel Rigi*, R. 1½, B. 1, Pension 4—5 fr.), pleasantly situated at the foot of the N. spur of the Rigi. Travellers to Lucerne disembark here (see below). Ascent of the Rigi, see p. 64.

As the steamer proceeds, *St. Adrian* is seen in the distance on the E. bank, at the foot of the *Rossberg* (see p. 57), which on this side is wooded, and sprinkled with chalets. As *Arth* is approached, one of the *Mythen*, near Schwyz (p. 58), peeps from behind the *Rossberg*.

Arth (1364') (**Adler*; **Hôtel du Rigi*, R. 1½, B. 1½, D. 3, A. ½ fr.; *Schlüssel*) lies at the S. end of the lake, between the Rigi and the *Rossberg*, but not exposed to the land-slips of the latter, the strata of which dip in another direction. The *Church*, erected in 1677, contains a silver cup and vase captured at the battle of *Grandson* in 1476 (p. 173). The churchyard resembles that at *Baar* (p. 48).

Pedestrians are recommended to ascend the Rigi from *Arth* (p. 63). Those who prefer the route from *Goldau* (p. 61), should proceed thither by the omnibus which awaits the arrival of the steamboat (20 min., fare 30 c.). These two paths unite near the *Unteres Dächli* (p. 63). From *Arth* to *Goldau*, see p. 57. — Diligence from *Arth* twice daily, on the arrival of the steamer, to *Brunnen viâ Schwyz* in 2 hrs. (fare 2 fr. 40 c., see p. 36), corresponding with the steamer from *Brunnen* to *Flüelen*, which also corresponds with the diligence over the *St. Gotthard* (R. 22).

Travellers to Lucerne find an omnibus at *Immensee* (see above) ready to start for Küssnacht (20 min.) on the arrival of the steamboat. The road ascends slightly from Immensee to the inn *Zur Eiche*, where a road to Arth diverges to the l. It then descends to the 'Hohle Gasse' or 'chemin creux' (see Schiller's *Tell*), 1 M. from Immensee, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Küssnacht, at the entrance to which stands **Tell's Chapel** (1584'), adorned with a fresco over the door representing the death of Gessler, with an inscription. (The broad path opposite leads to the Rigi, see p. 64.)

The 'Hohle Gasse' (hollow lane) was partially filled up on the construction of the new road, but at one point, where it is shaded by overhanging trees, the name is still appropriate. A crumbling fragment of wall on a wooded hill to the l., $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Küssnacht, is said to be a relic of *Gessler's Castle*, destroyed in 1308.

Küssnacht (1433') (**Hôtel du Lac*, R. 2—3, B. 1, D. 3, Pension 5—6 fr.: **Schwarzer Adler*; *Rössli*; *Tell*), a village at the N. end of the N.E. arm of the Lake of Lucerne, lies at the foot of the Rigi (ascended hence in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., p. 64). Guides and horses, see p. 59.

The *Steamboat*, on leaving Küssnacht, skirts the beautiful wooded slopes of the Rigi, touches at *Greppen* (Rigi route, see p. 64), and turns to the r. to the village of **Meggen** (**Pension Gottlieben*, beautifully situated $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the lake, suitable for a prolonged stay, pension 5—6 fr., carr. to Lucerne 3 fr.). Opposite the traveller rise the pinnacles of Pilatus. On a slight eminence stands the picturesque chateau of *Neu-Habsburg*, and beyond it the old tower of the castle of that name, destroyed by the inhabitants of Lucerne in 1352, where Rudolph, Count of Habsburg, and afterwards Emperor of Germany, frequently resided. The incident which induced Rudolph to present his horse to the priest is said to have taken place here (see Schiller's ballad 'The Count of Habsburg').

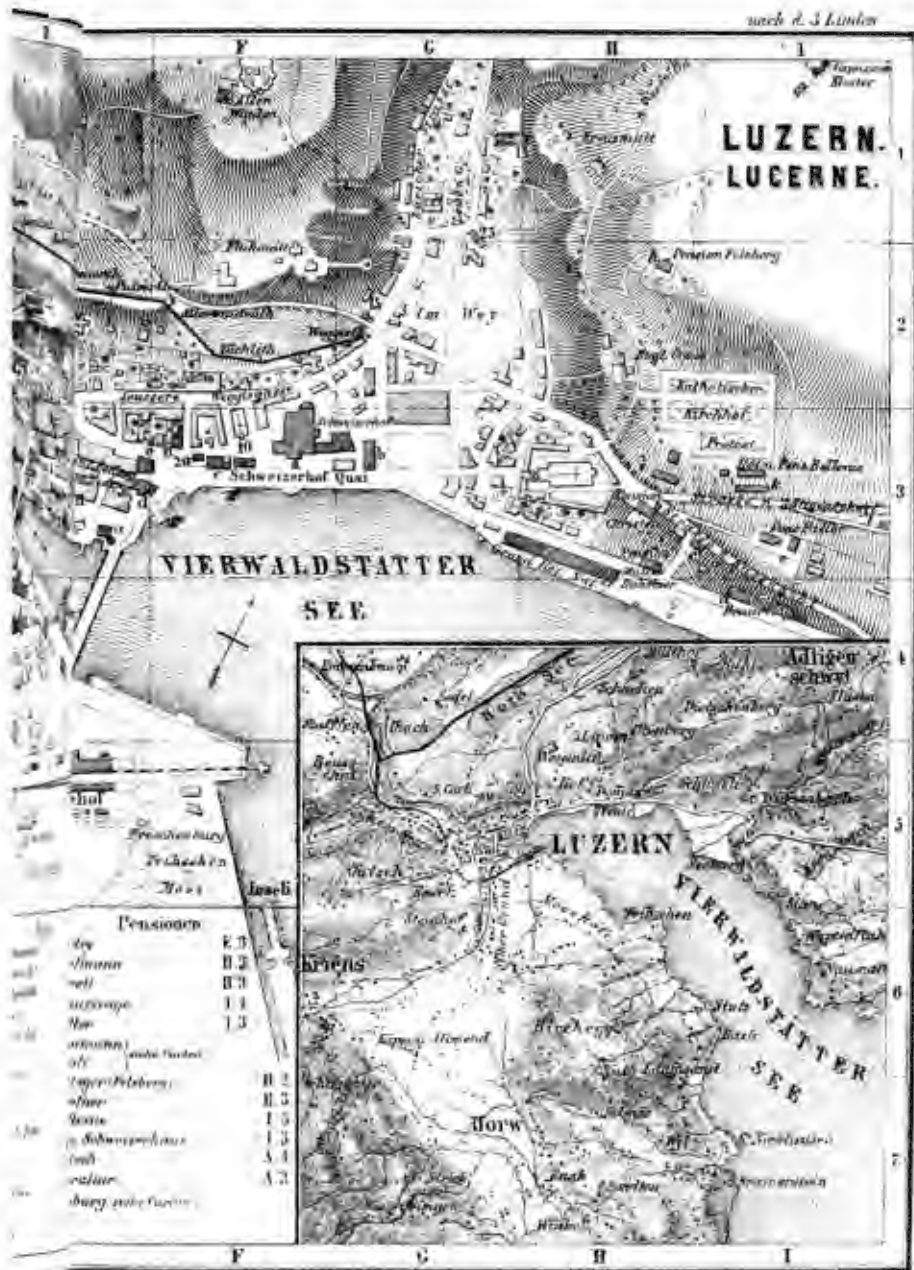
To the l., beyond the Rigi, the snowy Urner and Engelberger Alps soon come in sight. Farther on, as the centre of the cross formed by the four arms of the lake is approached, the view becomes very imposing in every direction. The steamboat rounds the islet (r.) of *Altstad* and the promontory of *Meggenhorn* (p. 70), beyond which **Lucerne**, situated at the end of the N.W. bay of the lake, suddenly comes in sight.

19. Lucerne and Pilatus.

Comp. Map, p. 68.

Hotels. **SCHWEIZERHOF* (Pl. a), a spacious hotel with two 'dependances', and **LUZERNER HOF* (Pl. b), both on the quay; **HÔTEL NATIONAL*, on the Küssnacht road; charges at these three: R. from 3 fr., L. and A. 2 fr., B. 1½, D. 4—5 fr.; **HÔTEL STADTHOF*, near the quay; **ENGLISCHER HOF*





(Pl. c); *SCHWAN (Pl. d), R. 3, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; *HÔTEL DU RIGI (Pl. e), adjoining the last; *HÔTEL DU LAC (Pl. g), on the l. bank of the Reuss, R. 2—3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; *HÔTEL DU ST. GOTTHARD, with restaurant, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; the two last near the station; *BALANCES (Pl. f), R. 2—3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; *BEAURIVAGE (Pl. d), prettily situated on the Küssnacht road. — The daily influx of travellers at Lucerne is so great in summer that the solitary tourist often receives little attention in the 1st, or even the 2nd class hotels. The ADLER (Pl. h), R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., B. 1 fr., A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., and the RÖSSLI (Pl. i), newly fitted up, are therefore mentioned as respectable, though unpretending. — *HÔTEL DE LA POSTE (Pl. k); HÔTEL DES ALPES (Pl. n), *MOHR, HILSCH, *KRON, KREUZ, and *WILDER MANN, all of moderate pretensions.

Pensions (comp. Plan; almost all well conducted). *Worley*, in the town, by the Peterscapelle; *Kaufmann*; *Morell*; *Faller*; *Christen*; *Müller*; *Tivoli* (with restaurant and baths); **Belvedere*; farther on, **Seeburg*. All these are on the Küssnacht road, close to the lake. Then *Waldis*, near the Lion monument; *Chalet du Lion*, in a shady situation, above the monument; *Fitzger*, on the Felsberg; *Rauch*, to the E. of the Hofkirche; adjoining it, *Bellevue* and *Neu-Schweizerhaus*. **Pension Wallis* on the *Gütsch*; *Victoria*, *Gibraltar*, and *Suter* on the hill of *Gibraltar* (see below). Still higher, 1 hr. to the S. of Lucerne (beginning of route, see Pl. A. 3), *Curhaus Sonnenberg*, on the hill of that name, with pleasant grounds and a fine view. — *Pension Blättler* in the Rozloch (p. 90) on the Alpacher See. Charges at all these 6—7 fr. a day and upwards.

Cafés. *Café Stadthof*, near the Schweizerhof-Quay; *Café du Lac*, by the Protestant church, ices 80 c.; *Hôtel des Alpes*, on the quay; *St. Gotthard* (see above) and *Café du Théâtre*, both near the station; *Alpenclub*, by the Reussbrücke. — *Beer*, *Muth*, at the Wäggis Gate; **Freienhof*, by the theatre, near the Capellbrücke, on the l. bank of the Reuss; *Löwengarten*, near the Lion Monument.

Baths in the Reuss, below the town, with swimming-basin, and in the lake, near the *Tivoli* (see above). Warm baths at the *Lindenhof* and *Löwengarten*. Turkish and vapour baths at the new establishment adjoining the Stadthof (p. 53).

Meyer's Diorama (Pl. 15), at the Wäggis Gate, contains panoramas from the Rigi and Pilatus with different lights (adm. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

Railway Station (Pl. E, 5) on the l. bank of the lake. The steamboats to Flüelen generally stop here after their departure from the Schweizerhof-Quay; those coming from Flüelen touch first at the station, and then at the quay.

Post and Telegraph Offices on the l. bank of the Reuss, by the Jesuitenkirche. *Branch Office* on the Schweizerhof-Quay, adjoining the Engl. Hof, where there is also a goods-agency and exchange office.

Steamboats see p. 68.

Cabs. For $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 1—2 pers. 60 c., 3—4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c.; for 1 hr. 2 or 3 fr.; 2 hrs. 3 fr. 60 or 5 fr. 40 c.; each box 30 c. — To the Gutsch 3 or 5 fr.; Seeburg 1 fr. 20 or 1 fr. 80 c.; Meggen 3 fr. or 4 fr. 20 c.; Küssnacht 6 fr. or 8 fr. 40 c.; Hergiswyl $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 fr. — From 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. double fares.

Rowing-boats, according to tariff, 75 c. per hr.; for each boatman 75 c.; to *Wäggis* or *Stansstad* with two men $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr., 3 men 6 fr., 4 men $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Brunnen* with 3 men 12 fr., with 4 men 15 fr., &c.

Beyond the loveliness of its situation, Thorvaldsen's celebrated monument (p. 53), and the Arsenal (p. 53), there is little at Lucerne to induce a prolonged stay. The following walks are recommended: to the W. to the **Gütsch* (Restaurant), from the Bâle Gate a steep ascent of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., or to *Gibraltar* (pensions, see above); to the S. by the avenue to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kriens* (*Pilatus), at the S. base of the Sonnenberg (see above); to the N. to *Allenwinden*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the quay; but above all to the **Drei Linden*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the E. of the town, not far from the Capuchin Monastery on the *Wesentlin* (the library of which contains some old MSS. and early typography), com-

manding a fine view of Lucerne, its environs, and the distant mountain chain, with the snow-capped Titlis in the centre, and the Finster-Aarhorn and the Schreckhörner in the extreme distance to the r.

English Church and *Presbyterian* service during the summer months.

Lucerne (1437'), the capital of the canton, with 14,524 inhab. (1291 Prot.), is situated on the *Reuss* where it emerges from the lake. The well-preserved walls and nine watch-towers enclosing the town, which were erected in 1385, give the place an imposing appearance, while its amphitheatrical situation on the lake, between the Rigi and Pilatus, and facing the snow-clad Urner and Engelberger Alps, invests it with a peculiar charm.

The clear, emerald-green *Reuss* issues from the lake with the swiftness of a mountain-torrent. Its banks are connected by four bridges. The **Neue Brücke**, the highest, a broad iron bridge paved with stone, close to the end of the lake, crosses from the town to the railway-station. The second, the **Capellbrücke**, carried obliquely across the stream, is covered with a roof, which is decorated with 154 paintings, representing scenes from the lives of St. Leodegar and St. Mauritius, the patron saints of Lucerne, and events from Swiss history. Adjoining the bridge, in the middle of the river, rises the picturesque old **Wasserthurm**, which contains the admirably arranged *Archives* of the town. According to tradition, this building was once a lighthouse (*Lucerna*), and gave its name to the town. **St. Peter's Chapel** (Pl. 11), at the N. end of the bridge, possesses four modern *Altar-pieces by Paul Deschwanden.

The third bridge, the **Reussbrücke**, is constructed in a more modern style. The fourth, the **Mühlen- or Spreuerbrücke**, is roofed like the first, and adorned with paintings of the 'Dance of Death'.

The ***Schweizerhof-Quay**, with its handsome hotels and fine avenue of chestnuts, now occupies what was once an arm of the lake (filled up in 1852). The semicircular stone indicator on the parapet serves to point out the principal points in the environs.

View. To the l. the beautiful *Rigi Group*; the highest point to the l. is the *Kulm* with its hotel; on the ridge between the Kulm and the *Rothstock* is the *Staffel Inn*; farther to the r. the *Schild*, the *Dossen*, and the isolated *Vitznauer Stock*. To the l. of the Rigi-group, above the hills by the lake, rises the peak of the *Rosberg*; to the r. of the *Vitznauer Stock*, in the distance, are the singularly indented peaks of the *Ross-Stock* chain; then the *Nieder-Bauen* or *Sectisberger Kulm*, and the *Ober-Bauen*; nearer is the dark *Bürgenstock*, and the *Buochser Horn*; to the l. and r. of the latter, tower the snowy *Engelberg Alps*, the last and highest to the r. being the *Titlis*; farther to the r. the *Stanserhorn*, the mountains of *Kerns* and *Sachseln*, and to the extreme r. *Pilatus*.

The **Protestant Church** (Pl. 10), at the back of the W. 'dependence' of the *Schweizerhof*, is a Gothic edifice, completed in 1861.

On a slight eminence at the E. end of the quay stands the ***Hof- or Stifts-Kirche** (Pl. 8) of the 17th cent., with two slender towers erected in 1506. This church contains a celebrated organ (performance daily, 6½—7½ p. m., except Saturdays and

the eaves of festivals; adm. 1 fr.), fine pulpit, carved stalls, some stained-glass windows, and two handsome side altars with reliefs in carved wood, of which that on the N. side dates from the 15th cent., and represents the death of the Virgin. The *Church-yard* contains some good monuments. Frescoes in the S.W. arcades by Deschwanden.

Not far from this church (footpath to the l., towards the N.), outside the (N.E.) Wäggis Gate, and $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Schweizerhof, is the celebrated ***Lion of Lucerne** (Pl. 14), executed in 1821 to the memory of 26 officers and about 760 soldiers of the Swiss guard, who fell in the defence of the Tuileries on 10th Aug., 1792. The dying lion (28' in length), reclining in a grotto, transfixd by a broken lance, and sheltering the Bourbon lily with its paw, is hewn out of the natural sandstone rock after a model (exhibited gratis in the adjoining building) by the celebrated Danish sculptor Thorvaldsen. Inscription: *Helvetiorum fidei ac virtuti. Die X Aug., II et III Sept. 1792. Haec sunt nomina eorum, qui ne sacramenti fidem fallerent, fortissime pugnantes ceciderunt. Duces XXVI. Solerti amicorum cura cladi superfuertunt Duces XVI.* The rock which bears the inscription and names of the officers is overhung with trees and creeping plants. A spring at the top flows down on one side and forms a dark pool at the base, surrounded by trees and shrubs. This work is extremely impressive, and affords a proof that in true art the simplest idea carried out by a master-hand never fails in its effect. The neighbouring *Chapel* (inscription, *Invictis Pax*), contains the escutcheons of the deceased officers. The custodian was present at the fatal struggle as a young drummer.

Stauffner's Museum (Pl. 25) near the Lion (adm. 1 fr.) contains about 600 stuffed Alpine animals in groups. Opposite the monument is the **Gletschergarten**, where traces of glacier action have recently been discovered, containing a number of 'Riesentöpfe', etc. (visitors admitted).

The large **Relief** (Pl. 20; adm. 1 fr.), in a building adjoining the Café du Lac, represents ancient Switzerland with Lucerne in the centre, on a scale of 15 inches to the mile.

The ***Arsenal** (Pl. 30), on the l. bank of the Reuss, near the Mühlen-Brücke, is one of the most important in Switzerland (fee 50 c. to 1 fr.). On the ground floor are cannons with their equipments; from the ceiling is suspended a long Turkish banner, captured at Tunis in 1640 by a knight of the Maltese order. The two small Turkish flags near it were taken by soldiers of Lucerne in the battle of Lepanto (1571). Stained glass of the 16th and 17th cent., including the arms of the 13 ancient confederate towns. The first floor contains weapons for the cantonal militia.

The **Church of the Jesuits** (Pl. 9), near the Post-office, is a good specimen of the style peculiar to the order. The second

chapel to the r. contains an altar-piece, representing St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (p. 103). behind which is preserved the robe of the saint.

The **Town Hall** (Pl. 1) is adorned with beautiful carved work, executed in 1605 by a native of Breslau, and portraits of magistrates. A fresco on the tower is adorned with a fresco representing the death of the bailiff Gundolfingen at the Battle of Sempach. The *Fountain* in the Weinmarkt (Pl. 14) dates from 1481.

Pilatus.

Pilatus is ascended from *Hergiswyl* or from *Alpnach*. Steamboat 3 times daily to Hergiswyl in 35 min. (fares 1 fr. 40, 80 c.), to Alpnach-Gestad in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 fr., 1 fr. 20 c.). Description of the route, see p. 89. Two-horse carr. from the railway-station at Lucerne to Hergiswyl in 1 hr., 1-2 pers. $4\frac{1}{2}$, 3-4 pers. 6 fr.

From *Hergiswyl* to the Hôtel Klimsenhorn by the bridle path in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (down in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), whence the Klimsenhorn may be ascended on foot in 10 min., the Tomlishorn in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., and the Esel also in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

From *Alpnach* (p. 90) to the Bellevue Hôtel by the bridle-path in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (down in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); thence to the top of the Esel in 8 min. — The path from Hergiswyl is shaded in the afternoon, that from Alpnach in the forenoon. The former is recommended for the ascent; the latter for the descent, as it affords a succession of fine views of the Sarner Thal and the Unterwalden Mts.

Porters from Hergiswyl to the top 3, *Horse* (without luggage) 12 fr.; *Chaise à porteurs* 20 fr.; from Alpnach same charges. *Guides* on both routes unnecessary.

Hotels. *KLIMSENHORN, at the foot of the peak of that name, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 2. Pension 6 fr., good beer (at the back of the hotel a small garden with Alpine plants); *BELLEVUE on the ridge between Oberhaupt and Esel, with uninterrupted view towards the E. R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, A. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

***Pilatus**, the lofty mountain to the S.W. of Lucerne, rises boldly in a rugged and imposing mass, almost isolated from the surrounding heights. The W. and N. portions belong to the Canton of Lucerne, the E. and S. to Unterwalden. The lower slopes are clothed with beautiful pastures and forests, while the upper part consists of wild and serrated cliffs from which its ancient name *Fractus Mons* (broken mountain) is derived. The names 'Fracmont', 'Frakmund', have in later times been occasionally applied to it, but the name Pilatus (*mons pileatus*, the capped mountain) came into general use about the close of last century. The names of the separate peaks from W. to E. are the *Mittaggüpfi* or *Gnepfstein* (6299'), the *Rothe-Totzen* (6893'), the *Widderfeld* (6824'), the most barren of the summits, the *Tomlishorn* (6998'), the *Gemsäutli* (6732'), to the S. the *Matt-horn* (6693'), to the N. the *Klimsenhorn* (6266', which when seen from Lucerne appears the farthest to the W.), in the centre the *Oberhaupt*, then the *Esel* (6965', the most frequently ascended), and finally the *Steigli-Egg* (6486'). Pilatus, which was formerly

one of the best-known of the Swiss mountains, was for many years almost entirely superseded by the Rigi, but it has recently again become one of the most popular points of view in Switzerland.

Ascent. From *Hergiswyl* (*Rössli), a village at the E. base of Pilatus, the easy bridle-path constructed by Herr Blättler of Rozloch (p. 90) in 1855—58 cannot be mistaken (to the Hôtel Klimsenhorn $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). Near the Rössli it ascends to the r. past the church, leading at first through orchards and meadows, and then through wood. At ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Brunni* a small inn; 5 min. farther, a bench shaded by pines, commanding a beautiful survey of the lake; at ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Gschwänd-Alp* a second bench with fine view. At a hut ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the path turns at an acute angle towards the S. (the path straight on leads to the *Frakmünd* chalets) and ascends in long zigzags over rocky slopes and rubble, passing several refuge-huts, to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hôtel Blättler*, or *Klimsenhorn*, situated on the *Joch* (5935', higher than the Rigi-Kulm), which connects the Oberhaupt with the Klimsenhorn.

From the hotel the traveller may walk in 10 min. to the summit of the **Klimsenhorn* (6266'), which affords an extensive and picturesque prospect towards the E., N., and W., from the mountains of Uri and the Lake of Lucerne to the vicinity of Freiburg and the Lake of Neuchâtel. The view to the S. is hidden by the loftier peaks of Pilatus. — The **Tomlishorn* (6998') may be ascended from the hotel in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by a new, but badly kept path, which at first descends to the rock-strewn *Kastelenalp* on the W. slope, and then mounts towards the S.W., where it is hewn in the solid rock at places. It finally leads through a steep gully by means of wooden steps to the ridge which connects the Tomlishorn with the *Gemsüttli* (6732'), and thence towards the W. to the summit. The view is little inferior to that from the Esel, but those who intend to ascend one peak only will naturally prefer the latter as it commands a more complete panorama.

A well-constructed zigzag path ascends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Hôtel Klimsenhorn, traversing the barren stony slopes of the Oberhaupt, to the *Krisiloch*, an aperture in the rock somewhat resembling a chimney, 20 feet in height, through which wooden steps ascend to the ridge between the Oberhaupt and the Esel. A *view of the Bernese Alps is suddenly disclosed here. The path then leads in a few minutes to the *Hôtel Bellevue*, to which the Alpnach route ascends, and thence in 8 min. more to the summit of the **Esel* (6965').

The **View from this point resembles that from the Rigi, but surpasses it in grandeur, the Bernese Alps being nearer and more conspicuous (from E. to W. the Finsteraarhorn, Schreckhörner, Wetterhörner, Münch, Eiger, and Jungfrau; then the Tschingelhorn, Gspaltenhorn, Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, and Baluhorn). Towards the N. and E. the Lake of Lucerne is visible from Lucerne to Brunnen, flanked by the

Rigi, Burgstock, and the Buochser and Stanser Horns, and its cruciform shape is distinctly traced. Immediately in the foreground are the wild and furrowed rocky pinnacles of Pilatus itself, below which are green pastures. The higher Tomlishorn intercepts the view towards the W. (A good panorama is sold by Schwegler at Lucerne.)

From Alpnach (p. 90). The bridle-path ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) which cannot be mistaken, crosses the *Kleine Schlierenbach*, a little beyond the village, to *Im Grund*, and ascends through pastures (picturesque waterfall in the ravine to the r.) and wood to the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Lütholdsmatt* (3769') (refreshments). It turns to the E. here, leads past the chalets of *Schurändi* and *Hinter-Frakmünd*, between the slopes of the Widderfeld and the Tomlishorn on the l. and those of the Matthorn on the r., and finally ascends in zigzags across stony detritus to the Hôtel Bellevue. — Those who make the ascent from Alpnach-Gestad need not proceed as far as Alpnach, but ascend to the r. from Gestad by a path which joins the bridle-path from Alpnach about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above the latter. (This should also be observed by those who wish to descend to Gestad.) — A direct path from Alpnach-Gestad to the Esel across the *Emsigen-Alp* is expected to be completed in 1873.

The Rigi possesses a decided advantage over Pilatus in frequently enjoying clear and sunny weather while its rival is enveloped in fog. Every storm approaching from the N. or W. is attracted by the pinnacles of the latter, which constitute an advanced outpost of the Alpine chain, and shrouds them in dense clouds.

Pilatus is the popular and generally trustworthy barometer of the district. An old saying runs thus:

If Pilatus wears his cap, serene will be the day;
If his collar he puts on, you may venture on the way;
But if his sword he wields, at home you'd better stay!

If the summit is free from clouds and fog in the morning, the weather cannot be depended on; but if shrouded in fog till midday, a fine afternoon may be expected.

Many legends are connected with the Pilatus, especially with its caverns (the *Mondloch* below the Tomlisalp, and the *Dominkhöhle* above the Brundisalp) and its Lake (to the S. W. of the Klimeshorn). One of the oldest, and at the same time most groundless, is, that when Pontius Pilate was banished from Galilee, he fled hither, and in the bitterness of his remorse, precipitated himself into this lake.

20. From Lucerne to Brunnen by Küssnacht, Arth, and Schwyz.

Comp. Map, p. 68.

Steamboat from Lucerne to Küssnacht in 50 min; *Diligence* from Küssnacht to Arth in 4 hr., or *Omnibus* in 20 min. to Immensee, and thence by steamboat to Arth in 25 min. *Diligence* from Arth to Schwyz in 1½, to Brunnen in 2 hrs.

Steamboat from Lucerne to Küssnacht, see p. 50.

The *High Road* from Lucerne to Küssnacht first follows the N. bank of the lake, in view of the Bernese and Engelberg Alps; it then recedes a little, beyond the *Pension Seburg* (p. 51), in order to cut off the angle formed by

the bays of Lucerne and Küsnacht. As the latter bay is approached, the château of *Neu-Habsburg* (p. 50) is seen on the r. The villages of *Megggen* (1512') (p. 50) and *Mörtli-schachen* (1457') are next passed.

5 M. **Küssnacht**, and thence by the 'Hohle Gasse' and Tell's Chapel to the inn 'Zur Eiche', see p. 48. The Immensee road here turns to the l., the Arth road to the r. The latter skirts the foot of the extreme N. slopes of the Rigi, and then leads along the W. bank of the lake of Zug, commanding a fine view of the lake and the opposite Rossberg (comp. p. 49).

5 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Arth** (1364') see p. 49 (Rigi-path see p. 63). On approaching **Goldau** (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) (**Rössli*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, S. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), traces of the disastrous landslide of the Rossberg, which completely buried this large and prosperous village in 1806, are still observable. Two tablets of black marble on the exterior of the church (erected in 1849, almost on the same site as the old edifice), record the names of some of the ill-fated villagers, and a brief notice of the catastrophe.

Goldau Landslip. The *Rufi*, or *Rossberg* (5141'), which rises above the village of Goldau, is composed, like the Rigi, of 'Nagelfluë', a conglomerate consisting chiefly of rounded limestone and flint pebbles imbedded in a calcareous cement. This rock, itself extremely hard, is frequently interstratified with layers of sand, which are disintegrated by exposure to the weather, or eroded by subterranean waters, so that the solid superincumbent strata, being deprived of their support, are from time to time precipitated into the valley. The summer of 1806 had been very rainy. On 2nd Sept., about 5 p.m., one of these strata, 1000' in length and 100' in thickness, was precipitated from a height of 3000' into the valley below, swallowing up four villages with about 500 of their inhabitants, and converting the smiling landscape into a scene of desolation. It filled up about one-fourth of the Lake of Lowerz, the sudden rise of which occasioned new disasters. The anniversary of this event is commemorated by a religious ceremony at Arth.

The high road traverses part of this scene of devastation, which extends from the summit of the Rossberg to the base of, and a considerable way up the Rigi. Time has covered the fragments of rock with moss and other vegetation, and pools of stagnant water have been formed between them at places. The track of the landslide may be distinctly traced on the side of the Rossberg, which is still entirely barren.

The village of **Lowerz** (1519') (*Rössli*; *Adler*), on the lake of the same name, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Arth, lost its church and some of its houses in the same catastrophe. Driven violently from its bed, the water rose like a wall to the height of 80', inundating the islands of *Lowerz* and *Schwanau*, and sweeping away everything from the opposite bank of the lake. The ruined castle on the island of Schwanau is said to have been destroyed in 1308 by the burghers of Schwyz.

The road skirts the rocks and precipices of the S. bank of the lake. The boatmen at Lowerz or Seewen will convey pedestrians across the lake for a moderate fare. The lake is 3 M. long, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, 56' only in depth, and is entirely frozen over in winter.

Path up the Rigi. see p. 63. As Schwyz is approached, the scenery becomes more attractive. **Seewen** (1512') (**Rössli*; *Stern*), at the E. end of the lake, possesses a chalybeate spring which attracts visitors.

Footpath to Brunnen (3 M.; pleasanter than the Schwyz road, and 1½ M. shorter). Follow the brook, at first by a carriage-road on the r. bank, then by a footpath on the l., and at length cross the *Muotta* on a long and narrow bridge of planks. At *Ingenbohl* (see below) the high-road is regained.

Schwyz (1686') (**Rössli*, R. from 1 fr., B. 1 fr.; **Hôtel Hediger*, same charges; **Hirsch*, R. 1½, B. 1 fr.; **Pension Jütz*, ½ M. from the town, with pleasant view). a straggling town with 6153 inhab. (34 Prot.), the capital of the canton, is picturesquely situated at the base and on the slopes of the *Little Mythe* (5954') with its two peaks, and the *Great Mythe* (6243'). During the great drought of August, 1800, a fire broke out in the forests on the mountain, and raged for a fortnight. Since then the red and stony sides of the mountains have remained bare. The *Mythen* are, strictly speaking, points of the *Hacken*; but the latter name is generally applied to that part of the mountain only which slopes towards *Steinen*, and which is crossed by a footpath to (4 hrs.) *Einsiedeln*.

The ascent of the **Great Mythe* (6243') has been greatly facilitated by the construction of a good path to the summit. The view vies with those from the Rigi and Pilatus. Guide unnecessary. The somewhat fatiguing ascent from Schwyz by *St. Joseph*, or by *Rickenbach* (**Hôtel Bellevue*, also a pension), through the ravine, and by the pastures 'Hasle' and 'Holz' (refreshments) to the *Holzegg* (5010', small inn, 3 beds), occupies 1¾ hr. (Another path leads from Brunnen to the Holzegg by *Ibach* and *Rickenbach* in 2¾ hrs., Schwyz remaining on the l.). — Good path from *Einsiedeln* by *Alpthal* to the Holzegg in 2¾ hrs. — By the new path from the Holzegg, the summit of the *Mythen* is attained in 1¼ hr. Small inn at the top. Good panorama by *A. Heim*.

Apart from its picturesque situation, Schwyz presents few objects of interest. The *Parish Church*, completed in 1774, is considered one of the handsomest in Switzerland. The *Town Hall* contains the portraits of 43 *landammans* (magistrates) from 1534 downwards. The ceiling of the council-chamber is adorned with some fine old carving (fee ½ fr.). A relief of the valley of *Muotta* is exhibited by the dyer *Schindler* (fee ½ fr.).

The large building with the church on the height, originally destined to be a Jesuit monastery, is now a grammar-school. Near it is the ancient *House of the Redings*, with two red towers, adorned with the family escutcheon.

Brunnen is 3 M. from Schwyz. The road leads by *Ibach*, at the entrance to the *Muottathal* (R. 74), *Ingenbohl* (Pension), with a pilgrimage-church, and the nunnery of *Mariakilf*, founded in 1855.

11¼ M. **Brunnen**, see p. 73.

21. The Rigi.

See Map, p. 68.

Distances to the Kulm: from Immensee, Küsnacht, Wäggis, or Vitznau $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; from Arth or Greppen $3\frac{1}{2}$; from Goldau $3\frac{3}{4}$, from Lowerz 4, from Gersau $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. — Pedestrians of ordinary powers will perform these distances in the time specified, walking slowly, without stopping. The descent takes one-third less.

The majority of visitors to the Rigi now prefer the far more rapid and comfortable ascent by railway, but the scenery cannot be fairly appreciated unless the traveller either walk or ride to the summit from the *E. side*. The ascent from Arth, Goldau, or Lowerz, and the descent to Wäggis (or by the Scheideck to Gersau) are therefore recommended. These three paths are partially shaded in the afternoon, and as they command no view, the effect is strikingly impressive when the Staffel is reached, while the routes from Immensee, Küsnacht, and Wäggis, which wind round the mountain-sides, gradually prepare the traveller for the beauty of the scene. The descent to Wäggis affords a charming view of the lake and opposite Alps of Uri and Unterwalden, and is far preferable to the descent on the N. or E. side.

Steamboat from Lucerne 7 times daily to Wäggis in $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr., to Vitznau in $\frac{3}{4}$ —1 hr., to Gersau in $1\frac{1}{4}$ — $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; from Lucerne to Küsnacht 4 times daily in 1 hr., to Greppen in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — From Zug to Immensee 4 times daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., to Arth in 1 hr.

Rigi Railway (p. 61) from Vitznau to the Kulm (the last part, from the Staffel to the Kulm, completed in July, 1873) in 1 hr. 40 min., fare 7 fr.; descent 1 hr. 15 min., $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; 10 lbs. of luggage free, over-weight 1 fr. per 100 lbs. (heavy luggage must sometimes be left to follow by a later train). From 1st July to 15th Sept. there are four trains daily (corresponding with the steamers leaving Lucerne at 8, 11.15, 1.45, and 5.45 o'clock), by each of which 70—80 passengers are conveyed. Extra trains are also despatched as soon as a party of 24 persons or more is made up. The smaller carriages hold 34, the larger 54 persons, and all the seats command a view, both during the ascent and descent. If the traffic is small, two of the trains cease to run. Each ticket bears the number of the carriage in which the traveller must take his seat.

Horses and Guides. The principal paths are so minutely described in the following pages that they cannot be mistaken. The concourse of travellers who frequent the route in summer is moreover so great as to render the services of a guide superfluous; a boy, however, may be readily engaged for $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fr., to show the way to the summit and carry light luggage. The ascent on horseback is not unpleasant, but the descent is disagreeable, and almost more fatiguing than walking. The leader of the horse expects a fee.

A government tariff of 17th June, 1858 (recently abrogated, but sufficient to convey an idea of the proper charges), fixed the following charges for the canton of Schwyz: **Horses.** (1). From *Arth* or *Goldau* to the Klösterli 7, Staffel, or Kaltbad 9, Kulm or Scheideck 10 fr.; for *return by same route* from the Klösterli 5, Staffel, Kaltbad, or Kulm 6, Scheideck 10 fr.; for *return by Immensee, Küsnacht, or Wäggis* from the Staffel or Kaltbad 9, from the Kulm or Scheideck 10 fr. — (2). From *Gersau* to the Scheideck 7, Klösterli 8, Kaltbad, Kulm, or Staffel 12 fr.; for *return* to Gersau from Scheideck 5, Klösterli, Staffel, or Kaltbad 6, Kulm 10 fr. — (3). From *Küsnacht* or *Immensee* to the Staffel 8, Kulm, Klösterli, Kaltbad 10, Scheideck 12 fr.; for *return* to Küsnacht and Immensee from the Staffel 5, Kulm, Klösterli, Kaltbad 6, Scheideck 10 fr.; for *return by Arth, Goldau or Wäggis* from the Klösterli, Staffel, Kaltbad 9, from Kulm or Scheideck 10 fr. — (4). For a horse ordered for the next day for the return, and not countermanded until then, 5 fr. must be paid.

Chairs (for the ascent 3 or 4 porters, according to the traveller's weight, are necessary, for the descent 2): (1). From *Arth* or *Goldau* to the

Klösterli for each porter 4 fr. 30, Kaltbad or Staffel 5. Kulm or Scheideck 6 fr.; for return from Klösterli 3 fr. 60, Kaltbad or Staffel 4 fr. 30, Kulm or Scheideck 5 fr. 30 c. — (2). From *Gersau* to Scheideck for each porter 4½ fr., Klösterli 5½ fr., Kaltbad or Staffel 6½ fr., Kulm 8 fr.; for return from Scheideck 3 fr. 80, Klösterli 4 fr. 80, Kaltbad or Staffel 5 fr. 80, Kulm 7 fr. 80 c. — (3). From *Küssnacht* to the Staffel 4 fr. 50 c.; Kulm, Kaltbad, Klösterli 6, Scheideck 8 fr.; for return from the Staffel 3 fr. 80, Kulm, Kaltbad, Klösterli 5 fr. 30, Scheideck 7 fr. 30 c.

Porters. (1). From *Arth* or *Goldau*, according to weight (20, 40, 60, 80 or 100 lbs.), to the Klösterli 1½, 3, 3½, 4 or 5 fr.; Kaltbad or Staffel 2, 3½, 4½, 5 or 6 fr.; Kulm or Scheideck 3, 4½, 5, 6 or 6½ fr. — (2). From *Gersau* to Scheideck 1½, 3, 3½, 4 or 5; Klösterli 2, 3½, 4, 4½, 5½ fr.; Kaltbad or Staffel 2½, 4, 4½, 5, 6 fr.; Kulm 3, 4½, 5, 6, 6½ fr. — (3). From *Küssnacht* to the Staffel 1½, 3, 3½, 4, 5 fr.; Kulm, Kaltbad, or Klösterli 2, 3½, 4½, 5, 6 fr.; Scheideck 3, 4½, 5, 6, 6½ fr.

For *Wäggis* (Canton of Lucerne), the following official tariff was issued in 1860: *Horse* with attendant to Kaltbad 6, Staffel or Klösterli 8, Kulm 10 fr.; for return the same day 4, 5 or 6 fr. *Chairs*, for each porter to Kaltbad 4, Staffel, or Klösterli 5, Kulm 6 fr. (same rate for the descent, if there has been no previous agreement for a reduced charge). *Porters*, by weight (20 to 40, 40 to 60, 60 to 80, 80 to 100 lbs.), to Kaltbad 2½, 3, 3½, 4½ fr., Staffel or Klösterli 3, 3½, 4½, 5 fr., Kulm 3½, 4½, 5, 6 fr. *Guides* (with 20 lbs. of luggage), to Kaltbad 1 fr. 20 c., Staffel or Klösterli 1½, Kulm 2 fr.

Regulations. The following are the most important clauses: § 3. The horses for hire must be sound and strong, the gear in good order. § 8. The *chief of the guides* (Tourmeister), who holds office under the superintendence of the burgomaster, is responsible for the observance of the regulations. His duty is to maintain order amongst the guides, to render assistance to travellers, and to give notice of any infringement of the regulations. § 11. Each horse must have an attendant. § 12. The chief of the guides has the sole right of offering guides or horses to travellers, without, however, controlling their choice. § 14. The guides are forbidden to importune travellers. § 15. Civility and sobriety are strictly enjoined. Guides are personally responsible for the luggage entrusted to them. § 16. They are forbidden to ask for gratuities in excess of the tariff. § 19. The chief of the guides has to adjust any differences that may arise among the guides themselves, or between travellers and their guides; if he cannot succeed in doing so, the matter must be brought before the burgomaster (Gemeindeamman). or the nearest magistrate.

The ascent of the Rigi is attended with no difficulty. The first part is the steepest. The traveller who feels fatigue at the beginning of the undertaking, never fails to recover as he approaches the summit, and inhales the pure and invigorating mountain air. The Kulm should be reached at least an hour before sunset, in order to secure the evening view, as the morning fogs too often cause disappointment.

Hotels. On the Kulm, *HÔTEL RIGI-KULM (p. 64), R. in the old house 3—4, in the new 1—5 fr., L. 1. B. 1½, table d'hôte 4, cheapest wine 3 fr. a bottle, tea with cold meat 2½, A. 1 fr. The rooms to the S. (generally with 2 beds) alone command a complete view of the Alps. Telegraph office in the house. *RIGI STAFFEL (p. 62), ½ hr. below the Kulm, enlarged in 1871, R. 1½—2½, B. 1¼, S. 2½, A. 3¼ fr., pension 5 to 6 fr., according to the rooms (an amusing place for a stay of a few days, as the whole of the Rigi traffic passes this way). — The *CURHAUS RIGI KALTBAD (p. 62), ½ hr. to the W. of the Staffel, is a large establishment, with baths, comfortably fitted up and expensive, where ordinary travellers rarely find accommodation. *SCHWEIT and *SONNE, near the Klösterli (p. 67), R. 1—1½, B. 1, D. 2½, A. 1 fr., pension 4½ fr. — *CURHAUS RIGI-SCHIEDECK (p. 67), magnificent view, second only to that from the Kulm, R. 1½—5, B. 1—2, D. 3½, L. and A. 1¼ fr.; pension exclusive of room, 5 fr. Whey, milk, or the chalybeate water of the Scheideck 15 c. per glass; ordinary bath 1 fr., whey-bath 4 fr. Telegraph office. The establishment was considerably enlarged in 1870.

In the height of the season travellers are recommended to telegraph ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) from Zurich, Lucerne, Horgen, Wädenswyl, Zug, Schwyz, Altorf, or Stans, if they wish to secure good accommodation at the Kulm.

The ****Rigi** (5905', 4472' above the Lake of Lucerne), a group of mountains, about 25 M. in circumference, lying between the lakes of Lucerne, Zug, and Lowerz, is chiefly composed of conglomerate (p. 57), while the N. and W. sides belong to the miocene formation. The N. side is precipitous, but the S. side consists of wide terraces and gentle slopes, planted with fig, chestnut, and almond trees, and covered with fresh green pastures which support upwards of 4000 head of cattle. The name *Rigi*, however, is usually applied to the N. peak only, which, owing to its isolated position, commands a singularly beautiful and striking panorama of 300 miles in circumference.

It was formerly termed *Rigi-Weid* (pasturage of the Rigi) by the natives of the district, but is now known as the Rigi only (i. e. 'strata'). The cow-herds and the frequenters of the Kaltbad were at one time the only persons acquainted with the mountain. In 1689 an inhabitant of Arth erected the chapel of Our Lady of the Snow (St. Maria zum Schnee) for the use of the herdsmen, and an image of the Virgin placed there in 1700 soon acquired a reputation for effecting miraculous cures. Hence arose the custom of making pilgrimages to the spot, and as early as 1760 the inns which had gradually sprung up scarcely afforded sufficient accommodation for the pilgrims. The Kulm was visited on fête-days by the inhabitants of the environs, and afterwards by those of the neighbouring cantons, but did not begin to attract the notice of strangers until after 1760. Their numbers increased when peace was restored to Europe. In 1815 a hut was built on the summit, and in 1816 an insignificant inn was erected by voluntary subscription. The present hotel dates from 1848, and has since been greatly enlarged. Before the opening of the railway the Rigi was annually ascended by 40,000 persons on an average, but the number has greatly increased of late. In 1872 no fewer than 46,159 persons made the ascent by railway.

Rigi-Railway. This bold undertaking, projected in imitation of similar works in America, was begun by the engineers Riggenbach, Naef and Zschokke in 1869, and completed in the spring of 1871. The line runs from Vitznau to the boundary of the canton of Lucerne, and its extension thence to the Kulm has been constructed by the canton of Schwyz in connection with a projected railway from Arth. Length of the line from Vitznau to the Kulm 7755 yds. The gradient varies from 18 to 25 per cent. (1 : 4), the height to the Kulm being about 4535'. The cost of construction to the Staffel was $1\frac{1}{4}$ million francs.

Construction. The gauge is that of ordinary railways. Between the rails run two others, placed close together and provided with teeth, on which a cog-wheel under the locomotive works. The locomotives (120 horse power), constructed by Herr Riggenbach, are on a new and peculiar system, with upright boilers. The train is propelled upwards by steam-power, while in its descent the speed is regulated by an ingenious mode

of introducing atmospheric air into the cylinder. The passenger carriage is placed in both cases above the engine, with which it is unconnected by couplings, and in case of accident can be stopped almost instantaneously. The speed attained does not exceed 3 M. an hour, and no apprehension of danger need be entertained.

Vitznau (p. 71) is the starting-point of the Rigi Railway, the station of which is close to the quay (restaurant). The train ascends gradually through the village (1 : 16) and afterwards more rapidly (1 : 4), passing the precipitous slopes of the *Dossen*. A view of the lake is soon disclosed, becoming more imposing as the train ascends. The dark Bürgenstock on the opposite bank first appears, then the Stanserhorn and Pilatus, and Lucerne towards the W. Farther up, the Alps of Uri, Engelberg, and the Bernese Oberland come in sight above the lower intervening mountains.

About 25 min. after starting, the train penetrates a projecting conglomerate rock by means of a tunnel 82 yds. in length, and then crosses the *Schnurtobel*, a ravine 75 ft. in depth, by means of an iron bridge borne by two iron pillars. This is the most interesting point on the line. A few minutes later a watering and passing station on the *Freiberg* is reached. Beyond this point no great difficulty was experienced in the construction of the line, the gradient of which now averages 1 : 5. The next station, 1 hr. from Vitznau, is

Kaltbad (4728'), to the l. of which is the spacious *Curhaus* (p. 60), situated on a broad plateau sheltered from the N. and E. winds, and surrounded with pleasant grounds.

A path leads through a narrow opening in the rock, to the l. of the hotel, to **St. Michael's Chapel**, where mass is celebrated daily for the benefit of the herdsmen. The walls are hung with numerous votive tablets. One of the larger of these on the l. side records that two pious sisters sought refuge here from the persecutions of a governor of the district in the time of King Albert, and to them the foundation of the chapel is ascribed. The virtues of a spring (42° Fahr.) which bubbles forth from the rock adjoining the chapel are also extolled, and there is finally a declaration that 'to this royal mountain the Almighty has vouchsafed complete immunity from vermin and all venomous animals.'

A path leads through the blocks of conglomerate near the chapel to the (10 min.) ***Känzli** (4770'), a pavilion on a projecting rock, commanding an admirable view of the range of snow mountains and the plain towards the N. with its numerous lakes, similar to that from the Staffel, but with a more picturesque foreground. — A path leads hence to the Staffel in the same time as from the Kaltbad (10 min.), ascending to the r. (not to the E.) as far as the point where the S. part of the Lake of Lucerne becomes visible, and then following the crest of the mountain until it unites with the path from the Kaltbad, about halfway up. Those therefore who visit the Känzli from the Kaltbad need not return to the latter.

In 10 min. more the train reaches the *Staffelhöhe*, which was the terminus of the line down to 1873. Beyond this point the new line leads to the l. round the *Rigi-Rothstock* (see below), while the new bridle-path crosses the mountain to the r. to the (1/4 hr.) **Rigi-Staffel** (5210'). The station is close to the hotel (p. 60). The Staffel presents a busy scene in summer, as all the Rigi routes unite here.

An excursion much recommended is the ascent of the ***Rigi-Rothstock** (5456'), 12 min. to the S.W. of the inn. The prospect is very picturesque, embracing the central part of the Lake of Lucerne, which is not visible from the Kulm. A clear view is moreover often enjoyed from this point while the Kulm is enveloped in dense fog. The sunset is sometimes said to be seen in greater perfection from the Rothstock than from the Kulm, but the sunrise should by all means be witnessed from the latter.

The railway and bridle-path ascend from the Staffel to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Kulm within a short distance of the precipitous rocks on the N. side of the mountain. To the l., halfway, is the *Kessibodenloch*, 13' wide and 100' deep, stones thrown into which are seen to emerge on the N.W. face of the cliff, and then disappear in the abyss.

Rigi Kulm (p. 64). The hotel-office where application is made for rooms, is in the new house, to the r. (comp. p. 60).

Bridle Paths (comp. p. 59). *From Arth* (p. 49) $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs to the top. The broad and well-trodden path cannot be mistaken. By the chapel of St. George, near the last house in the village, it turns to the l. and reaches the foot of the mountain in 12 min.; 12 min., a small waterfall, precipitated over the blocks of conglomerate in several leaps, but often dry in summer; 8 min., a meadow; 4 min., a large plateau of fern; 12 min., the Kasgatterli, a store-house for cheese (avoid path to the r.); 20 min., waterfall; 4 min., *Unteres Dächli* (see below), where the path unites with the bridle-path from Goldau.

From Goldau ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Arth; omnibus, see p. 56) $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., an excellent bridle-path, the best of the Rigi routes, and not to be mistaken. On the W. side of the village cross the *Aa*, and proceed to the l. of the brook through meadows, pine plantations, and rocky debris, ascending by means of steps in places. To the l. rise the precipitous slopes of the *Rothfuh* (5233'). At the (1 hr.) **Untere Dächli** (3084') (*Auberger du Rigi*), where the footpath comes up to the r. from Arth, a good view is obtained of the valley of Goldau, the scene of the landslip (p. 57), the lake of Lowerz, and the Mythen of Schwyz. By the cross adjoining the tavern begin the stations or oratorios which lead to the chapel of Our Lady of the Snow. A path diverging to the l. by the third station leads to the Scheideck (p. 67), but cannot easily be found without a guide. At the *Obere Dächli* (refreshments), where there is a spring by the side of the path, the wood is quitted. This point is about halfway to the top, the second half, however, is less laborious than the first. (A direct path leads hence to the Kulm in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., along the slope to the r., crossing the *Grünholz* and *Schwändi* Alps, and passing to the l. of the pine wood.)

The bridle-path ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the top) leads from the Obere Dächli to the l. (in 10 min.) to the 8th station, called the *Malchus-Capelle*, where it is joined by the path from Lowerz (see below). Between this station and the Klösterli a cross let into the rock indicates a shorter but steep footpath to the Kulm ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) which cannot be recommended. At the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Klösterli* (p. 67) is the small church of Maria zum Schnee (thence to the Scheideck, see p. 68; to the Kaltbad over the First, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). From the Klösterli to the *Rigi-Staffel* (p. 62) is a walk of 40 min. more.

From Lowerz (p. 58) an easy bridle-path, ascending more gradually than any of the others, leads to the Kulm in $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. It diverges from the road at a cross with a finger-post, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the village, and ascends gently across meadows, passing some detached houses. At a (1 hr.) chalet with a cross the path divides, that to the l. leads to the Rigi-Scheideck. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the path reaches a beautiful wood, through which it leads in an hour to the Rigithal, and then crosses the latter below the Malchus-capelle (see above). On the opposite slope of the valley it unites with the Goldau route. — From Lowerz to the *Rigi-Scheideck*, see p. 67.

From Küssnacht (p. 50) bridle-path to the top in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (a digression of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. may be made to Tell's Chapel, p. 50). The path diverges to the r. by a small shrine near the end of the village, skirting the brook, which it crosses near a large new house; in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., the ruins of a burned house; at the finger-post 'auf die Rigi' turn to the l.; in 20 min., *Rossweid*, where the rock bears a cross to the memory of a man killed by lightning in 1738 (view over the N. part of the Lake of Zug; at the N. end rises the white church of Cham, p. 35); then through wood for 20 min.; afterwards a tract of fern is traversed (view of the Lake of Sem-pach to the l., and of the Lake of Baldegg to the r.). In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the *Untere Seeboden-Alp* (3372') is reached, on which, at the *Heiligkreuz*, the paths from Immensee and Tell's Chapel unite with the Küssnacht path; 18 min., the *Obere Seeboden-Alp* (Curhaus, poor). Then a steep zigzag ascent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Staffel* (p. 62).

From Immensee (p. 49) bridle-path to the top in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Immensee, the Küssnacht and Arth road is reached at the inn 'Zur Eiche' (p. 50), 50 paces to the l. of which, by the inn 'Zur Ilge', the Rigi path ascends to the r., reaching the *Untere Seeboden-Alp* (see above) in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., where the paths from Immensee, Tell's Chapel, and Küssnacht unite.

From Grappien (p. 50), on the E. bank of the Küssnacht branch of the Lake of Lucerne, a good bridle-path also ascends to the Kulm in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

From Wäggis (p. 70) a bridle-path which cannot possibly be missed (finger-post near the steamboat-pier), ascends to the Kulm in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. It winds at first through orchards, the produce of which the traveller has frequent opportunities of purchasing, and then crosses the tract of a mud stream which descended from the mountain in 1795. As the sluggish torrent took a fortnight to reach the lake, ample time was left to the inhabitants to save themselves and their property. Beyond the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Heiligkreuz-Capelle* the path skirts a precipitous rocky slope to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hochstein* or *Felsen Thor*, sometimes termed the *Käsbissen* ('Hôtel Rigi-Felsen-Thor'), an arch formed of two huge masses of conglomerate, on which rests a third block surmounted by a cross. The path ascends through this natural gateway, running parallel to the railway part of the way, and next reaches the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Kaltbad* (p. 62). — This route commands a succession of beautiful views of the lake and mountains, and is especially recommended for the descent (comp. p. 59).

The **Rigi-Kulm** (5905'), the loftiest and most N. point of the Rigi, is covered with grass to the summit. Its N. side descends precipitously to the Lake of Zug, while on the S. side it is connected with the other heights of the Rigi by numerous ramifications. The large hotel (p. 60), with the adjacent older building, is about 130 paces below the summit, sheltered from the N. and W. winds. At the top rises a wooden belvedere.

††**View.** The first object which absorbs the attention of the traveller, is the stupendous range of the snow-clad Alps, 120 M. in length (comp. the Panorama). The chain begins in the far E. with the Sentsis in the Canton of Appenzell, over, or near which the first rays of the rising sun appear in summer. Somewhat nearer the Rigi rises the huge snowy crest of the Glarnisch; then the Todi, in front of which are the Clariden, and to the r. the double peak of the Scheerhorn; next the broad Windgelle, immediately opposite, and the sharp pyramid of the Bristenstock, at the foot of which the St. Gotthard road begins to ascend near Amsteg in the valley of the Reuss; the Blackenstock and the Uri-Rothstock, side by side, are both so near that the ice of their glaciers can be distinguished; more to the right the Tittlis, the highest of the Unterwalden range, easily distinguished by its vast mantle of snow. The eye next travels to the Bernese Alps, crowning the landscape with their magnificent peaks clad with perpetual snow. To the extreme l. is the Finsteraarhorn,

the loftiest of all, adjacent to it the Schreckhörner, the three white peaks of the Wetterhorn, the Mönch, the Eiger with its perpendicular walls of dark rock on the N. side, and the Jungfrau. To the W. tower the serrated peaks of the sombre Pilatus, forming the extreme outpost of the Alps in this direction. — Towards the N. the entire Lake of Zug is visible, with the roads leading to Arth, and the villages of Zug and Cham. To the l. of the Lake of Zug, at the foot of the Rigi, stands Tell's Chapel, midway between Immensee and Küssnacht, a little to the l. of a white house; then, separated from the Lake of Zug by a narrow strip of land, the Küssnacht arm of the Lake of Lucerne; more to the W. Lucerne with its crown of battlements and towers, at the head of its bay. Beyond Lucerne is seen almost the entire canton of that name, with the Emme meandering through it like a silver thread; the Reuss is also visible at places. More distant are the Lake of Sempach, the W. side of which is skirted by the railway to Bâle, and the lakes of Baldegg and Hallwyl. The W. and N.W. horizon is bounded by the Jura chain, above which peep some of the crests of the Vosges. — To the N., but to the l. of the Lake of Zug, the handsome buildings of the dissolved Abbey of Muri are visible, beyond which rises the castle of Habsburg; in the distance the Black Forest with its highest peaks, the Feldberg (to the r.) and the Belchen (to the l.). Beyond the Lake of Zug is seen the crest of the Albis with the Uetliberg, which almost entirely conceals the Lake of Zurich; the long cantonal hospital and the cathedral in the town of Zurich are, however, visible. In the extreme distance rise the basaltic cones of Hohenhöwen and Hohenstoffeln (close together) and the Hohentwiel in Swabia. Towards the E., behind the N. slope of the Rossberg, a glimpse is obtained of the Lake of Egeri, on the S. bank of which was fought the famous battle of Morgarten (p. 300). Beyond Arth, opposite the Kulm, is the Rossberg, the S. slope of which was the scene of the disastrous Goldau landslip. Between the Rossberg and the E. ramifications of the Rigi lies the Lake of Lowerrz with its two little islands; beyond it, the town of Schwyz, at the foot of the barren heights of the Mythen, overtopped by the imposing Glärnisch. To the r. opens the Muottathal, celebrated in military annals. To the S. and S.E. the different summits of the Rigi form the foreground, viz. the Hochfluh (below it the Rothenfluh), Scheideck, Dossen, and Schild, at the foot of which lies the Klösterli. To the l. of the Schild part of the Lake of Lucerne is seen near Beckenried, and to the r. the bay termed the Lake of Buochs, with the Buochser Horn above it; a little more to the r. the Stanser Horn with Stans at its base; nearer, the less elevated Burgenstock and the Rigi-Rothstock. Beyond these heights, to the l., the lake of Sarnen, embosomed in forest, to the r. the bay of Alpnach, connected with the Lake of Lucerne by a narrow strait formed by the Lopperberg, a spur of Pilatus.

From the middle of July to the middle of September, in fine weather, the hotel is crowded towards evening (precautions about securing accommodation, see p. 61). The concourse of strangers, composed of such various elements, is of itself a source of no little amusement to the observant spectator. Every grade of society is represented here, and all the languages of Europe combine to produce a very Babel of incongruous sounds. At sunset all are attracted to the summit by one common object. Loiterers arrive breathless at the point towards which they have been toiling so many hours, while an indifferent performer on the Alpine horn somewhat tries the temper by blowing the 'retreat' of the orb of day. When the sun has at length disappeared, the prosaic attractions of the supper-table become predominant, and by 11 p.m. profound silence generally prevails throughout the entire establishment.

Half an hour before sunrise, the Alpine horn sounds the reveille. All is again noise, bustle, and confusion. As the sun will wait for no man, eager expectants often indulge in impromptu toilettes of the most startling description. A red Indian in his blanket would on these occasions be most appropriately dressed, and would doubtless find many imitators but for the penalty imposed on visitors borrowing so tempting a covering from the hotel. The sleepy eye soon brightens, the limb stiffened by the exertions of the preceding day is lithe again in that exciting moment; the huge hotel is for the nonce without a tenant; and if the eager crowd are not, like the disciples of Zoroaster, ready with one accord to prostrate themselves before the great source of light and life, there are probably few whose thoughts do not turn in silent adoration towards that mighty hand which created 'the great light which rules the day'.

A faint streak in the E., which pales by degrees the brightness of the stars, is the precursor of the birth of day. This insensibly changes to a band of gold in the extreme horizon; each lofty peak is in succession tinged with a roseate blush; the shadows between the Rigi and the horizon gradually melt away; forests, lakes, hills, towns, and villages reveal themselves; all is at first grey and cold, until at length the sun suddenly bursts from behind the mountains, in all its majesty, flooding the whole of the superb landscape with light and warmth (comp. *Panorama*).

Among the most picturesque points of this magnificent scene, embracing a circuit of nearly 300 miles, are the Lakes of Zug and Lucerne, which last branches off in so many directions as almost to bewilder the eye; and they approach so close to the foot of the Rigi, that it seems as if a stone might be thrown into them. Eleven other small lakes are also visible.

For a quarter of an hour before and after sunrise the view is clearest; at a later hour the mists rise and condense into clouds, frequently concealing a great part of the landscape. The chamois-hunter in Schiller's *Tell* aptly observes :

Through the parting clouds only
The earth can be seen,
Far down 'neath the vapour
The meadows of green.

But the mists themselves possess a certain charm, surging in the depths of the valleys, or veiling the Kulm, and struggling against the powerful rays of the sun. The different effects of light and shade, varying so often in the course of the day, are a source of constant admiration to the spectator. At a very early hour the Bernese Alps are seen to the best advantage; and in the evening those to the E. of the Bristenstock. Those who have sufficient leisure will not repent devoting several days to the Rigi. In the evening and morning the vast concourse of

visitors is a great hindrance to the thoughtful study of the scene, while during the day the lover of nature can uninterruptedly contemplate the mighty prospect around him. When the view has been sufficiently surveyed, any leisure time will be well spent in visiting the Staffel, the Rothstock, the Kaltbad, the Klösterli, or even the Scheideck.

The temperature often varies as much as 45° within the 24 hrs.; plaids and shawls, therefore, should not be forgotten. During the prevalence of the S. wind (Föhn) the mountains seem to draw nearer, their jagged outlines become more definite, their tints warmer. The same effect is produced by the W. wind on the Jura, but both are generally the precursors of rain.

A singular atmospheric phenomenon is sometimes witnessed on the Rigi, as on some other high mountains. When the vapours rise perpendicularly from the valleys, on the side opposite the sun, without enveloping the mountain itself, a kind of screen is formed, capable of exhibiting the outline of the mountain and any objects on it. In such a case persons standing on the summit of the Rigi have their shadows cast upon this misty screen in greatly enlarged proportions, encircled by a prismatic halo, which is sometimes double, if the fog is thick.

In a basin enclosed by the Rigi-Kulm, the Rothstock, and the Schild, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the Rigi-Staffel, lies the Klösterli (4265'), a small Capuchin monastery and hospice, with the pilgrimage-chapel of *Maria zum Schnee* (p. 63), which was founded in 1689, and the inns already mentioned (p. 60). The chapel is visited by numerous pilgrims, especially on 5th Aug. and 6th Sept., and there is mass and a sermon on Sundays for the herdsmen of the mountain. This spot is destitute of view, but is sheltered from the wind, and is less exposed to fog than the Kulm, Staffel, and Scheideck. These are often shrouded in dense clouds, while the Klösterli is beautifully clear. Ascent from the Klösterli to the Kulm $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., to the Staffel, Rothstock, or Schild $\frac{3}{4}$, Dossen 1, Scheideck $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

The ***Rigi-Scheideck** (5406'), the continuation of the Rigi to the S.E., towards the Lake of Lowerz, with the hotel mentioned at p. 60, commands a less extensive view than the Kulm, but also embracing the entire chain of mountains, and some points not visible from the Kulm (see Panorama at the inn). The Scheideck is a pleasant and peaceful retreat, presenting a marked contrast to the noisy and bustling Kulm. The flat mountain-top, upwards of 1 M. in length, affords a promenade; the Dossen (see below) is only $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. distant.

Routes to the Scheideck. From Gersau (p. 71) a bridle-path ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., descent 2 hrs.), steep at places, and unpleasant in descending. Beyond the village cross the brook and ascend by a paved path between orchards and farm-houses; 40 min. *Brand*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a saw-mill, where the brook is again crossed; 10 min., *Unter-Gschwänd* (tavern); 10 min., *Ober-Gschwänd*, where the path from Lowerz is joined (see below). To the r. rise the precipitous slopes of the *Hochfluh* (5554'), with the small chapel of *St. Joseph*. On a sharp ridge, 20 min. below the Scheideck, a view is suddenly disclosed of the lakes of Lowerz and Zug, the Rossberg, Goldau, and Arth.

From *Lowerz* (p. 57) a bridle-path (3 hrs., guide unnecessary), ascending towards the S. to the depression between the *Hochfluh* and *Twäriberg*, the E. Spur of the Scheideck, and uniting with the Gersau route at *Ober-Gschwänd* (see above).

From the *Klösterli* (see above) a bridle-path (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) ascending from the Schwert inn and passing the *Dossen* (5515'), which may be visited by devoting $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more to the walk. (Ascend the saddle to the r. between the Schild and Dossen, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Klösterli, pass the slope above Vitznau commanding a fine view, and proceed thence straight to the summit of the Dossen, which affords an admirable survey of the whole of the Lake of Lucerne and the canton of Unterwalden.)

From the *Staffel* (p. 62) a good footpath (2 hrs.), which can hardly be mistaken. At the Staffel Hotel it diverges to the l. from the path to the Rothstock and then skirts the brow of the mountain (to the r. several views of the Lake of Lucerne, the Alps, and the Klösterli in the valley to the l.). After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., on the *First* (4774'), it crosses the path from the Klösterli to the Kaltbad, leads round the slopes of the *Schild* (5095') to the saddle between the Schild and Dossen, skirts the latter, and then descends to the (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) chalets in the *Elend*, a valley between the Dossen and Scheideck, where it joins the bridle-bath from the Klösterli. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more the Curhaus is reached. The ascent of the Dossen may easily be combined with this route also. — A carriage-road and a railway from the Kaltbad to the Scheideck are projected.

22. From Lucerne to Como (*Milan*) by the St. Gotthard. Lake of Lucerne.

Steamboats 6—7 times daily from Lucerne to Flüelen (and back) in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., express in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (to Wäggis 40 min., Vitznau 55 min., Buochs 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, Beckenried 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Gersau 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, Treib 2, Brunnen 2 hrs. 5 min., Tells-Platte 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; the steamers do not all touch at Buochs, Treib, and Tells Platte). Fare to Flüelen 4 fr. or 2 fr. 30 c.; return tickets available for three days at a fare and a half. The journey must not be broken. Season tickets at greatly reduced rates are also issued for the convenience of persons making a prolonged stay on the banks of the lake. Each passenger is allowed 60 lbs. of luggage, over-weight 2 c. per lb. Luggage forwarded by post for the St. Gotthard route should be addressed to the principal office at Altorf, and not to Flüelen. All the steamers, except the early boat at 4.30 a.m., touch at the railway-station of Lucerne after leaving the quay (comp. p. 51).

Rowing-Boats are seldom used by travellers, being badly constructed and uncomfortable. A tariff of fares may be consulted at the inns on the lake.

The wind sometimes changes with extraordinary rapidity, and the boatmen maintain that it blows from a different quarter as each promontory is rounded. The most violent is the *Föhn* (the S. wind), which sometimes renders the navigation of the S. bay of the lake (Lake of Uri, p. 72) impracticable for sailing or rowing boats, and dangerous even for steamboats. In fine weather the *Bise* (N. wind) usually prevails on the bay of Uri from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. During the rest of the day a gentle S. wind.

Distances. Flüelen to Amsteg 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, to Andermatt 24, to the Hospice of St. Gotthard 34, to Airolo 42, to Faido 52 $\frac{1}{2}$, to Bellinzona 78 $\frac{1}{4}$, to Lugano 97 $\frac{1}{2}$, to Como 117 $\frac{1}{4}$ Engl. M.

Diligence twice daily (in 1872 at 6.40 a. m. and 4.25 p. m.) from Flüelen to Andermatt in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (coupe 8 fr. 95, inside seats 7 fr. 75 c.), to Airolo in 9 hrs. (16 fr. 10 c. or 11 fr.), Bellinzona in 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (27 fr. 75 or 24 fr. 85 c.), Lugano in 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (33 fr. 55 or 29 fr. 65 c.), Camerlata in 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (40 fr. or 35 fr. 5 c.). Tickets are obtained at the post-office at Lucerne (where the coupe may be secured by early application) and on board the steamboats. The diligences over the St. Gotthard have three





seats in the coupé (very comfortable, booking see above), and six in the interior (the two middle seats inside are of course to be avoided as affording little or no view); in addition to these there are two other seats beside the conductor and driver (comp. *Introd.* IX).

Carriages (tariff of the Uri authorities, of April, 1869). *One-horse* from Flüelen to Amsteg 8 fr., *two-horse* 13 fr.; to Wasen 15 or 25, Andermatt or Hospenthal 20 or 35 (there and back 30 or 55 fr.). *Two-horse* carr. from Andermatt to the St. Gotthard Pass 15, to Airolo 30, Faido 45, Bellinzona 70, Lugano 95, Magadino 85, Como 120 fr., and a gratuity (about 2 fr. per stage). These fares, if shared by four persons, are little higher than the coupé fares in the diligence. The innkeepers at Flüelen, Andermatt, Airolo, Faido, Bellinzona, Magadino, Lugano, and Como generally provide good carriages with trustworthy drivers at the above fares. Extortionate demands, however, are occasionally made, especially on the Italian side, a spurious printed tariff being sometimes exhibited. In every contract the number of horses, duration of the journey, stations for the night, amount of gratuity, etc., should be distinctly specified. The drivers are prohibited to change horses (comp. *Introd.* IX). The importunities of guides, drivers, and landlords, with which travellers used to be assailed at every step, and especially on board the steamers, have happily been put a stop to by the government.

The **St. Gotthard Route** was the most frequented of all the Alpine passes until the beginning of the present century, but as it was only a bridge-path, it was gradually deserted after the construction of the roads over the Simplon (R. 61), the Splügen (R.R. 87, 88) and the Bernardino (R. 90). In 1820 the governments of the cantons of Uri and Ticino began the present road, which is 19 ft. in width, and was completed in 1832. In convenience and utility it is second to none of the Alpine routes, while in magnificence of scenery the St. Gotthard pass is far superior to any of the others, especially on the S. The St. Gotthard and Bernardino roads are usually practicable for carriages during four or five months, from the beginning of June (the Splügen generally a week earlier), but in the early summer large quantities of snow are often seen by the road-side. In winter travellers are conveyed across the mountain in small one-horse sledges. After a heavy snow-storm, communication is sometimes broken off for a whole week.

St. Gotthard Railway. The St. Gotthard line now in course of construction comprises the *Lucerne*, *Küssnacht*, and *Goldau*, the *Zug*, *Goldau*, *Flüelen*, *Göschenen*, *Airolo*, *Biasca*, *Bellinzona*, and *Locarno*, the *Bellinzona*, *Lugano*, and *Chiasso* (*Camerlata*), and the *Bellinzona*, *Magadino*, and *Pino* lines. The great *St. Gotthard Tunnel* will be $9\frac{1}{4}$ M. in length (i.e. about $1\frac{2}{3}$ M. longer than the Mont Cenis Tunnel), extending from *Göschenen* (p. 79) on the N. side to *Airolo* (p. 83) on the S. side. From the central point of the tunnel (3779' above the sea-level, i. e. 610' lower than the highest point of the Mont Cenis tunnel) there will be a fall towards *Göschenen* of 6' per 1000', and towards *Airolo* of 1' per 1000'. This colossal work has been contracted for by M. Favre, and is to be completed in 1880, at a cost of about 50 million fr. The process of boring was begun by hand at both ends in 1872, and in April, 1873, after the erection of the requisite apparatus, continued by machinery driven by means of compressed air which also serves for the purpose of ventilation. Steam-engines, as well as the water power afforded by the Reuss at *Göschenen* and the Tremola at *Airolo*, are also employed in the works. Near *Göschenen* the tunnel penetrates the granitic gneiss, which has hitherto proven free from water, but near *Airolo* copious subterranean springs have been encountered. At this end the tunnel was at first carried through detritus and dolomitic limestone, but about 100 yards from the entrance it has reached mica-slate.

The ****Lake of Lucerne** (1433') (*Vierwaldstätter-See*, or 'Lake of the Four Forest Cantons'), which is bounded by the cantons of *Uri*, *Schwyz*, *Unterwalden*, and *Lucerne*, is unsurpassed in

Switzerland, and probably in Europe, in magnificence of scenery. Its beautiful banks are also intimately connected with many historical associations, of which *Schiller* has given an animated picture in his *William Tell*. The lake is nearly cruciform in shape, the bay of Lucerne forming the head, those of Küssnacht and Alpnach the arms, and the bay of Buochs and Lake of Uri the foot. Length from Lucerne to Flüelen 25 M., between the extremities of the two arms 15 M.; width 1—4 M.; greatest depth 510 ft.

Soon after the steamboat has quitted Lucerne, it affords a strikingly picturesque view of the town, with its towers and battlements. To the l. rises the Rigi, to the r. Pilatus, facing the traveller the Bürgenstock, the Buochser, and the Stanser Horn; to the l. of Pilatus the Schreckhörner, Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau gradually become visible, but the Finster-Aarhorn is hidden. The small promontory to the l., with a pinnacled villa, is the *Meggenhorn*. In front of it lies *Altstad* ('old shore'), a small island planted with poplars, so named because the bank of the lake formerly extended only thus far, both banks of the Reuss from this point to Lucerne being mere marshes. Fragments of the walls of an old custom-house are still standing on the island.

Beyond the Meggenhorn, the lake of Küssnacht opens to the l., and the bay of Stansstad to the r., and the central point ('*Neustrichter*') of the cross formed by the lake is attained. In the distance to the l., Küssnacht (p. 50) is visible; nearer the steamboat, facing the traveller, rises *Neu-Habsburg* (p. 50). To the r. towers the frowning, forest-clad *Bürgenberg*, or *Bürgenstock* (3720'), rising abruptly from the water (ascent, see p. 89). From this part of the lake the appearance of Pilatus (p. 54) is very striking. Its barren and rugged peaks, seldom entirely free from cloud or mist (p. 56), frown grimly over the cheerful landscape, in marked contrast to the Rigi on the opposite side of the lake, the lower slopes of which are covered with gardens, fruit-trees, and houses, and the upper with woods and green pastures.

Beyond the projecting *Tanzenberg*, on a tongue of land to the l., are the ruins of the castle of *Hertenstein* embosomed in wood. Opposite the traveller, in the distance, peeps the *Scheerhorn* with its two horns. Stat. *Hertenstein* (Pension); then *Wäggis* (*Concordia*, R. 2. B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; **Löwe*, R. from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, pension 6 fr.; pensions of *Gehrig*, *Zimmermann-Schürch*, *Waldis*, etc.), surrounded by fruit-trees (chestnuts, almonds, figs), a very sheltered village, the garden of Lucerne, situated at the foot of the Rigi, and the usual landing-place for the ascent of the mountain on this side prior to the opening of the railway. In 1795 the village was seriously da-

maged by a mud-torrent, which destroyed 31 houses (comp. p. 64).

Rowing Boat to Lucerne in 2 hrs., 7–8 fr.; to Hergiswyl in 2 hrs., 8–10 fr. — *Road* to the W., passing the foot of the *Burg* (1985', view), by *Rütimatt* (*Rigiblick, a prettily-situated tavern) and (2 M.) *Greppen* (p. 50) to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Küssnacht* (p. 50); another along the bank of the lake to the E. to (2 M.) *Vitznau*, a charming walk.

As the steamer approaches Vitznau, the traveller perceives the Rigi Railway mounting the hill to the l., with the bridge across the Schnurtobel (p. 62) halfway up. **Vitznau**, or *Fitznau* (*Hôtel Pfyster*; *Hôtel Rigi*, at the station and on the lake, with lake baths; *Weisses Kreuz*; *Rail. Restaurant*), prettily situated at the base of the *Vitznauer Stock*, is the terminus of the Rigi Railway, the station of which is close to the landing-place of the steamboats. High above the village rises the precipitous *Rothenthuh*, in which the *Waldisbalm*, a stalactite grotto 330 yds. in length, and difficult of access, is situated.

Two promontories here extend far into the lake, apparently terminating it, the one a spur of the Rigi, the other a part of the Bürgenstock (see above). These are aptly termed the *Nasen* (noses), and may possibly have been once united. Beyond the E. Nase the snow-clad pyramid of the *Tödi* (p. 294) and the two peaks of the *Pragel* (p. 302) become visible. Beyond this strait the lake takes the name of *Lake of Buochs*, from the village of **Buochs** (*Kreuz*), which was burned down by the French in 1798, a pleasant rustic retreat, above which rise the *Buochser Horn* and the *Stanzer Horn* (ascent see p. 86). One-horse carr. from Buochs to Engelberg 12, two-horse 20 fr. and fee (comp. p. 86).

Beckenried (**Sonne*; **Hôtel et Pension Feller*; **Mond*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 fr.; good pension at all about 5 fr.; *Stern*, on the lake), formerly the place of assembly for the delegates from the Four Forest Cantons. Diligence to Stans every afternoon in 1 hr., see p. 86; two-horse carriage to Brienz 50, one-horse 30 fr.; one-horse carr. to Engelberg (p. 87) 15, two-horse 25–30 fr.; there and back 35–40 fr. (charges lower before and after the season).

From Beckenried to Seelisberg ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). The road leads by *Emmatten* (*Schöneck, a charmingly-situated hydropathic and whey-cure establishment, pension from 5 fr.), a pleasant walk as long as the lake remains in sight. It then leads through a grassy dale between the slopes of the *Stutzberg* on the l. and the *Seelisberger Kulm* on the r., and past the *Seelisberger See* to the *Sonnenberg* (p. 72). — Ascent of the *Seelisberger Kulm*, see p. 72.

On the opposite bank, on a narrow but fertile strip of land, lies the village of **Gersau** (**Hôtel Müller*, R. 2–4, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, pension excl. room 5 fr., L. per week 1, A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ –4 fr.; *Sonne*) in the Canton of Schwyz, completely enclosed by rocks. Its broad-roofed cottages, scattered along the slope of the mountain, and the surrounding orchards give it a

very attractive appearance. The village being protected from cold winds is recommended as a spring or autumn residence for invalids. In the ravine behind it is a silk-spinning mill, and above, on the brow of the mountain, the inn on the *Rigi-Scheideck* (p. 67). During four centuries this diminutive corner of land, scarcely 8 sq. M. in extent, and with only 1000 inhab. (Gersau has now 2274), enclosed between the *Vitznauerstock* (4750') and the *Hochfluh*, boasted of being an independent state, the smallest in the world, till the French deprived it of its rights in 1798. The town-hall bears the following inscription: '*Received into the Confederacy 1315, purchased its freedom 1390, annexed to the Canton of Schwyz 1817*'. Not many years ago Gersau was a rendezvous, on the anniversary of the consecration of the church, of all the beggars of the surrounding country, who during three days indulged in fare to which for the rest of the year they were entire strangers; the three festive days expired, this choice assembly dispersed to their accustomed haunts and avocations. (Path to the Rigi-Scheideck, see p. 67.)

The chapel on the bank to the E. of Gersau is called *Kindlimord* (infanticide) from the story that a poor fiddler, returning from a wedding at Treib, here dashed out the brains of his starving infant against the rocks. The spot is indicated by a black cross. Pleasant walk from Gersau by Kindlimord to (6 M.) Brunnen by the new road (p. 74) along the bank, and also to (6 M.) Vitznau. To the E. rise the barren peaks of the two *Mythen* (6243' and 5955'), at the base of which, 3 M. inland, lies *Schwyz* (p. 58); nearer rises the church of *Ingenbohl*, and in the distance to the r. the *Achselberg* or *Achsenstock* (7057'), with its crown of bare crags, resembling a ruined castle.

The steamer now crosses the lake to **Treib**, a solitary house in the canton of Uri, formerly an excise station, now an inn, at the foot of the precipitous *Sonnenberg*, the landing-place for the village of **Seelisberg** (2628') (**Hôtel-Pension Hauser*, 5 fr.), situated 1 hr. above it.

The **Curhaus Sonnenberg* (3257'), situated near the *Chapel of Maria-Sonnenberg*, 20 min. above Seelisberg, consists of three houses sheltered by a wood, and much frequented from June to the end of September for the sake of the pure mountain air and the whey-cure. Pension 5 fr. and upwards. Beautiful view from the *Känzli*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (in the wood to the r.) over the lake and the plain as far as the *Weissenstein*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. S. of the Curhaus lies the picturesque *Seelisberger See* (2470'), on the precipitous N. side of the *Niederbauen*, or **Seelisberger Kulm* (6315'), which may be ascended from the Curhaus (guide necessary, 5 fr. and fee) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 hrs. or from Emmatten (see below) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The path to Emmatten is followed towards the N., passing the Seelisberg lake; after $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the route is to the l. towards the base of the *Bauen*. The ascent is steep, and after rainy weather disagreeable. The narrow path leads part of the way through wood, descending for a short distance. None but good walkers should attempt the excursion. — The ascent, however, is easier if the path to Emmatten be followed for 1 hr.; the route then ascends

rapidly across pastures for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., traverses the wood for 1 hr., and gentle grassy slopes for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and reaches the chalet (Alpine fare, bed of hay if necessary), whence the summit is attained in 40 min. more. The ascent from Emmatten is the shortest, as it begins $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the village. The *view is preferred by many to that from the Rigi.

Those who intend to walk from Seelisberg to *Bauen*, situated on a bay of the Lake of Uri, and then cross the lake to Tell's Platte or Flüelen, turn towards the lake $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond Seelisberg, where the rocks descend precipitously to the lake (the *Schwändfluh* and *Teufelsmünster*, see Schiller's Tell, Act IV, Sc. 1), and proceed thence by a narrow but safe path to *Bauen* (p. 75), a very attractive walk.

Opposite Treib, on the E. bank of the lake, at the mouth of the *Muotta*, lies the large village of

Brunnen (**Waldstätter Hof* on the lake, a large first-class hotel; **Adler*, with a 'dependence' on the Axenstrasse, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, L. and A. 1 fr.; **Rössli*, pension 5 fr.; **Pension Inderbitzi*, on the lake; **Pension Aufdermaur*, on the Gütsch; **Hirsch*, R. 2, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; lake-baths $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), the port of the canton of Schwyz, perhaps the most beautifully-situated place on the Lake of Lucerne, of late years much frequented, and suitable for a stay of some duration. The handsome old goods-magazine is decorated with frescoes. The boatmen and carriage-drivers of Brunnen are noted for the exorbitance of their charges. Ferry to Treib $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — *Johann Baumann* is recommended as a boatman and guide.

Fine view from the *Gütsch* (pension, see above), a slight eminence behind Brunnen, embracing the two arms of the lake and the lovely valley of Schwyz. — Beautiful walk to (2 M.) *Morschach* (2156'), to which a good carriage-road leads from the Axenstrasse. The **Curhaus Axenstein* (*Hôtel and Pension*, R. 2—4 fr., pension from 6 fr., A. 3 fr. per week), a large establishment on an eminence called the 'Brändli', with well-shaded pleasure-grounds, 3 M. from Brunnen, commands a splendid survey of both arms of the lake. Omnibus twice daily to and from Brunnen, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 12 fr. In a geological point of view the numerous erratic blocks found near Morschach are interesting (comp. *Introd. XIV*). — The *Stoss* (4242'), a chapel on the N. spur of the *Frohnalp*, with a **Curhaus* (pension 5 fr.), is another point of view, 3 hrs. from Brunnen (a boy should be taken from Morschach to show the way). From Schwyz to the *Stoss* by *Ober-Schönenbuch* $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — From the **Frohnalpstock* (5787'), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. S. of the *Stoss*, a magnificent view is enjoyed, embracing the entire Lake of Lucerne with a finer foreground than that seen from the Rigi (inn on the summit; panorama $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). A chalet with refreshments 20 min. from the top. — Walk on the Axenstrasse (p. 74). — Other excursions; to the Lake of Lowerz (p. 57), by Wylen and back by Schwyz (p. 58); to the Muottathal (p. 301) as far as the fall of the *Gestübbach* near Ried; to the *Kindlimord Chapel* (p. 72) and *Gersau* (p. 71); to the *Rutli* (see below); to Seelisberg, Bauen, etc. (see above); to Tell's Chapel (p. 74); to the *Mythen* (p. 58).

At Brunnen begins the S. arm of the lake, termed the **Lake of Uri**. The banks approach each other, and the mountains rise almost perpendicularly from the lake. Lofty snow-clad peaks, often partially veiled with clouds, are visible through the gorges which open at intervals.

Opposite the sharp angle of rock which here juts into the lake, near the W. bank, rises the *Wytenstein*, or *Mytenstein*,

a pyramid of rock, 80' in height, bearing an inscription to the memory of Schiller, the 'Bard of Tell', in colossal gilt letters. The rock bears a second inscription to of a young Swiss officer, who accidentally lost his life at this spot some years ago.

About 1 M. farther, below Seelisberg (p. 72), and 5 min. from its N. landing-place, are the three springs of the *Rütli* or *Grütli*, which trickle from an artificially planted rock, surrounded by pretty grounds. This plateau, with an *inn built in 1868, belongs to the Confederation. The spot is thus described by Walter Fürst in *Schiller's Tell*: —

"On the lake's left bank,
As we sail hence to Brunnen, right against
The Mythenstein, deep hidden in the wood
A meadow lies, by shepherds called the Rootli,
Because the wood has been uprooted there.
'Tis where our canton's bound'ries verge on yours;
Thither by lonely by-paths let us wend
At midnight and deliberate o'er our plans".

At this romantic spot, on the memorable night of 7th Nov., 1307, 33 men, from Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, assembled and bound themselves by an oath to be faithful to each other, and not to rest until they had driven their oppressors from the soil. Tradition relates that on the spot where the three confederates, *Werner Stauffacher* of Steinen in Schwyz, *Erni* (Arnold) of Melchthal in Unterwalden, and *Walter Fürst* of Attinghausen in Uri, stood when the oath was taken, three fountains sprang up, over which a hut was subsequently erected.

About 20 min. later, the steamer passes *Sisikon* (Pension Uri-Rothstock, 4½ fr.) on the E. bank, where the rugged *Achslensstock* (p. 72) is visible through a gorge. It next reaches stat. **Tell's Platte**, a ledge of rock at the base of the *Axenfluh* or *Arenberg* (3353'), where, shaded by overhanging trees and washed by the waters of the lake, stands the romantic *Tell's Chapel*, containing rude frescoes of scenes from the history of the illustrious Swiss patriot (which are to be replaced by paintings more worthy of the spot). It is said to have been erected by the Canton of Uri in 1388 on the spot where the Swiss liberator sprang out of Gessler's boat, but is obviously of later date. In ascending from the landing-place the first path to the r. descends to the chapel. On the Sunday after Ascension-day, mass is performed here, and a patriotic sermon preached, the service being attended by great numbers of the inhabitants of the neighbouring shores in boats gaily decorated for the occasion. A good path ascends from the landing-place in 8 min. to the **Hôtel zur Tellsplatte* (R. 1. B. 1. A. ½ fr., pension 5 fr.), with pleasure grounds and a charming view (baths at the landing-place), situated on the Axenstrasse. The peculiar, contorted formation of the calcareous strata of the Axenfluh attracts the attention even of the unscientific. The **Axenstrasse*, leading from Gersau to Brunnen and Flüelen, and affording a succession of beautiful views, is also extremely interesting from its bold construction, and in several places penetrates the rock by means

of tunnels ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Brunnen to Flüelen). The finest part is between the Tell's Platte Inn and Flüelen ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.), leading through the great **Axentunnel*, which pierces a projecting buttress of the Axenberg high above the lake.

As soon as the chapel is passed, *Flüelen* becomes visible, and is reached by steamer in 20 min. more. The scenery of this part of the lake is strikingly imposing. Opposite the 'Platte' on the W. bank lies the hamlet of *Bauen*, and, farther on, the solitary houses of *Isleten*, at the mouth of the *Isenthal* (worthy of a visit), which divides near the village (2524') of that name (**Adler*, rustic) into the Grosse Isenthal, to the S., bounded by the *Engelberger-Rothstock* (9252'), and the Kleine Isenthal, terminated by the *Uri-Rothstock* (9620').

Through the *Grossthal*, in which the Alpine hamlet of *St. Jakob* is situated, the traveller may either proceed to the W. passing between the *Hohenbriesen* (7910') and the *Kaiserstock* (7877'), over the *Schöneegg-Pass* (6315', very steep on the farther side), and by *Ober-Rickenbach* (2956') to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Wolfenschiessen* (p. 87); or to the S.W., over the *Rothgrättli* (8419') to (10 hrs.) *Engelberg* (p. 87). — Through the *Kleinthal* a rugged path passing the *Musenalp* (2 hrs.), leads to the rocky terrace 'im Kessel', ascending steep strata of slate, and crossing a gently sloping glacier on the S. side of the mountain to the summit of the **Uri-Rothstock* (9620'), in 8–9 hrs. (guide necessary, 15 fr.). An easier, but considerably longer path leads by the *Schlossfelsen* in the Grossthal along the *Schwarzfirn-Glacier* by the *Hangbaum-Alp* to the *Blümlisalp*, and across disintegrated rocks to the summit. If the traveller wishes to reach the top early in the morning, he must spend the night in the chalet on the Hangbaum-Alp. Descent easiest through the Grossthal (see above). From Engelberg the ascent may be made in 7–8 hrs. The Uri-Rothstock like the Titlis, is, almost perpendicular on the E. and S.E. sides, and is composed of gigantic and contorted limestone rocks, torn asunder and piled one on another in fantastic but magnificent confusion. The view from the summit is extremely imposing: to the S. the chain of the Alps, with the Sentis at their E. extremity; immediately below lies the Lake of Lucerne at a depth of 8000'; to the N.E. and N. the view embraces the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Entlebuch mountains, the lower hills of N. Switzerland, and the plains of Germany.

On the saddle between the two peaks of the Uri-Rothstock lies a glacier, distinctly visible from the lake; adjoining it, on the l. is the *Gitschen* (8333'), rising abruptly from the lake, with its summit resembling a castle. Between Flüelen and *Seedorf* (1447'), a village to the r., with a convent, the *Reuss* (see below) flows into the lake by an artificial channel. The Reussthal is formed by the huge pyramid of the *Bristenstock* (10,088'), adjoining which rise the *Great* and *Little Windgelle* (10,463').

25 M. **Flüelen** (1433'), Ital. *Fiora* (**Adler*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, A. and L. 1 fr.; **Kreuz*, moderate; *Tell*; all near the quay. *Baths* in the lake, on the Axenstrasse, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Flüelen. *Carriages*, see p. 69) is the port of Uri. Behind the church is the small château of *Rudenz*, which formerly belonged to the Attinghausen family. The Reuss has been here converted into a canal ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk, or $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by boat to its influx).

Altorf (1466'), or **Altdorf** (**Adler* or *Post*, R. 1½, B. 1, L. ½ fr.; **Schlüssel*; **Löwe*; *Krone*; *Tell*, unpretending; beer at *Reiser's*; hotel omnibus to or from Flüelen ½ fr.), 2 M. from Flüelen, situated in a fertile valley surrounded by mountains, is the capital of the canton of Uri, with 2724 inhab. (50 Prot.). The church contains, over the S. entrance, a 'Nativity' by *Van Dyck*; in the N. chapel an Entombment by *Carracci*; adjacent to it is a marble Madonna in relief, by *H. Imhof* of Rome, placed here in 1848.

This pleasant little town (rebuilt after a great fire in 1799) is interesting as the traditional scene of the exploits of *Tell*, which resulted in the liberation of Switzerland from the Austrian yoke. A colossal *Statue of Tell*, in plaster, presented to Altorf in 1861 by the riflemen of Zurich, is said to occupy the spot whence the intrepid archer aimed at the apple placed on the head of his son at the command of the tyrant Gessler. At the base is an inscription from Schiller's *Tell*. About 150 paces from this stands a fountain, with a statue of *Bestler*, a magistrate of the town (on one side of the banner is the head of a bull, the arms of the canton, on the other the arms of the town), erected by himself on the supposed site of the lime-tree by which *Tell's* child stood during the agonising moment when he awaited the arrow of his father, and which is said to have flourished here till 1567. It is maintained by some that the lime-tree was thirty paces farther back, on the ground where the tower now stands; the latter is, however, known to have existed before the beginning of the 14th century. On its N. and W. sides are frescoes representing *Tell's* celebrated feat with his bow, his leap from the boat, and the death of Gessler. Below, the battle of Morgarten, 15th Nov., 1315 (see p. 300).

The *Capuchin Monastery* above the church, which claims to be the oldest in Switzerland, and the neighbouring *Pavilion Waldeck* command beautiful views. (Ascent by the tower, or from below the statue of *Tell*.) Above the monastery lies the *Bannwald*, a 'sacred grove', in which the woodman's axe is proscribed, as it protects Altorf from falling rocks (see Schiller's *Tell*, Act III. Scene III).

To the r., beyond the town, is a *Nunnery*, to the l. the *Arsenal*; then to the l. the village of **Bürglen** (1804') (**Tell*, R. 1, B. 1 fr., A. 30 c., suitable for a prolonged stay), picturesquely situated on a height at the entrance to the *Schächenthal*, the traditional birth-place and home of *Tell*. The supposed site of his house is occupied by a *Chapel*, erected in 1522, the walls of which are painted with scenes from his life. Bridle-path through the *Schächenthal* and over the *Klausen-Pass* to the Baths of *Stachelberg* in the *Linththal*, see R. 71.

The road here crosses the rapid *Schächenbach* in its artificial bed, near its confluence with the *Reuss*. The large meadow on the r., near the bridge, is used annually on the first Sunday of May as a place of assembly by the democratic estates of the canton of Uri. Among fruit-trees to the l. peeps the church of *Schaddorf*. To the r., beyond the *Reuss*, the church-tower and ruined castle of *Attinghausen* next become visible. The Baron of *Attinghausen* mentioned





in Schiller's Tell is said to have died in this castle in 1307. (Route to Engelberg by the Surenen pass, see R. 23.)

Beyond (1½ M.) *Bötzlingen* the background of the valley is formed by the pyramidal *Bristenstock* (p. 78). To the r. rise the bold precipices of the *Gitschen* (see above) and the *Bockli* (6808'), to the l. the *Mittagstock* (6663'), *Belmistock* (7933'), *Hoher Faulen* (8212'), and finally the two Windgellen (see below). The church of (3 M.) *Erstfeld* (Postablage) is on the opposite bank of the Reuss (route to the Surenen Pass, see p. 88). At (¾ M.) *Klus* the road approaches nearer the river. To the l. rise the *Kleine Windgelle*, or *Sewelistock* (9846'), and the *Grosse Windgelle*, or *Kalkstock* (10,463').

The *Erstfelder Thal*, on the l. bank of the Reuss, opens near the parish church, and extends to the *Schlossberg Glacier*, a walk of 4 hrs. between steep and lofty mountains. At the upper end of the valley are two Alpine lakes, the gloomy *Faulensee* (½ hr. from the glacier) and the *Obersee*, 1 hr. farther to the S., at the base of the *Krönet* (10,197'). The *Faulenbach*, which flows out of the latter, forms a beautiful cascade. A difficult pass (10–11 hrs.; experienced guide necessary) leads hence over the *Schlossberg Glacier* and the *Spannörterjoch* to the upper part of the valley of Engelberg. By the Surenen-Pass to Engelberg, see p. 88.

On the road to (2½ M.) *Silänen* (1771') a beautiful view is obtained of the pyramid of the *Bristenstock* (10,085'), occupying the entire background, and visible from base to summit. Near the chapel of the 'fourteen saints who help the needy' stands the tower of the old castle of Silänen.

10½ *Amsteg* (1758') (**Stern* or *Post*; **Kreuz*; **Hirsch*; *Löwe*; in all, R. 1½, B. 1 fr.), a small, substantially built village, beautifully situated at the foot of the *Bristenstock* and the *Windgelle*, at the mouth of the *Maderaner Thal*, through which the *Kärstelenbach* descends to the Reuss.

The **Maderaner Thal* (4 hrs. from Bristen to the Hüfi-Glacier), enclosed by lofty mountains (N. the Great and Little *Windgelle*, the Great and Little *Ruchen*, and the *Scheerhorn*; S. the *Bristenstock*, *Weitenalpstock*, *Oberalpstock*, and *Düssistock*), and traversed by the impetuous *Kärstelenbach*, abounds in picturesque and imposing scenery. The path (longer route by the *Staffeln* see below) crosses the *Kärstelenbach* at *Amsteg* and ascends rapidly either to the r. (¼ hr. longer) or to the l. through forest, past the *Chapel of St. Antony* to (¾ hr.) the hamlet *Bristen* (inn of the curé). The path then slightly descends and crosses to the r. bank of the foaming *Kärstelenbach*. After 7 min. avoid the bridge to the r., leading to the narrow *Etzli-thal* (see below). After 25 min. the path recrosses to the l. bank (fine view from the bridge) and leads to the (5 min.) houses *Am Schattigen Berg*. It then ascends across pastures to the (40 min.) inn on the *Lungenstutz*, and in 5 min. more to the *Cross* of that name, which commands a fine view (during the ascent the fall of the *Goletzernbach* is seen on the opposite side of the valley). It next crosses the *Griessenbach*, and leads, partly through pine-forest, to the chalets of *Stössi*; it then crosses the brook at a *Saw-mill*, leads between the pine-trees, passes the houses (¾ hr.) on the *Balmwald*, and in ¼ hr. more reaches the **Hôtel Alpenclub* (R. and L. 3, D. 3, B. 1¼ fr.; guides for glacier expeditions may generally be met with here), recommended as head-quarters for excursions among the *Todi-group*. Fine view from the garden. Interesting walk (2–3 hrs. there and back) to the **Hüfi-Glacier*; from the inn a rocky eminence is reached in ¾ hr., whence a fine survey is obtained of this vast ice-cataract; then a descent

of 1½ hr. to the end of the glacier, where the Karstelenbach issues from it; cross the latter to the waterfalls of the *Lammernbach* and the **Stäuberbach*, descending from the *Brunnthal* (most imposing towards evening; best point of view a green hill rising from the bottom of the valley). Return to the inn by the chalets of *Guffern* and *Balmwald*. — The traveller returning to Amsteg is recommended to take the path (6 hrs.) by the *Stafeln*, the lofty pastures on the N. slope of the valley; from the inn (with guide) in 2½ hrs. to the *Alp Bernetsmatt* (magnificent *view; immediately opposite rises the huge *Oberalpstock*, or *Piz Tgietschen*, see below); then cross the *Golsern Alps*, by the lonely *Golzer-See* (4636'), in which trout abound, and descend to (3 hrs.) *Bristen*. — Interesting glacier-excursion (13 hrs.; good guides necessary; *Amb. Zraggen* and *M. Trösch* at Amsteg are recommended) across the *Hüfi Glacier* and the *Clariden-Pass* to the *Baths of Stachelberg* (p. 293): to the *Hüfi Alp* 2¼ hrs.; fine view from an eminence to the l.; then a steep ascent, and after 40 min. down to the *Hüfi Glacier*, the extensive snow-fields of which are ascended gradually and without great difficulty to the (3—3½ hrs.) pass of the *Claridengrat* (9843'), at the S. base of the *Claridenstock* (10,709'). Then descend across the *Claridenfirn* (the rock to the N., with an aperture in the middle, is the *Bocktschingle*) in a straight direction, by the *Allenorenalp* and the *Auen Güter* (p. 293) to *Stachelberg* (5 hrs.); or to the r. to the *Upper Sand-Alp* (p. 294) in 2¼, and thence in 5 hrs. to *Stachelberg* (a very interesting route). Those who select the latter route may, if fatigued, sleep at the chalets of the Upper Sandalp (bed of hay), and descend to *Stachelberg* next morning. (This route and the ascent of the *Tödi*, see p. 294.) — By the *Brunni-Pass* to *Dissentis* (11 hrs.), a grand excursion, but inferior to the last; trustworthy guides necessary. The path ascends on the S. side of the valley by (1¼ hr.) *Rinderbühl* to the (2 hrs.) *Brunni Glacier*, which annually alters its form and requires caution. In 2 hrs. more the culminating point is reached (8976'), commanding a superb view of the *Oberalpstock*. Then descend through the wild *Acléththal* to (3 hrs.) *Acléth* and (¼ hr.) *Dissentis* (p. 308). — From *Amsteg* through the *Eitzlithal* and across the *Kreuzli-Pass* to *Sedrun* (8 hrs.), a fatiguing walk: to the pass (7710') 5½ hrs., and thence down the *Strimthal* to *Sedrun* (p. 309).

The *Oberalpstock*, or *Piz Tgietschen* (10,925'), the ascent of which presents no serious difficulty, is a striking point of view. Either proceed from the Alpenclub Hotel to the *Brunni Glacier* in 3¼ hrs., and ascend on the latter to the summit in 3½—4 hrs. more; or cross from *Amsteg* to the upper part of the *Strimthal* by the *Kreuzli Pass*, and ascend thence over steep slopes and the *Strim-Gletscher*, thus reaching the summit from the E. side (7—8 hrs.; from *Sedrun* 1 hr. less). Able guides necessary.

The *Bristenstock* (10,088'), ascended from *Amsteg* (in 6—7, down in 5 hrs.; not without guide), affords an admirable survey of the mountains of the *Reuss* and *Maderaner valleys*.

Beyond *Amsteg* the road crosses the *Reuss*, and here the *St. Gotthard route*, properly so called, begins; on the l. is the vast pyramid of the *Bristenstock*; below rushes the foaming *Reuss* through its ravine, forming a succession of waterfalls. (The old *St. Gotthard road* follows the r. bank of the *Reuss* from *Amsteg* to the second bridge.) In the early summer huge masses of avalanche-snow, which present the appearance of earth or detritus, are seen in some of the gorges. Beyond

Intschi (2168') (*Lamm*, rustic), 1½ M. from *Amsteg*, a fall of the *Intschialpbach* is passed. A picturesquely situated bridge carries the road back to the r. bank of the *Reuss*. A little farther the road crosses the *Fellibach*, on the rocks of which the violet-moss (a reddish lichen, with violet-scent) grows plentifully. On the hill opposite stands the hamlet of *Gurtmellen*. Beyond

the village of **Wyler** is a third bridge (2661'), the *Pfaffensprung* ('priest's leap', from the tradition that a monk once leaped across the stream here with a girl in his arms) by which the road recrosses to the l. bank. Far below, the river is precipitated through a narrow gorge. View beautiful in both directions. The road crosses the impetuous *Meienbach* (*Meien-Reuss*), which rises on the Susten (p. 132), shortly before reaching (6 M.)

Wasen (2756') (**Hôtel des Alpes*; **Ochs*; **Krone*, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), a considerable village with a loftily situated church (magnificent view from the terrace). The footpath ascending to the r., 50 yds. beyond the bridge, cuts off the windings of the road.

Near ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Wattingen** (2998') is the fourth bridge over the Reuss, above which, to the r., is a beautiful fall of the *Rohrbach*. The village consists of a few roadside houses, one of which, with a rude representation of the Rütli conspiracy, is said to have been the ancestral dwelling of the Barons of Wattingen.

The ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) fifth bridge (*Schönibrück*, 3212') crosses to the l. bank of the Reuss. To the l. of the road rises the *Teufelsstein*, a huge mass of rock. The next place is ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Göschenen**, or *Göschenen* (3609') (**Rössli*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 fr.; *Hôtel des Alpes*), at the mouth of the wild and beautiful *Göschenen-Thal*, from which the *Göschenen-Reuss* descends.

Attractive excursion hence to the (3 hrs.) *Göschenen Alp*, near the head of the valley. A good path leads by *Abfrutt* to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Wicki* (4250'), where the *Voralp-Thal* branches off to the r.; from its narrow mouth (the *Kaltbrunnen-Kehle*) the *Voralper Reuss* is precipitated in a picturesque fall. The path in the main valley next leads by *St. Nicolaus* and the *Brindlistaffel* (5043') to the (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) solitary chalets of the *Göschenen-Alp* (5227'). To the W. descends the beautiful *Dammafirn* glacier from the *Rhonestock*; and 1 hr. farther up the valley the *Göschenen-Reuss* issues from the *Kehlen-Gletscher*, which is imbedded between the *Winterberg* and *Steinberg*. — A moderately easy path (7 hrs., with guide) leads from the *Göschenen-Alp* over the *Alpiglen-Lücke* (9111'), between the *Lochberg* and *Spitzberg* (p. 139), to *Realp* (p. 139). The S. peak of the *Lochberg* (9400'), a fine point of view, is easily ascended from the summit of the pass.

Immediately below the *Vordere*, or *Häuderli-Brücke* (3720'), the sixth bridge, is the entrance to the great *St. Gotthard Tunnel* (comp. pp. 69, 83), to which visitors are not admitted. Here, about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond Göschenen, begins the sombre rocky defile of the **Schöllenen* (2 M. long), bounded by lofty and almost perpendicular walls of granite, at the base of which dashes the impetuous Reuss. The road ascends by numerous windings, most of which may be cut off by footpaths or the old bridle-path. Beyond a few of these windings, the disused *Lange Brücke* is passed (no saving is effected by crossing it), and the *Sprengibrück* (4048'), the seventh bridge, crossed. The road in the *Schöllenen* is much exposed to avalanches, and at one of the most dangerous spots is protected by a gallery, 60 yds. in length, at the farther end of which is the bull's head of Uri.

The ***Devil's Bridge** (4593'), *Teufelsbrücke* (the eighth), in the midst of a scene of wild desolation, is now reached (2½ M. from Göschenen). The Reuss here falls in a picturesque cascade into an abyss 100' below, while its spray bedews the bridge above. The wind (aptly called 'Hutscheln', or 'hat-roguer', by the natives) sometimes comes down the gorge in violent gusts, and endangers the hats of unwary travellers.

The new bridge, constructed of granite in 1830, has a single arch of 26' span. The old bridge, 20' below, is disused and overgrown with moss.

A battle between the Austrians and French took place here on 14th Aug., 1799. The former had taken up a strong position near the bridge, but were unable to withstand the impetuous attack of the French. They therefore blew up the small side-arch, in consequence of which hundreds of soldiers were precipitated into the abyss, and communication was cut off. The French then scaled the r. bank of the Reuss, and compelled the Austrians to retire in the night. Their success, however, was of short duration. A month later *Suwarow* marched over the St. Gotthard and pressed hard upon the French, who had filled the Urner Loch with masses of rock. The Russians removed the obstacles and re-opened the road, but near the ruins of the *Teufelsbrücke* they found themselves exposed to a murderous fire from the French. In spite of this, however, they forced a passage, and drove their enemy back as far as the Lake of Lucerne.

Beyond the Devil's Bridge the road winds upwards past a chapel to the (5 min.) **Urner Loch** (4642'), a tunnel 70 yds. long, cut through the solid rock in 1707, originally only broad enough for pedestrians and horses, but now admitting two carriages abreast. Prior to 1707 a hanging chain-bridge, called the *Stäubende Brücke*, conducted the traveller round the *Teufelsstein*, through a constant shower of spray.

The **Valley of Uri** or **Urseren**, which the road enters beyond the gloomy Urner Loch, presents a striking contrast to the wild region just traversed. This peaceful valley (p. 139), with its green pastures watered by the Reuss, is about 8 M. in length and ½—1 M. in breadth, and is surrounded by lofty and barren mountains partially covered with snow. Before the Reuss had forced a way for itself through the Schöllenen (p. 79), this valley was probably a lake. Corn grows here but scantily, and trees are scarce. Winter lasts nearly eight months, and during the short summer fires are often necessary. The 1400 inhabitants of the valley gain their livelihood by feeding cattle, and conveying travellers and goods across the St. Gotthard.

6 M. **Andermatt** (4737') or **Urseren**, Ital. *Orsèra* (**Bellevue*, a large hotel, well situated outside the village. R. 3, L. and A. 1¼, B. 1½, D. 4 fr.; **St. Gotthard*, similar charges, post and telegraph office opposite; *Drei Könige*, R. from 1½ fr.; **Hôtel Oberalp*, moderate; *Krone*, unpretending), 1 M. from the Devil's Bridge, is the principal village (744 inhab.) of the valley. Adjoining the church, which is believed to date from the time of the Lombards, is a charnel-house adorned with skulls bearing in-

scriptions (comp. p. 48). The *Mariahilf* chapel, above the St. Gotthard Hotel, affords a good survey of the valley: to the W. rises the barren grey Bözberg, in the background the Furca with its inn, to the l. the Mutthorn; a few paces beyond the chapel, the Six-Madun, or Badus (see below), is visible; to the E. in long zigzags ascends the road over the Oberalp (R. 76). — The fine *Collection of St. Gotthard Minerals* of the late chaplain Meyer has been purchased by the landlord of the 'Three Kings', and is exhibited in a small house opposite. — *F. G. Nager-Donazians* sells minerals, etc. at moderate prices.

From Andermatt by the Oberalp to *Dissentis* in the valley of the Vorder-Rhein (Grisons), see R. 76. — From Andermatt over the Furca to the *Rhone Glacier* in the Upper Valais, see R. 31.

The *Six-Madun* or *Badus* (9616'), a vast triangular pyramid of rock forming the closing barrier of the Oberland of the Grisons, is occasionally ascended (in 4½ hrs.) from Andermatt; a fatiguing walk, guide necessary (ascent from Sedrun easier and shorter, p. 310). The traveller may descend to the Toma-See (p. 310), and thence to the valley of the Vorder-Rhein. The summit, which consists of blocks of gneiss, commands a view of innumerable peaks of the Alps of the Grisons, Bern, and the Valais, with their snow-fields and glaciers, and of the Vorder-Rheinthal in its entire extent.

On the way from Andermatt to Hospenthal the *Glacier of St. Anna* rises conspicuously above the brow of the mountain to the l.

Hospenthal (4800') (**Meyerhof*, a large house outside the village, R. from 2, B. 1½, D. 3, pension from 6 fr.; **Loire*, moderate), 1½ M. from Andermatt, derives its name from a hospice which formerly stood here. The tower on the hill is said to be the remnant of a castle built by the Lombards. The magazine (*Sust*) at the end of the village is now disused. The Furca road here diverges to the r. (R. 31).

The St. Gotthard road now ascends in numerous windings through a desolate valley, on the l. bank of that branch of the Reuss which flows from the Lake of Lucendro and below Hospenthal unites with the branch from the Furca (p. 139). A footpath diverging to the l. by the second house beyond the bridge over the Reuss cuts off the first windings of the road. Pleasant retrospects of the Ursern-Thal and the jagged peaks of the Spitzberg (p. 139), as far as the Galenstock to the W. To the l. of the bleak (2½ M.) *Gamsboden* opens the precipitous *Guspis-Thal*, at the head of which are the small *Guspis-Glacier* and the *Pizzo Centrale* (see below). At a great bend in the road, ½ M. farther, stands the first *Cantoniera* (5876'); to the r. rise the slopes of the *Winterhorn*, or *Piz Orsino* (8747'). The road now enters the canton of Ticino and crosses the Reuss for the last time near its source in the *Lake of Lucendro* (not visible), by the (2½ M.) *Rodont Bridge* (6624'), ¼ M. above the second *Cantoniera*.

A visit to the **Lake of Lucendro* (6834') forms an easy digression of ½ hr. only. The path diverges below the Rodont Bridge (l. bank), leads

over masses of rock to the (10 min.) beautiful green lake, environed with snow-peaks and glaciers, and then skirts its N. bank. To the S. rises the imposing *Piz Lucendro* (9708'), to the W. the *Iwerberhörner* (9265'), the *Piz dell' Uomo* (8819'), etc. — The path crosses the Reuss at its efflux from the lake, and finally rejoins the St. Gotthard road near the summit of the pass.

On the (1 M.) **Pass of St. Gotthard** (6936') the road passes between several small lakes.

The remark is sometimes made, that the St. Gotthard, although frequently mentioned, is never seen. This is to a certain extent true, inasmuch as the name is applied, not to a single peak, but to an extensive mountain-group. The peaks to the W. are the *Fibbia* (8996'), and the *Pizzo di Vinei*, or *Lucendro* (9708'); to the N. the *Winterhorn*, or *Piz Orsino* (8747'); to the E., immediately above the summit of the pass, the *Sasso di San Gottardo* (8235'); beyond it the *Monte Prosa* (8983') and the *Pizzo Centrale*, or *Tritthorn* (9852'), and farther S. the *Schipsius* (7907').

10 M. **Albergo del S. Gottardo** (6867'), a post-station, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of the culminating point, is a large, gloomy Italian inn. Opposite to it is the **Hôtel du Mont Prosa* (R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.), a post and telegraph office. Adjoining it is the *Hospice*, erected by the canton of Ticino, containing 15 beds for poor travellers, who are received gratuitously (upwards of 10,000 are entertained annually). Newfoundland dogs of a superior race may be purchased here at prices varying from 75 to 400 fr.; also St. Gotthard minerals at fixed prices. A short distance to the S. of the hotel, on the old St. Gotthard road, is the *Mortuary Chapel*, which is now rarely used.

The ascent of the **Pizzo Centrale*, or *Tritthorn* (9852'), an admirable point of view, has been more frequently undertaken of late, the path having been improved by the landlord of the Mt. Prosa Hotel ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., no difficulty; guide advisable, 7 fr. and a gratuity of 1 fr.). Beyond the hospice cross the brook to the l. and ascend the slope of the Sasso San Gottardo through a dreary expanse of detritus to the entrance of the Sella valley, through which the route leads. The *Prosa* (see below) soon becomes visible to the l., above; farther on, the *Sella Lake* is seen far below. A snow-field is finally crossed to the base of the highest peak, which consists of crumbling hornblende. The space on the summit is very limited. The **view is one of striking magnificence, embracing almost all the highest mountains in Switzerland (excellent panorama by Heim). — The *Monte Prosa* (8983') may also be ascended from the hotel without difficulty in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (path diverging from that to the Pizzo Centrale to the l. before the Sella lake is reached), but the view is inferior to that from the Centrale.

The *Fibbia* (8996'), a gigantic rock which commands the St. Gotthard road on the W. side and rises precipitously above the Val Tremola, may also be easily ascended from the hotel in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide desirable). The summit affords an excellent survey of the St. Gotthard group, the valley of the Ticino, &c. — The ascent of the W. peaks of the St. Gotthard, the *Pizzo Lucendro* (9708'), the *Leckhorn* (10,069'), and the *Pizzo Rotondo* (10,489'), the highest, is more difficult, and should be attempted by none but practised climbers.

The ascent of the *Sorescia*, or *Scara Orell* (7349'), forms a pleasant short excursion (1 hr.). Descend the road towards the S. as far as the

Ticino bridge, and beyond it ascend by a narrow path to the l. Fine view, especially of the Alps of Ticino, the Cristallina, Campo Tencia, Basodino, etc. Descent to the Sella valley not recommended, as there is no bridge over the Ticino, which is here of considerable breadth.

Lake of Lucendro, see above.

From the Hospice to Airolo is a walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (by short cuts); in the reverse direction $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., while the diligence takes 3 hrs. In winter and spring the snow is often piled up on the road-side in heaps 30—40' high, and sometimes remains unmelted throughout the summer (comp. p. 69). Snow-storms and avalanches are most prevalent on the S. side.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E., below the hospice, the road crosses the *Ticino*, which flows from the *Sella Lake* (see above), situated to the E. A little farther, near a large mass of rock lying by the road, an inscription on the rock near the *old bridle-path* commemorates the events of 1799 (p. 80). The words '*Suwarow Victor*' only are now legible.

Near the first house of refuge, the *Cantoniera S. Antonio* (6375'), the road enters the *Val Tremola*, a dismal valley $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, into which avalanches are frequently precipitated, and descends in numerous windings, which are avoided by the old bridle-path at the bottom of the valley, following the telegraph-wires, to the second refuge, the *Cantoniera S. Giuseppe* (6010'). At the third refuge, the *Cantoniera di Val Tremola* (5564'), the *Val Tremola* terminates, and the *Val Leventina* (p. 84) begins, and a fine *view of the latter as far as Quinto is obtained. To the r. is the mouth of the *Val Bedretto* (p. 140), from which the W. branch of the *Ticino* descends to the St. Gotthard branch.

8 M. *Airolo* (3868') (**Posta*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), the first village in which Italian is spoken, on the *Ticino*, affords convenient headquarters for excursions on the S. slopes of the St. Gotthard.

Bridle-path through the *Val Bedretto* over the *Nufenen-Pass* to Obergestelen in the Valais in 8 hrs., see p. 140; or from *All'Acqua* over the *S. Giacomo-Pass* (7572') and through the *Valle Toggia* to the Falls of the Tosa in the *Val Formazza*, in 7 hrs., see p. 144. Or, passing the *Ritom-See* (6000'), proceed through the *Piora-Valley* over the *Uomo-Pass* (7257'), and through the *Val Termine* to S. Maria and Dissentis in 10 hrs. (R. 77). — Through the *Val Canaria* over the *Nera-Pass* and the *Unteralp* to Andermatt (7 hrs.), fatiguing, and on the S. side not without danger.

Below Airolo the geologically interesting *Val Canaria* opens. The road enters the *Stretto* (defile) *di Stalvèdro*, which in 1799 was defended by 600 French grenadiers against 3000 Russians for 12 hrs. (comp. p. 80). The French afterwards retired by the *Nufenen Pass* into the Valais. The ruins of a marble tower of Lombard origin (*Casa dei Pagani*) command the mouth of this picturesque ravine on the r. On the l. bank of the *Ticino* four parallel ridges of rock descend to the river, through which four openings have been cut for the road. About 1 M. beyond the defile, on the r. bank, is the beautiful cascade of the *Calcarciu*.

The road, now nearly level, next passes (3 M.) *Piottu*, ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.)

Ambri (to the r. the *Piz Massari*, 9062'), opposite *Quinto*, then (1½ M.) *Fiesso* and the hamlet of (2 M.) *Dazio Grande* (3110'). Immediately beyond the inn (very poor) the mouth of a second rocky *ravine is reached. The Ticino has here forced a passage for itself through the *Monte Piottino*, or *Platifer*, and precipitates itself in a succession of cataracts through the gloomy gorge. The road descends the defile close to these *waterfalls, and crosses the river several times. To the r., near Faïdo, the *Piumogna* precipitates itself by a picturesque fall into the Ticino.

10½ M. **Faïdo** (2366'), Ger. *Pfäid* (**Angelo*, R. 2½, L. ½, B. 1½, A. ½ fr.; *Prince of Wales*; *Hôtel Vella*), the capital of the Leventina, is a village of thoroughly Italian character.

The *Leventina* (*Vallis Lepontina*), or Valley of the Ticino, formerly belonged to the canton of Uri, and was governed in the most despotic manner by bailiffs, who purchased their situations from the Lands-gemeinde, as was the custom in almost all the democratic cantons, as well as in the republics of antiquity. A revolt broke out in 1755, but was suppressed with the aid of the Swiss troops; the leaders were executed, and their heads suspended from the chestnut trees. The French effected a change in the mode of government in 1798. The canton of Uri endeavoured to re-establish the original constitution in 1814, but the Congress of Vienna decided that the Leventina and the other seven Italian bailiwicks belonging to the twelve Swiss cantons should together constitute the new canton of Tessin, or Ticino.

The road passes through beautiful scenery; the numerous campanili in the Italian style, crowning the summits of the hills, have a very picturesque effect. To the r. and l. several cascades precipitate themselves over the cliffs, that of the **Cribiasca*, resembling a veil, being the finest. Huge masses of rock lie scattered about, between which handsome chestnut trees have taken root. Vines and mulberry trees begin to appear. At the point where the road descends in windings to the bottom of the valley, the Ticino forms another beautiful fall, spanned by a bridge over which the road passes.

Giornico (1325'), Ger. *Irnis* (*Cerro*; *Corona*), 6 M. from Faïdo, the capital of the district, is noteworthy on account of its antiquities and picturesque situation. The former consist of a lofty old tower, remains of a Gallic or Lombard fortification (near the church of *S. Maria di Castello*), and the church of *S. Niccolò da Mira*, in the earliest Romanesque style, supposed to occupy the site of a heathen temple. Beyond Giornico to the r. is the picturesque waterfall of the *Cramosina*.

9½ M. **Bodio** (1086') (*Posta*; *Aquila*). Beyond *Polleggio* (978') the *Brenno* descends from the *Val Blegno* to the Ticino. The valley of the Ticino now expands and takes the name of the *Riviera*, or River-valley, as far as the mouth of the *Moŕsa* (see below). Luxuriant vines, chestnuts, walnuts, mulberries, and fig-trees now remind the traveller of his proximity to 'the garden of the Earth, fair Italy'. The vines extend their dense foliage over wooden trellis-work supported by stone pillars, 6'—10' in

height. Many of the inhabitants of this valley subsist almost entirely upon the produce of the chestnut-trees. Frequent inundations render the district unhealthy. The next village, 3 M. from Bodio, is **Biasca** (*Unione*, tolerable) with an old Romanesque church on an eminence (1112'). A series of chapels leads to the *Petronella-Chapel*, a good point of view. The cellars in the neighbouring rocks are used by the wine-merchants of Bellinzona. It is not necessary to pass through Biasca, as a branch of the road, in a straight direction, passes it and rejoins the high-road beyond. Diligence from Biasca to Olivone, and the road over the Lukmanier to Dissentis, see R. 77.

6 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Osogna** (964') lies at the foot of an abrupt rocky hill with rounded summit. The next villages are *Cresciano* (886'), with picturesque waterfalls; *Claro* (1027'), at the base of the mountain (8760') of that name, which is one of the most beautiful and fertile in Switzerland, with the convent of *S. Maria* (2074') halfway up. The *Moësa*, which descends from the Bernardino (p. 368), is then crossed at *Castione*, at the mouth of the *Val Misocco*, to *Arbedo* (813'), the scene of a sanguinary and unequal struggle on 30th June, 1422, when 3000 Confederates were defeated by 24,000 Milanese.

From a distance, the appearance of Bellinzona with its lofty walls and turrets, which formerly extended into the valley, its three castles, and the extensive barracks at the N. gate, is very striking.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Bellinzona** (777'), Ger. *Bellenz* (**Posta*; *Hôtel de la Ville*, outside the S. gate, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Angelo*, near the S. gate, in the town, Italian style), on the *Ticino*, one of the three capitals of the canton of Ticino, with 2361 inhab., presents all the characteristics of an Italian town. It was strongly fortified in the middle ages, and regarded as the key to the route from Lombardy to Germany. The fortifications have been partly restored of late. It was the scene of frequent conflicts between the Swiss and the Milanese, but from the beginning of the 16th to the end of the 18th cent. the former remained in undisturbed possession. The *Abbey-Church* adjoining the post-office is a fine building in the Italian style of the 16th cent.

The three picturesque *Castles* were the residences of the three Swiss Bailiffs (comp. p. 84), in whom the judicial and executive authority was vested. Each castle possessed a small garrison and a few cannons. The largest, the *Castello Grande*, on an isolated eminence to the W., belonged to Uri; it is now used as a prison and arsenal; visitors readily admitted (gratuity to guide). Of the other two, towards the E., the lower, the *Castello di Mezzo*, belonged to Schwyz; the upper, the *Castello Corbario* or *Corbé* (1502'), now in ruins, to Unterwalden. The view from the *Castello Grande* is striking and beautiful; that from the loftily-situated pilgrimage-chapel of *S. Maria della Salute* not less so.

A bridge of 14 arches, 200 yds. long, here crosses the *Ticino*, which in summer is so low that most of the arches are

dry. The banks are protected from inundations by a strong embankment, 766 yds. long.

From Bellinzona to **Como** and **Camerlata**, see R. 91; to **Magadino**, see R. 93; to **Milan**, see R. 98.

23. From Lucerne to Altorf by Stans and Engelberg. Surénen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 68, 76.

Steamboat four times daily between Lucerne and Stansstad in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., see p. 89; *Omnibus* ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) from Stansstad to Stans eight times daily in 20 min., $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Diligence* from Beckenried (p. 71) to Stans daily in 1 hr., fare 95 c. From Stans to Altorf 12–13 hrs.; carriage-road as far as Engelberg, thence by a footpath. The traveller should arrange to sleep at Engelberg, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Stans. A guide (10 fr.) is required for the passage of the Surénen to Altorf, a walk of 7–8 hrs. (necessary in the reverse direction from Altorf to the summit of the pass only, 6 fr.).

From *Lucerne* to *Stansstad* see p. 89.

Stansstad (p. 89) is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Stans. One-horse carriage from Stansstad to Engelberg 12, two-horse 20 fr. Walkers should dismiss their vehicle at Grafenort (9 M. distant, a drive of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., one-horse carr. 6 fr.), beyond which the road is so steep that passengers usually alight and proceed on foot (one-horse carr. from Beckenried to Engelberg 15 fr. and 2 fr. gratuity).

Stans, or **Stanz** (**Krone*, R. 1, B. 1 fr.; **Engel*; *Pension Mettenweg*), the capital of *Nidwalden*, the E. half of the canton of Unterwalden, with 2070 (Rom. Cath.) inhab., lies in a rich and fruitful valley, on which from 11th Nov. to 2nd Febr. the sun shines for one hour only in the morning, between the *Hohelbriesen* (7895') and the *Stanserhorn* (see below). The choir of the handsome *Parish Church* contains two coloured statues, '*B. Nicolaus de rupe*' and '*B. Conrad Schaiber*'; i. e., St. Nicolaus von der Flüe (p. 91) and his grandson. Adjoining the church is the **Monument of Arnold von Winkelried* (p. 15), a fine group in marble by *Schlöth*, but badly placed. A tablet by the *Burial Chapel* in the churchyard on the N. side of the church bears an inscription in memory of a number of persons who were massacred here in 1798 by the French, who were exasperated by the obstinate resistance of the inhabitants of Unterwalden.

The *Town Hall* contains portraits of all the bailiffs from the year 1521; below them is a collection of Unterwalden flags; also two French banners of 1798: a picture by the blind artist Würsch, who perished in 1798; another by Volmar, representing Brother Klaus taking leave of his family. In the *Arsenal* is preserved the coat of mail of Arnold von Winkelried, to whose memory a *Chapel* on the road to Sarnen (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., p. 90) is dedicated. Beautiful view from the *Knieri*, above the *Capuchin Monastery*.

The **Stanser Horn** (6232') is ascended from Stans, or from the *Rozloch* (p. 90), in 3–4 hrs. The path from Stans is the better; the two routes

unite on the *Blumalp*. View remarkably fine. — The ascent of the **Buochser Horn** (5938') (4 hrs.) is less interesting.

The road to Engelberg (13½ M. from Stans) first traverses rich meadows. To the l. the *Wallenstöcke* (8514'); in the background rises the *Titlis* (see below), with its glaciers and fields of snow. Between *Thalwyl* and *Wolfenschiessen* (4 M.) the road crosses the *Engelberger Aa*; high up on the l. lie the chalets of *Rickenbach*.

The next village is (2½ M.) *Grafenort* (1886'), which consists of a chapel, an inn, and a farm belonging to the Abbey of Engelberg (7 M. from Engelberg). About ½ M. farther the road ascends, and traverses a forest for 4 M., beyond which the impetuous *Aa* is seen in two branches below. The ice-clad *Titlis* stands forth majestically; then to the l. the *Grosse* and *Kleine Spannörter* (10,515'), whose rocky pinnacles rise from amidst glaciers and snow-fields. The green Alpine valley of Engelberg, 6 M. in length and 1 M. in width, bounded on three sides by lofty, snow-capped mountains, is now suddenly disclosed to view.

At the entrance of the valley, above the buildings of

Engelberg (3313') (**Zum Titlis*, pens. 5—8 fr.; **Engel*, 5 fr. and upwards; **Sonnenberg*, similar charges; **Pension Müller*, moderate; **Engelberg*; private rooms at Dr. *Cattani's* and elsewhere; usual charges, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2 fr., whcy also procurable. *Joseph Custer*, *Eugene Hess*, and *Jos. Amrein*, good guides), rises the stately Benedictine Abbey of that name, founded in the 12th cent., termed by Pope Calixtus XI. *Mons Angelorum*, re-erected after a conflagration in 1729.

The *Church contains modern pictures by *Deschewanden*, *Kaiser*, and *Wüsch* (p. 86). High altar-piece an Assumption by *Spiegler*, 1734. In the chapter-house two transparent pictures by *Kaiser*, the Conception and the Nativity. The *Library*, although robbed of its greatest treasures by the French in 1798, still boasts of several valuable MSS. and specimens of early printing (e.g., a *Mamotrectus* of 1470). A good relief of the *Engelberger valley* is also shown. The hours of admission can be ascertained at the hotels.

The school connected with the Abbey is in high repute. Extensive farm-buildings, with dwellings for the labourers, and a large *cellar where upwards of 1000 cheeses are frequently stored. The revenues of the abbey, to which the entire district was formerly subject, were considerably impaired by the French in 1798.

Engelberg is the residence of the talented wood-carver *Nicodemus Custer*. It is protected from the N.E., and is well-suited for a stay of some duration. Numerous short excursions in the neighbourhood; of the longer, the following deserve mention: —

Ascent of the *Rigidatstock* (8514'), 4½ hrs., the last hour only laborious, fine panorama. The *Widderfeld* (7732') 4 hrs., less fatiguing. The *Tätsch bachfall* and *Herrenreuti*, see below.

The **Titlis* (10,627'), rising to the S.E., may be ascended (with guide, 10 fr. and a gratuity) in 7—8 hrs. from Engelberg (or from the Engstlen-Alp in 6½ hrs., see p. 130). It is advisable to proceed on the evening before the

ascent to the (2½ hrs.) *Trübsee-Alp* (riding feasible thus far), where a bed of hay may be obtained (2 fr.), and to start next morning at 2 a.m. in order that the snow may be traversed before the heat of the day. Those who ascend from Engelberg direct frequently start at midnight with lanterns. On the *Stand*, above the Trübsee-Alp, the paths from Engelberg and the Ennstlen-Alp unite. The path then ascends a steep slaty acclivity in zig-zags, and leads over rugged limestone rocks to the glacier (*Rotheegg*), the first part of which is covered with snow, and ascends gradually. At a slight depression, the route passes between long fissures, and then ascends more rapidly, steps being hewn if the 'Firn' is hard enough. Farther up, a broad gently-sloping field of snow is traversed. The large crevasse which it crosses presents no difficulty; slate-rocks and snow are next encountered, and after an ascent of 2 hrs. more, over ice and snow, the summit is attained. The highest rounded point (room for 20 persons) is called the *Nollen*. The view, which is highly picturesque and imposing, embraces the entire Alpine chain from Savoy to the Tyrol, N. Switzerland, and S. Germany. The ascent of the Titlis, although requiring considerable perseverance, is perhaps the least difficult of all glacier excursions.

Over the *Joch Pass* to *Meiringen*, see R. 28; over the *Storregg* or *Jochli* to the *Melchthal*, see p. 91.

On the path from Engelberg to Altorf is the picturesque waterfall of the *Tätschbach* (40 min.), which flows from the Hahnenberg or Engelberg; 25 min. farther the chalet *Herrenreuti* (breakfast obtainable), belonging to the Abbey of Engelberg. Views are obtained here of the glaciers of the *Grassen* (9662') and *Faulblatten*. Beautiful cascade of the *Stierenbach*, 1 hr. farther. Near some chalets, 4 hrs. from Engelberg and 1¼ hr. from the Suränen Pass, snow often lies early in summer, but disappears as the season advances; beyond the pass it remains the whole year, and must be traversed for a considerable distance. The **Suränen Pass**, or *Suränen Eck* (7562'), separates the *Blackenstock* (9587') and *Uri-Rothstock* (9619') on the l., from the *Schlossberg* (10,279') on the r.

The Titlis increases in grandeur as the traveller ascends, and a long range of summits and glaciers extends as far as the Suränen. On the other side the prospect embraces the summits of the two mountain-ranges enclosing the Schärhenthal, on the opposite side of the Reuss, the Windgelle being one of the most conspicuous. In the extreme distance the horizon is bounded by the snowy crest of the Glärnisch. On the E. side of the Suränen the snow-field is of greater extent, and the path more precipitous. It leads over loose stones to the *Waldnacht-Alp*, where it divides: to the r. over the bridge is the route to *Erstfeld* (p. 77), on the way to which the beautiful fall of the *Waldnachtbach* or *Langebach* is visible: the path to the l. leads to *Attinghausen* and *Altorf* (p. 76).

24. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Brienz (and Meiringen).

Comp. Maps, pp. 68, 100.

363³/₄ M. *Steamboat* from *Lucerne* to *Alpnach-Gestad* 4 times daily in 1¹/₄ hr.; *Diligence* from *Alpnach-Gestad* to *Brienz* twice daily in 6, and also to *Meiringen* in 6 hrs. (passengers for *Meiringen* change carriages at *Lungern*). From *Brienz* travellers may at once proceed (steamboat corresponds with diligence) to *Interlaken*, and thence to *Därfligen* and *Thun*, so that the journey from *Zürich* to *Interlaken*, or that from *Lucerne* to *Bern* may be accomplished in one day. Tickets to *Interlaken* are obtained at the post-office (branch-office next door to the Engl. Hof) at *Lucerne* (in which case the coupé may be secured), or on board the steamboats: from *Lucerne* to *Brienz* 10 fr. 50 c., coupé 12 fr.; to *Interlaken* 12 fr. 50 c., coupé 14 fr.; from *Alpnach-Gestad* to *Brienz* 9 fr. 10 c., coupé 10 fr. 60 c.; 40 lbs. luggage free. — Seats are assigned to the diligence-passengers in the order in which their tickets have been issued. Late comers, who have failed to secure the coupé, will therefore be more likely to obtain a seat in one of the open supplementary carriages if they delay taking their tickets until shortly before the time of starting. Those who are first on the conductor's list are invariably consigned to the 'intérieur,' from which little or no view is obtained.

Carriages. Two-horse from *Lucerne* to *Brienz* or *Meiringen* 45—50, to *Interlaken* 60 fr. From *Stansstad* to *Sachseln* one-horse 8, two-horse 15 fr.; to *Lungern* 15 or 25 fr. From *Alpnach-Gestad* to *Lungern* one-horse 12, two-horse 20 fr.; to *Brienz* one-horse 18—20, two-horse 30—32 fr., always to be had; the latter for 4—5 persons, pleasanter and not dearer than the diligence.

From *Alpnach-Gestad* to *Vitznau* (for the *Rigi*) direct tickets are issued, which are 1 fr. less than if the traveller books to *Lucerne* and thence to *Vitznau*.

The *Road* from *Lucerne* to *Alpnach-Gestad* leads first along the impetuous *Kriensbach*, then by *Horw* (1673') with its picturesquely situated church, to *Winkel* (**Stern*, unpretending), a village on a bay of the Lake of *Lucerne*, described below, and along its bank to *Hergiswyl* (see below). The road now skirts the base of the *Lopper* (see below) close by the lake, and at the *Acherbrücke* (see below) reaches the Lake of *Alpnach*, on the N.W. bank of which it leads to *Alpnach-Gestad* (see below).

Beyond the central point of the lake (see p. 70), the steamer passes the pretty country-seat of *Tribschen*, the château of *Stutz* (now a pension) on an eminence, and the *St. Niklauscapelle* on a promontory, and enters the bay of *Stansstad*. At the foot of the steep *Bürgenstock*, to the l., lies the little village of *Kehrsiten*, high above which stands a new *Curhaus* (see below). To the r. the promontory of *Spissenegg* extends far into the lake, forming a bay on the W. side which extends to the N. to *Winkel*. The steamer steers to the S.W. to *Hergiswyl* (**Rössli*, unpretending, R. 1, B. 1, D. 2 fr.; ascent of *Pilatus*, see p. 55), and then to the E. to *Stansstad* (1444') (*Hôtel Winkelried*; *Freienhof*; *Rössli*; *Schlüssel*). *Stad*, or *Gestade*, signifies a landing-place or harbour; *Stansstad* is therefore the 'harbour of *Stans*'. The square pinnaced tower termed the *Schnitz-Thurm* was erected by the Swiss in 1308 for defence against the Austrians, from whose yoke they had emancipated themselves.

The *Bürgenstock* (3720') may be ascended from *Stans*, *Buochs*, and *Kehrsiten*, but most easily from *Stansstad* (2¹/₄ hrs.). The road ascends

to the l. from the Stans road, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Stansstad, and leads partly through wood to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) chapel of *Ob-Bürgen*, the houses of which are scattered over the pastures of the plateau. The road terminates $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther. A good path then leads straight on to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Trogen*, a solitary tavern, where a guide ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) should be taken to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hammet schwand*, as the summit of the Bürgenstock is called (last part of the ascent steep). Striking view of the lake of Lucerne, from which the Bürgenstock rises abruptly, the Rigi, etc. — On the *Tritt* (2851'), the W. spur of the mountain, 1 hr. above Kehrsiten (see above), is situated a large new *Curhaus*, or pension.

The *Lopper*, the E. spur of Pilatus, which extends far into the lake, is skirted by the above-described road from Lucerne to Alpnach. The brook opposite, which falls into the lake at Stansstad, has considerably narrowed the channel between the Lake of Lucerne and the *Lake of Alpnach* with its alluvial deposits, and the strait is now crossed by an embankment and a bridge (*Acherbrücke*), which is raised to permit the passage of the steamboat (on the r. the inn *Zur Acherbrücke*). Within the Bay of Alpnach rises the *Rozberg* (2214'; *Roz*, *Ross*, or *Roche*, signifying rock), separated from the *Plattiberg* by the **Rozloch*, a narrow ravine, in which the *Mehlbach* forms several waterfalls and turns the water-wheels of a paper manufactory. The pleasant **Hôtel Blättler* (R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, pens. 5 fr.) is situated here on the lake, amidst gardens and orchards. On the slope of the *Rozberg*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the E., is the **Pension Kenel-Christen*.

Walk from Stansstad to Sachseln. The path skirts the lake for a short distance, and then enters the *Rozloch*. At *Allweg* (2 M. from Stansstad), where there is a chapel in memory of Winkelried (pp. 15, 86) and an inn, the path joins the *Stans and Sarnen Road* (no diligence), which passes the W. base of the *Stanserhorn* (p. 86), and leads by *Rohren* to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *St. Jacob*, a village with an old church (where the *Mehlbach* is crossed), and through the *Kernwald* to (3. M.) *Kerns* (*Krone; Hirsch; Rössli), a pleasant village with a handsome church, and to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Sarnen*. The direct road from Kerns to Sachseln does not pass through Sarnen, but crosses the entrance of the Melchthal (see p. 91), and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. shorter.

Alpnach-Gestad (**Hôtel Pilate* or *Post*, on the lake, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; *Stern*; *Rössli*) is the harbour for the village of **Alpnach** (1529') (*Schlüssel*; *Sonne*). $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant. The village church with its slender steeple was erected with the proceeds of the sale of timber from the forests of Pilatus, which were rendered accessible by a wooden slide, 8 M. long, and were cut down in 1811-19. — Ascent of Pilatus, see p. 56.

The road to Sarnen follows the l. bank of the *Aa*, which descends from the lake of Sarnen to that of Alpnach, and near Alpnach, *Kügiswyl*, and Sarnen crosses its affluents by means of covered wooden bridges.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Sarnen** (1630') (*Obwaldner Hof*; *Adler*, R. 1 fr., B. 1 fr.; *Sarnen Hof*; *Schlüssel*; *Post*; *Pension Niederberger* on the 'Boll', $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the E.), with 3720 inhab. (81 Prot.), the capital of *Obwalden*, the W. part of the canton of Unterwalden, and the seat of government, lies at the confluence of the *Melch-Aa* and the *Sarnen-Aa*, and possesses a nunnery and Capuchin monas-

tery. The *Town Hall* contains portraits of all the magistrates of Obwalden from the year 1381 to 1824, and one of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (see below), and a relief map of Unterwalden and Hasli. The church, on a hill, the cantonal hospital and the large poor-house at the S. end of the town, and the arsenal on the *Landenberg* (1667') are conspicuous objects; fine view of the Sarnen and Melch valleys from the latter. The peasant women of Unterwalden interlace the plaits of their hair with white riband, fastening it up with a peculiar spoon-shaped silver buckle.

At the head of the *Schlieren-Thal*, 3½ hrs. to the W. of Sarnen, lies the sequestered *Schwendi-Kaltbad* (4737') with an *inn, a mineral spring, whey-cure, etc. A road ascends the slope of the *Schwändiberg*, to the W. of Sarnen, as far as (¾ hr.) *Stalden*, situated high above the lake of Sarnen, from which a good path leads to Schwendi, a great part of the way through wood.

To the E. of Sarnen is the *Melchthal*, a romantic valley, 15 M. in length, studded with numerous chalets, and enclosed by lofty mountains (*Hochstollen*, 8150'; *Laubersstock*, 8268'). At the upper end is the *Melchsee* (6427') (p. 130), whose waters are lost in a cleft of the rock, and 3 M. below re-appear as the *Melch-Aa*. From the village of Melchthal, a pass leads over the *Jochli* (7119') to Engelberg (p. 87) in 4 hrs., and another, less interesting, over the *Storregg* (5709') in 4½ hrs.; a third crosses the *Melch-alp* to Meiringen and the Engstlen-Alp (p. 130). From the Jochli the summit of the *Hutstock* (8789'), commanding a fine view, may be attained in 3 hrs.

At the entrance of the valley stands *St. Niklausen* (2752'), or *St. Klaus*, the first Christian church erected in this district. The ancient tower adjoining it is termed by the natives *Heidenthurm* (Heathens' Tower). Nearly opposite, 3 M. from Sarnen, is the *Ranfi* (brow of the mountain), formerly a barren wilderness, with the hermitage of *St. Nikolaus von der Flüe*, part of the woodwork of which, and of the stone which served him for a pillow, have been carried away by relic-hunters. The saint derived his name from the 'Flüe', or rock, near which he lived. In his fiftieth year he is said to have left his family of ten children, retired from public life, and for the first 20 years of his seclusion to have subsisted solely on the sacramental elements, of which he partook monthly. After the successful termination of the war against Charles the Bold of Burgundy in 1482, the Federal deputies assembled at Stans could not agree about the division of the spoil, but through the intervention of the venerable hermit the dispute was soon amicably settled. After his death (1487) he was canonised. His memory is still revered by the people, and there is scarcely a hut in the Forest Cantons of Unterwalden that does not possess a portrait of Brother Klaus.

The *Lake of Sarnen* (1552'), 4½ M. long, 1½ M. broad, is well stocked with fish. Pedestrians save ½ hr. by rowing to the other end of the lake (2 fr.). The *Valley of Sarnen*, although pleasing and picturesque, has no pretension to the grandeur of Alpine scenery.

The large church (1663') of the village of *Sachslen* (1598') (**Kreuz*; *Engel*; *Rössli*, *Löwe*), on the E. bank of the lake, 1½ M. from Sarnen, contains the bones of St. Nikolaus and other relics.

The village of (3¾ M.) *Giswyl* (1801') (*Krone*, unpretending), situated between the lakes of Sarnen and Lungern, was partially destroyed in 1629 by inundations of the *Lanibach*. A lake was thus formed, and 130 years later was drained into the

lake of Sarnen. Fine view from the churchyard. On the slope to the l. are the ruins of an old château of the *von Rudenz* family.

The *Brenzer Rothhorn* (p. 126) may be ascended from Giswyl in 6 hrs.; path for the first 3 hrs. good, afterwards steep and disagreeable.

The road now ascends the *Kaiserstuhl* (2326'), and at (2¼ M.) *Bürglen* (*Zum Kaiserstuhl, R. and B. 2 fr.) reaches the **Lake of Lungern** (2283'). The three peaks of the Wetterhorn become visible to the S. The road leads along the E. bank of the lake (1½ M.), at a considerable height above it, and next reaches (1½ M.) the large village of

10½ M. **Lungern** (2165') (*Löwe*, or *Post*, D. 4 fr.; *Hôtel Brünig*), entirely built of wood, situated in a basin at the foot of the Brünig and near the S. end of the lake, one-half of which was drained into the Sarner See in 1836. The *Dundelsbach* forms a picturesque fall on the W. side.

The new post-road over the Brünig ascends to the l. in long windings through wood, affording occasional views, enters the canton of Berne, and reaches the summit of the **Brünig Pass** (3395'), beyond which is the *Hôtel Brünigkultm.* Fine prospect from the *Wylerhorn* (6581'), 1 hr. N.W. of the Brünig, 3 hrs. from Brienz.

The road to (4½ M.) *Meiringen* descends to the l. about ¾ M. beyond the summit of the pass, leading through the hamlet of *Brünig* (a steep path descending to the l. near the inn cuts off the angle formed by the roads). The pleasant road to Brienz winds down the hill, occasionally under overhanging rocks. Opposite, the *Engelhörner* (p. 124) become visible. To the l. the valley of Meiringen as far as the *Kirchet* (p. 133), and Meiringen itself are overlooked; at the foot of the mountain-range to the S., the lower fall of the *Reichenbach* (p. 125) is visible; opposite the traveller the fall of the *Oltshibach* (p. 126); below him the river *Aare*, and to the r. a portion of the lake of Brienz. The road, the windings of which may be avoided by short-cuts, descends by *Brienziwyler* (*Bär*), a village situated among pastures and orchards, to the *Bridge of Brienziwyler* over the *Aare*, where it unites with the high road from Meiringen to Brienz. From this point to **Brienz**, see p. 126.

25. From Lucerne to Bern. Entlebuch. Emmenthal.

60 M. *Diligence* to Escholzmat in 6¼, to Langnau in 8 hrs. *Railway* from Langnau to Bern in 1 hr.; fares 1 fr., 2 fr. 80 c., 2 fr.

The *Old Road*, which is still almost exclusively used, leads past the (l.) *Sonnenberg* (p. 51), and by *Littau* and *Blatten* to *Malters* and (¼ M.) *Schachen*. The excellent *New Road* from Lucerne to Malters describes a long curve to the N., following the course of the *Emme*, which it crosses twice.

The old *Bramegg Road* ascends from Schachen in steep windings, passing the *Baths of Farnbühl* (rustic) to the (¼ hr.) *Bramegg* (3153').

View of Pilatus, the Rigi, and the Alps of Schwyz and Uri from the inn. The road then descends to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Entlebuch.

The post road skirts the base of the *Bramegg*, passes the suppressed monastery of *Werthenstein*, and reaches

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Wohlhausen** (1873'). On the *Menzberg*, at the foot of the Napf (see below) is a sanitary establishment of some repute. The road, following the *Emme*, now leads S. to **Entlebuch** (2369') (**Hôtel du Port*; **Drei Könige*), where the *Entlebuch* unites with the *Kleine Emme*, a stream which waters the *Entlebuch*, a valley about 30 M. long. On both sides are lofty mountains, which do not, however, reach the snow-line. Cattle-breeding and cheese-making are the principal pursuits of the inhabitants, who are remarkable for their intelligence and athletic physique.

The **Napf** (4619'), to the W. of Entlebuch, which commands a magnificent view, is frequently ascended (3 hrs.) from Entlebuch, or better from Trubschachen (see below), passing the village of *Trub* (**Inn*), 40 min. to the N.E., to which there is a carriage-road.

The next place is (3 M.) **Schöpfheim** (2388') (*Adler*; *Rössli*); the capital of the valley, rebuilt after a fire in 1829. Near it, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the E., is the *Heiligkreuz* (3701') sanitary establishment, with a rustic inn and fine view.

A road leads from Schöpfheim to the S. through the narrow and rocky upper part of the valley of the *Kleine Emme*, by the prettily situated village of *Flühli* (*Inn*), to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sörenberg* (3822') (**Inn*), which lies in the highest part of the *Emmenthal*, or *Marienthal*. Guide thence to the (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) summit of the *Brienzer Rothhorn* (p. 126), whence a bridle-path descends to (2 hrs.) *Brienz*.

The road crosses the *Kleine Emme* $\frac{3}{4}$ M. above Schöpfheim, and ascends the valley of the *Weisse Emme* to

14 M. **Escholz matt** (2798') (**Löwe*; *Krone*), a scattered village, the last in the Entlebuch. *Wyssenbach* (**Inn*) is on the Lucerne frontier. The road now enters the canton of Bern, follows the course of the *Ilfis*, passing *Kröschenbrunnen*, *Trubschachen*, and a handsome *Hospital* (for 100 orphans and 300 paupers), a master-piece of the *Emmenthal* carpenters, and leads by *Bärau* to

10 M. **Langnau** (2244') (**Hôtel Emmenthal*; **Hirsch*, R. 2, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Löwe*), a thriving village with 6214 inhab., the capital of the **Emmenthal**, a valley about 30 M. long, 12—15 M. wide, watered by the *Ilfis* and the *Grosse Emme*, and one of the most fertile in Switzerland. It is famous for its wooden houses, which are sometimes exported, and for its cheese. The carefully kept meadows, fine breed of cattle, and comfortable dwellings with their pretty gardens, all bear testimony to the industry and prosperity of the *Emmenthalers*. A monument at Langnau was erected in 1849 to the men of Bern who fell in the war of the Separate League in 1847.

Railway. Soon after leaving Langnau, the train crosses the *Ilfis* and the *Emme*. Stations *Emmenmatt*, *Signau* (*Bär*), and *Zäziwyl*, thriving villages. It then skirts the *Hörnberg* in a wide

curve, and passes stations *Konolfingen*, *Tägertschi*, and *Worb* (Sonne; Löwe), a wealthy place, with an old Schloss. Pleasing view of the Stockhorn chain to the l. From stat. *Gümligen* (1850') on the Bern and Thun line to **Bern**, see p. 100.

26. Bern.

Hotels. ***BERNER HOF** (Pl. a), adjacent to the Federal Council Hall, R. 3 fr. and upwards, L. 1, B. 1½, D. excl. W. at 1 o'clock 4, at 5 o'clock 4½, A. 1 fr. (newspapers; baths in the hotel); ***HÔTEL BELLEVUE**, adjoining the Mint (Pl. 19), less expensive; both these hotels command a full view of the Alps. Opposite the station: ***SCHWEIZERHOF** (Pl. b), a little to the l. on leaving the station, R. 2 fr. and upwards, B. 1½, D. at 12½ o'clock 3, at 5 o'clock 4, A. ¾ fr.; immediately to the l. as the station is quitted, ***BOULEVARD**, with spacious apartments, R. 2½, D. 3, B. 1½ fr.; ***HÔTEL DE FRANCE**, near the station and the post-office, R. 1½, B. 1 fr. — In the town: ***FAUCON** (Pl. d), R. and L. 2½, D. 3, A. 1 fr.; ***PFISTER** (*Abbaye des Boulangers*, Pl. e), near the clock-tower. ***STORCH** (Pl. k); **MOHR** (Pl. f); **AFFE** (Pl. g); **SCHMIEDEN** (*Maréchaux*, Pl. h); **WEBERN**, Marktasse; these five last are all good second-class houses. — Unpretending: **SCHLÜSSEL** (Pl. l); **BÄR**; ***WILDER MANN**, in the Aarberger Str., R. 1¼, B. 1, D. incl. W. 2 fr. — Pensions **JÄGGI** and **METTENHOF**, outside the Murtenthor; **PENSION ZIMMERWALD** (p. 99). — **HÔTEL ET PENSION SCHÄNZLI**, see p. 98.

Restaurants, etc. *Railway-Restaurant*. Near the station the **Restaurant du Boulevard* (see above); **Café du Nord*, at the egress from the station; at the *Schweizerhof* (see above); *Café Casino* near the Town-hall, terrace with complete view of the Alps. At the pavilion on the *Münster-Terrasse* (p. 96), coffee, tea, ices (¼ and ½ fr.), may be obtained after 1 p. m. (Sundays after 4 p. m.); occasionally concerts in the evening. — Outside the town: **Café Schänzli*, now *Hôtel et Pension des Etrangers* (Pl. E. 2, 'Rabenthal-Schänzli', p. 98), beyond the Railway bridge (½ M.) on the lofty r. bank of the Aare, to the E. near the new Botanic Garden, magnificent view; **Café in der Enge* (p. 99), 1 M. beyond the Aarberg Gate. — **Beer.** **König* and *Hähnen* in the Bärenplatz; *Jucker*, Kramgasse; *Café du Commerce* and *Café Krone* in the Gerechtigkeits-Gasse.

Bootmaker recommended to mountaineers, *Riesen*, Spitalgasse.

***Zahnd's Museum** of Alpine animals, Untere Alpenegg 223 d.

Baths. *Swimming-Bath* at the Holzplatz, below the Bernerhof. *River Baths* below the Unter-Thor Bridge, near the 'Pelikan'. The water of the Aare is very cold. — *Warm Baths* (also Turkish, etc.) at Staub's, outside the Murtener Thor, in the Laupen Strasse.

Carriages. One-horse, drive within the town 1 pers. 60 c.; ¼ hr. 1—2 pers. 80 c., 3—4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., every additional ¼ hr. 30 or 60 c. Two-horse, at the same fares as for 3 or 4 pers. with one horse. Each box 20 c., small articles free. From 10 p. m. to 6 a. m., double fares. For the whole day, i. e. over 6 hrs., 1—2 pers. 12 fr., 3—4 pers. 18 fr.

Railway Station near the Heil. Geistkirche, at the W. end of the town.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 21), a little to the N. of the station. Branch-office in the Kramgasse, above the 'Mohren'.

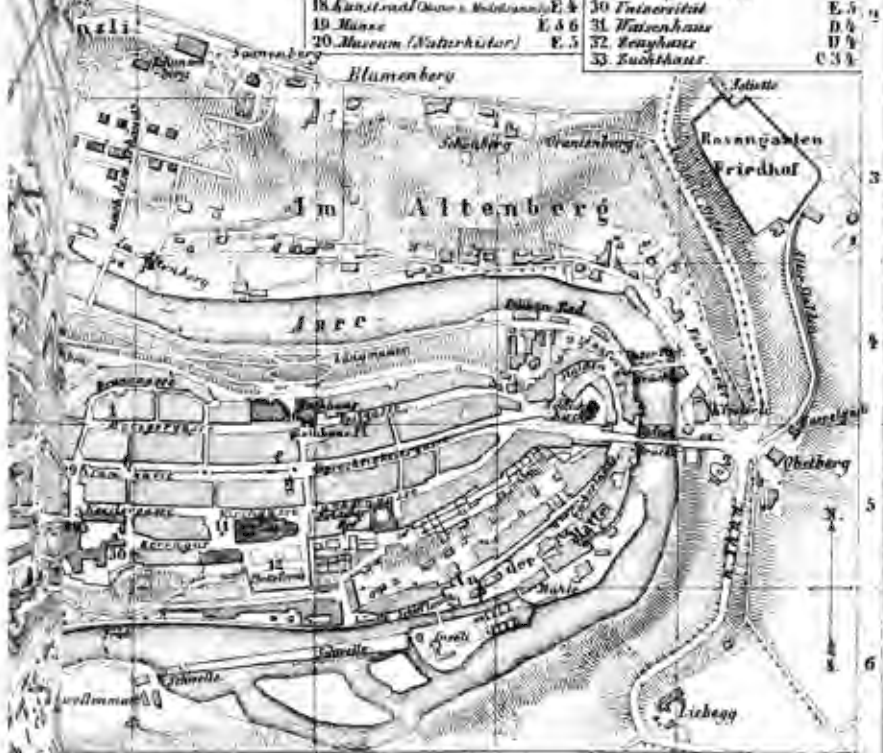
English Church Service in the chapel of the Bürgerspital (Pl. 23).

Principal Attractions. If time is limited, first visit the Cathedral Terrace (Zähringer monument); Münster-Platz (Erlach monument), Münster-Terrasse (Pl. 19), Casino Terrace and Council Hall, the great bastion, the Falkenplatzli, and proceed thence to the Café at the Enge; then cross the Railway Bridge (p. 98), past the Botanical Garden, to the 'Schänzli'. Up to this point the views gradually become more extensive and beautiful. Then return by the Railway Bridge, walk through the town to the E. as far as the Nydeck Bridge (p. 98), and cross this to the Bear's Den. — If this walk be too fatiguing, proceed at once from the great bastion across the railway bridge to the Schänzli, the finest of all the points of view.

mit	C 3
großen	E 5
Wald	E 5
den Anstalt	C 3 4
ander Garten	D 2
den	D 5
Brunnen	
den	E 5
Waldbrunnen	E 5
den	C D 5 6
den	C 3 4 D 4 E 4
den	D 5

Denkmäler	
11. Restenbild	F 5
12. Standbild	F 5
Kirchen	
13. Kloster	F 5
14. Franzisk	E 4
15. Heil Geist	C 5
16. Kathol. A.	E 4
17. Kloster	E 4
18. Kunstmal	E 4
19. Mauer	E 5 6
20. Museum	E 5

21. Post	C 4
22. Rathhaus	E 4 5
Spitäler	
23. Bürger Sp	B C 4 5
24. Fintel Sp	D 5
25. Hermann	E 3
26. Theater	E 5
Thürme	
28. König Th	D 5
29. Königshof Th	E 5
30. Fintel Th	E 5
31. Waisenhaus	D 4
32. Waisenhaus	D 4
33. Waisenhaus	C 3 4



Gasthöfe	
Berger Hof	C 6
Berger Hof	C 4
Felke	E 5
Felke	E 5
Mohr	F 5
Mohr	F 5
Schneider	E 5

1. durch	C 5
2. durch	E 5
3. durch	E 5
4. durch	E 5
5. durch	E 5
6. durch	E 5
7. durch	E 5
8. durch	E 5
9. durch	E 5
10. durch	E 5

34. Fichten Bank	C 5
35. Fichten Bank	D 5
36. Terrasse d. Fichten	D 6

Bern (1765'), the capital of the canton, contains 36,002 inhab. (2644 Rom. Cath.), including its extensive suburbs. Bern joined the Confederacy in 1353, and is still the most important of the Swiss cantons, though it has lost Argovie (Aargau) and Vaud, which became independent in 1798. The city is built on a peninsula of sandstone-rock, formed by the windings of the *Aare*, which flows 100 feet below. Most of the streets run from E. to W. The busiest and most frequented is nearly 1 M. in length, extending from the Ober-Thor to the Nydeck Bridge, under the names of Spitalgasse, Marktgasse, Kramgasse, and Gerechtigkeitsgasse. The houses in the principal parts of the old town are partly built over arcades (*Lauben*), under which the pavement for foot-passengers runs. Of the larger towns of Switzerland Bern has best preserved its characteristic features.

Most of the numerous fountains are adorned with statues. The most singular is the ***Kindlifresser-Brunnen** (*Fountain of the Ogre*, Pl. 7), in the Kornhaus-Platz, near the clock-tower. It is surmounted by a grotesque figure in the act of devouring a child, while several others, doomed to the same fate, protrude from his pocket and girdle; beneath is a troop of armed bears. The bear, the heraldic emblem of Bern, is a constantly recurring object. Bruin appears on the neighbouring *Bärenbrunnen*, equipped with shield, sword, banner, and helmet.

Two gigantic bears, tolerably executed in granite, keep guard over the pillars of the (W.) *Obere Thor*; others support a shield in the pediment of the *Corn-Hall* (Pl. 17), a handsome building, which till 1830 always contained a store of corn in case of famine. The large wine-cellar under it is much frequented. A whole troop of bears go through a performance at the ***Clock-Tower** (Pl. 29).

At 3 min. before every hour a wooden cock gives the signal by clapping its wings and crowing; 1 min. later the bears march round a seated figure, and a harlequin indicates the number of the hour by striking a bell. The cock then repeats his signal, and when the hour strikes, the seated figure, an old man with a beard, turns an hour-glass and counts the hour by raising his sceptre and opening his mouth; while the bear on his r. does the same by inclinations of his head; at the same time a stone figure in the tower above strikes the hour on a bell with a hammer. The cock concludes the performance by crowing for the third time. This spectacle always attracts a number of admirers. The Clock-tower is now almost in the centre of the town, but at the time of its erection it was at the E. end, and served as a watch-tower (inscription, '*Bertholdus V. dux Zaeringiae, rect. Burgund., urbis conditor turrim et portam fecit a. Chr. 1191, renov. 1770*'). The *Käfigthurm* (Pl. 8), a similar tower farther W. in the same street, is now used as a prison.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 13), a fine Gothic structure, 93 yds. long, 37 yds. broad, 76' high, begun in 1421, completed in 1573, and restored in 1850, is remarkable for its beautiful decorations and the open *Balustrade* of the roof, the design of which varies between each pair of pillars. The *W. Portal* is particularly fine; the sculptures represent the Last Judgment; at the

sides the upper figures are the Prophets, the lower the Apostles and the Wise and Foolish Virgins. The unfinished *Tower*, 134' high, is covered with a clumsy tiled roof. The entrance to the tower is by the side-door in the W. portal. The visitor ascends 223 steps to the lodge of the tower-keeper and a gallery commanding a beautiful view. The tower-keeper (1½ fr.) shows the relative proportions of all the largest bells in the world.

Interior (admission 30 c.). The Choir contains some curious *Stained Glass* of the 15th cent., one window representing the dogma of Transubstantiation, another the Life of Christ. The *Choir-Stalls* (1512) on one side are adorned with Apostles, on the other with Prophets. The rest of the church is almost destitute of ornament. The organ rivals the celebrated instrument at Freiburg (*performance almost every evening in summer at dusk, adm. 1 fr., families 2 fr.). The cathedral boasts of two *Monuments* only: one to *Berthold von Zähringen*, the founder of Bern (see p. 95), erected by the city in 1600; the other to the magistrate *Friedrich von Steiger*, surrounded by six slabs of black marble bearing the names of the 702 men of Bern who fell on 5th March, 1798, at Grauholz, near the Zollikofen station (p. 13), 6 M. to the N. of Bern, in an engagement with the French.

The open space in front of the cathedral, to the W., is adorned with a bronze **Statue of Rudolph von Erlach* (Pl. 11), the victor at Laupen (p. 159), erected in 1848, with bears at the corners and inscriptions on the pedestal.

The ***Cathedral Terrace** (*Münster-Terrasse*), 100' above the Aare, formerly the churchyard, is now a shady promenade with seats, adorned with a bronze statue of *Berthold von Zähringen* (Pl. 12), the founder of Bern; the bronze reliefs on the pedestal have reference to the foundation of the city. A bronze bear acts as helmet-bearer. The jutting pavilions at the corners of the terrace are used as cafés (p. 94).

***Views. Alpglühen.** The great attraction of Bern is the view it commands of the snow-clad Alps of the Bernese Oberland, which in clear weather are visible from every open space (the Cathedral and Cathedral terrace, the Munz-Terrasse, Federal Hall, Bastion outside the Upper gate. Café Schänzli, Enge outside the Aarberg gate). By varying the point of view, the following mountains become visible in addition to those represented in the annexed panorama: to the r. of the Doldenhorn, the *Balmhorn* (12,099') with the *Attels* (11,932', 37 M. distant), and over the Gurten, the bell-shaped summit of the *Stockhorn* (7195', 18 M.); also to the l. of the Schratzen the peaks of the *Spannörter* (10,515', 53 M.) and the *Schlossberg* (10,279', 54 M.), both in the canton of Uri; the crest of the *Bäuchlen* near Escholzmatte (5813', 24 M.), and the *Feuerstein* above the Entlebuch (7138', 30 M.). Nothing can surpass the sublimity of these mountains at sunset in fine weather, especially when the W. horizon is partially veiled with thin clouds, and the phenomenon called the *Alp-glühen* ('Glow of the Alps'), or *Nachglühen* ('after-glow') is produced. Long after the shadows of evening have fallen upon the valleys, and the lingering rays of the evening sun have faded from the snowy peaks themselves, the mountains begin to glow from their bases upwards, as if illumined by a bright internal fire.

The ***Museum** (Pl. 20; admission gratis Tuesd. and Thursd. 3—5. Sund. 10—12) is open to strangers daily (adm. 1½ fr.). The façade is adorned with statues of eight celebrated citizens of Berne. In the *Museum of Natural History* (in the upper story)

the bear of course occupies a prominent position. The St. Bernard dog 'Barry', which is said to have saved the lives of 15 persons, is also exhibited. The collection is the largest in Switzerland, and contains specimens of all the indigenous animals which will interest the scientific. There are also a few good examples of foreign animals. Some fine specimens of crystal, found at the Tiefengletscher (p. 138) in 1868 are exhibited here, one of them 270 lbs. in weight, several others exceeding 200 lbs. Small portfolios of dried Alpine plants may be purchased for 6 to 50 fr. each.

The *Museum of Antiquities*, in the lower storey, contains curiosities from Japan and Canada, Roman and Pompeian antiquities, the field-altar of Charles the Bold, and other relics of the booty of Grandson and Morat, reliefs, etc.

Adjoining the museum on the S. is the

University (Pl. 30) (200 students), founded in 1834; on the N. side the **Library** (Pl. 3), containing numerous histories of Switzerland, and carpets captured in the Burgundian wars (1½ fr.).

On the N. side of the town is the new **Rom. Cath. Church** (Pl. 16) in the Gothic style, designed by Deperthes of Rheims. On the E. side of it is the **Rathhaus** (Pl. 22), dating from 1406, restored in 1868, with a large covered staircase in front, and the arms of the Bernese districts on the façade.

The ***Kunstsaal**, or *Art Saloon* (Pl. 18) on the upper floor of the Federal Council Hall (entrance by the principal portal; adm. gratis daily, except Saturd., in summer 9—4, in winter 9—3; from 15th Sept. to 15th Oct. a gratuity must be paid), contains some good modern paintings, the position of which is, however, occasionally changed.

I. Room. 2. *Albano*, Virgin and Child; 5. *P. Breughel*, Eve of Mayday; 11. *Düntz*, Portrait. Casts: *Imhof*, David with the head of Goliath; *Sonnen-schein*, Tomb of Madame Langhans at Hindelbank; *Dorer*, design for a tombstone. — II. Room. *Reinhardt*, Swiss costumes; 63. *Meyer*, the Matterhorn; 64, 65. *Lory*, the Scheidegg, Jungfrau, and Valley of Lauterbrunnen; 76. *Mind*, Group of cats. — III. Room. 100. *Diday*, Landscape. Casts: *Imhof*, Hagar and Ishmael, Miriam, Ruth gleaning, Eve. — IV. Room. 128—130. *Girardet*, Pastoral scene, Alms-giving, Going to school; 132. *Moritz*, The husband at the tavern; 134, 135. *Diday*, Valley of Lauterbrunnen, Chalet in the Bernese Oberland; 136. *De Meuron*, Chamois-hunter; 140, 141. *Calame*, Scene near the Handeck, Waterfall near Meiringen; 144. *Koller*, Stray cow and calf; 145, 146. *Stephan*, Mountain scene in the Canton of Glarus, Landscape near Meiringen; 152. *George*, Landscape near Geneva; 154, 155. *Anker*, School examination, The little friend; 159. *Vautier*, Saying grace; 163. *Humbert*, Herd crossing a stream; 164. *Kappis*, Tyrolean village life. — The remaining rooms contain casts from the antique and several modern sculptures.

The **Arsenal** (Pl. 32) was despoiled of its greatest treasures by the French in 1798, but still contains several objects of interest.

At the upper (S.W.) end of the town stands the ***Federal BADEKER**, Switzerland. 6th Edition.

Council Hall (*Bundes-Rathhaus*, Pl. 32), a handsome edifice in the Florentine style, completed in 1857 (porter on the r. of the principal entrance, 1 fr. for 1—3 pers.). The sessions of the two great national Councils (see Introd. XII), usually held in July, are open to the public. The debates which are sometimes very animated, are in German (often the Swiss dialect), French, or Italian. Rulings of the president, motions, resolutions, etc., are always announced both in French and German. The visitor should not fail to ascend to the platform on the roof, as it commands the most extensive *view in Bern, embracing the beautifully and peculiarly situated town, its environs, and the Alps. — Opposite to it is the new *Museum*, used as a club, with concert and reading rooms, etc. (introduction by a member necessary).

On the E. side of Bern is the imposing ***Nydeckbrücke**, a bridge of three arches, completed in 1844. The centre arch has a span of 160', and is 100' above the Aare. The bridge, 180 paces long, and prolonged on the town side by a viaduct, was built chiefly of erratic blocks from the Kirchet (p. 133).

On the r. bank of the Aare, close to the bridge, to the r., is the ***Bears' Den** (*Bärengraben*, Pl. 2), constructed in 1857, the old den near the Aarberg Gate having been removed to make room for the railway. The ancient Egyptians had not a greater veneration for the Ibis, than the modern Bernese have for the Bear, which would seem to be the tutelary deity, as well as the heraldic emblem, of the canton. Here Bruin *in propria personâ* is supported, according to immemorial usage, at the expense of the municipality, and the public are prohibited from making him any offerings except bread or fruit. In 1861 an English officer fell into one of the dens, and was torn in pieces after a long and desperate struggle.

Bern is famed for its *Charitable Institutions*. It possesses two *Orphan Asylums*, a *Lunatic Asylum*, a *Foundling Hospital* (*Jenner's*), two handsome and spacious hospitals, the *Inselspital* (Pl. 24) near the Casino, and the *Bürgerspital* (Pl. 23) near the station, with the inscription, '*Christo in pauperibus*'. The latter was once the largest building in the town, but is now rivalled by the *Penitentiary* (*Zuchthaus*), at the Aarberg Gate (fitted up for 400 prisoners), and the Council Hall. The extensive new Lunatic Asylum of *Waldau* near *Bolligen*, 2 M. to the N.E. of the town, erected in 1854, receives 200 patients.

Crossing the **Railway Bridge** (see p. 14), at the N.W. end of the town, the traveller passes the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. 5), laid out on the sunny r. bank of the Aare, and reaches ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the ***Schänzli** (Pl. E. 2; *Hôtel Schänzli-Victoria*, with pleasant terrace and grounds, and baths of various kinds, pension 5—7 fr.), which commands the finest view in the environs of Bern. In the foreground the city in its entire extent is overlooked; above it is the wooded Gurten (see below), to the l. of which rise the Bernese Alps and to the r. the Stockhorn chain: to

the extreme W. the Moléson. About 1 M. from the Aarberg Gate, to the N., on the l. bank of the Aare, is the ***Eng**, a large peninsula almost entirely surrounded by the Aare, several hundred feet above the river. This is another admirable point of view. Opposite the N. extremity of Eng is the château of *Reichenbach* (p. 14), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Bern.

The view from the **Gurten** (2825'), a long hill to the S. of Bern, is similar to that from the city, but more extensive. It embraces not only the mountains of the Oberland (p. 96), but also the entire Stockhorn chain, the Freiburg Alps, the Jura mountains for a distance of upwards of 100 M. with parts of the Lake of Neuchâtel; to the l. of the High Alps, the mountains of Unterwald and Lucerne as far as Pilatus. (At the top a new *Inn*.) The carriage-road from Bern to the Gurten, 4 M. to the top, leads from the Aarberger Thor to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Wabern**, whence several paths ascend through a wood to the summit. On the hill near the village are the *Bächtelen* and *Victoria* asylums for deserted children. At *Klein-Wabern* is the *Pension Balsiger*, recommended for a prolonged stay.

Longer excursion to (6 M.) *Zimmerwald* (2854') (*Hôtel-Pension Beau-Séjour*), charmingly situated, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther) *Bütscheleck* (3371'), with an extensive view. The *Belpberg*, see p. 100.

27. The Bernese Oberland.

Time. Travellers whose time is limited may obtain a glimpse at the surpassing beauties of the Bernese Oberland in three days, but so rapid a survey is hardly compatible with true enjoyment of the scenery. (Suitable places for passing the night are indicated by *italics*.) 1st Day. From Bern by railway in 1 hr. to the steamboat-station Scherzligen beyond Thun, steamboat to Därligen in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., railway to Interlaken in 10 min., steamboat to the Giessbach in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., rowing-boat to Brienz in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., diligence or two-horse carr. to *Meiringen* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — 2nd Day. Walk to the Great Scheideck $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., Grindelwald 2 hrs., the Little Scheideck $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., the *Wengernalp* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., in all $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — 3rd Day. Walk to Lauterbrunnen $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., Staubbach, Interlaken $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., by steamboat to Thun and by railway to *Bern*. — If the traveller has a fourth day at his disposal, he should ascend the Schynige Platte; or he may proceed on the third day to *Mürren*, and on the fourth day visit the upper part of the Lauterbrunnen valley and the Schmadri-Fall (or extend his walk to the Upper Steinberg), and then drive from Lauterbrunnen to Interlaken.

Those who do not wish to return to Bern may proceed on the fourth day by the Brünig to Lucerne (R. 24), or to the Grimsel (R. 30), etc. Or a carriage may be taken to Grindelwald, from which the traveller may ride or walk to Meiringen and the Grimsel.

Tarif of 25th March, 1873, a copy of which every landlord and driver is bound to possess. *One-horse* carr. per day 15, *two-horse* 30 fr. From *Interlaken* to *Zweilütschinen* 7 or 12 fr.; to Lauterbrunnen and back, with 2 hrs. halt, 11 or 20 fr.; to Grindelwald and back in one day 16 or 30 fr., in two days 30 or 50 fr.; to Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald and back in one day 20 or 35 fr., in two days 30 or 50 fr.; to Grindelwald via Lauterbrunnen and the *Wengernalp*, the horses being ridden by the travellers over the latter, for two days 35 or 60 fr.; 5 or 10 fr. are also charged for conveying the carriage from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald (or 3 or 6 fr., in the reverse direction); to Lauterbrunnen, *Mürren*, and Grindelwald and back in two days 35 or 65 fr., in three days incl. the *Wengernalp* and Grindelwald 45 or 80 fr., transport of carr. as above; to *Habkern* or the *Beatenberg* and back 15 or 25 fr.; to *Wimmis* 15 or 28 fr. (charges for other excursions are mentioned in the respective routes).

Horse or *Mule* per day, incl. attendant, 15 fr. From *Interlaken*: *Faulhorn* and back in two days 35 fr.; *Abendberg* and back 15 fr. — From *Lauterbrunnen*: over the *Wengernalp* to Grindelwald (or vice versa) 20 fr.;

Mürren 12 fr.; Trachsellauinen and back 12 fr. — From *Grindelwald*: Faulhorn and back 17 (if a night be spent on the summit 25) fr.; to the Lower Glacier 6, to the Upper 8 fr.; to the Mer de Glace 10 fr.; Little Scheideck 12 fr.; Männlichen and back 15 fr.; Meiringen 25 fr. — From *Meiringen*: Rosenlauri and back 10 fr.; Scheideck 15 fr.; Faulhorn 25 fr.; Faulhorn and to Grindelwald 35, to Lauterbrunnen 45 fr.; Handeck and back in one day 15, in two days 20 fr.; Grimsel 25, Rhone Glacier 32 fr. — Beyond these charges no addition for return-journey can be demanded, except where a horse is employed for a number of consecutive days and dismissed at a distance from the place of hiring.

Guides (see *Introd.* VIII) 6—8 fr. per day of 8 hours, return 6 fr.; porter 6 fr., return 6 fr. For the usual route by Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, the Scheideck, Meiringen, and Grimsel no guide is necessary. On fine days the route is much frequented and cannot be mistaken. Boys to show the way are satisfied with 2 fr. per day and no return-payment. They are to be met with at the principal places on the route, at the Grimsel Hospice, at Brienz, or at Grindelwald.

The traveller in the Bernese Oberland should possess a considerable fund of patience and of the smallest coin of the realm. Contributions are levied upon him under every possible pretence. Vendors of strawberries, flowers, and crystals first assail him, and he has no sooner escaped their importunities than he becomes a victim to the questionable attractions of a chamois or a marmot. His admiration must not be engrossed by a cascade, be it ever so beautiful, or by a glacier, be it ever so imposing and magnificent; the urchin who persists in standing on his head, or turning somersaults for the tourist's amusement, must have his share of attention. Again, if the route happens to pass an echo, a pistol shot is made to reverberate in one's ears, and payment is of course expected for the unpleasant shock. Swiss damsels next make their appearance on the scene, and the ebbing patience of the traveller is again sorely tried by the national melodies of these ruthless songsters. Then there is the Alpine horn and the Ranz des Vaches, which, although musical when heard at a distance, are excruciating when performed close to the ear. The fact is, the simplicity and morality of the aboriginal character in these once sequestered regions has been sadly corrupted by modern invasion. These abuses had become so crying, that the attention of Government was directed to them, and commissioners were sent to inquire into the matter. Their advice is, 'Give to nobody'; the remedy therefore lies principally with travellers themselves.

a. From Bern to Thun.

Railway in 1 hr.; fares 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 60c. Seat on the right preferable for the view of the Alps; but from Münsingen to Utigen those on the left. — Those who wish to travel to Därligen (Interlaken) direct should take through-tickets at Bern. In this case they proceed to the *Scherzligen* terminus (see below), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Thun, where they embark without detention.

The line crosses the Aare bridge (p. 14, beautiful glimpse of the Alpine chain on the r.), and passes the grounds of the Botanical Garden and the Schänzli (p. 98). In the Wyler Feld the line from Bern to Herzogenbuchsee (p. 14) diverges to the S.E. Beautiful view of Bern and the Alps on the r. Stations *Ostermundigen*, *Gümligen*, *Rubigen*, *Münsingen*. On the r. the Stockhorn chain and Niesen (p. 103), the extreme spurs of the High Alps, and to the l. the Mönch, Jungfrau, and Blümlisalp.

From *Münsingen* to the *Belpberg*, the only eminence between the Aare and the Gürbe. On leaving the railway station, take the road to the r., leading to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) 'Schützenfähre', a ferry by which the Aare is crossed, the path (partly cut in steps) then ascends ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to





the *Harzern Spitze* (2936'), the highest point, which commands a fine survey of the valley of the Aare as far as Bern and the Jura chain, the mountains of the Emmenthal, Thun and its lake, with the Alps from Pilatus to the Niesen and the Stockhorn chain. The traveller may descend to the S.E. by the village (3 M.) of *Gerzensee* (rustic inn), picturesquely situated on a small lake, to the railway station (3 M.) *Kiesen*.

Stat. *Kiesen*. Near stat. *Uttigen* the line crosses the *Aare*, and reaches the *Thun* station, on the l. bank of the Aare, near the lower bridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the steamboat quay; passengers proceeding direct to Interlaken keep their seats until they reach the *Scherzligen* terminus and steamboat-station.

Thun. Hotels. **BELLEVUE*, R. from 3, L. 1, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, S. 3, A. 1, pension 7—9 fr.; delightfully situated outside the town, with reading room in the park; steamboat-station. — *FREIENHOF*, moderate. **KREUZ*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., fine view from the balcony; *HÔTEL-PENSION BAUMGARTEN*, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, pension from 6 fr.; **KRONE*, adjoining the Town Hall, unpretending; *FALKE*, fine view.

Pensions. *De la Villette*, to the S., on the road to Hofstetten; *Bellevue* (5—6 fr.) at Hofstetten, opposite the landing-place at Scherzligen; *Schönbühl*, Bernstrasse, well situated (5—7 fr.). *Des Alpes* at Eichbühl, near the castle of Hünegg, 1 M. from Thun. — *Itten*, on the Amsoldingen road, well spoken of (5 fr.).

Café. *Oberherren*, opposite the Freienhof, beer. *Café des Alpes*, on the way to the Bellevue. Best beer at *Gfeller's* brewery, not far from the station, to the l. on crossing the bridge.

Telegraph Office at the Post-office.

Baths in the lake ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), near the Pension des Alpes.

English Chapel in the grounds of the Bellevue.

Rowing-boat on the lake, according to tariff at the Bellevue, 3 fr. per hour, 2 hrs. 5 fr., 3 hrs. 7, $\frac{1}{2}$ day 8, whole day 10 fr.; the terms of the boatmen themselves are less exorbitant. *Fiacre* 40 c. per drive. — *Carved Wood* at *Kehrli-Sterchi's* in the grounds of the Bellevue.

Thun (1844'), with 4623 inhab. (200 Rom. Cath.), charmingly situated on the Aare, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. below its efflux from the lake, forms a fitting introduction to the beauties of the Oberland. The principal street is curious. In front of the houses projects a row of magazines and cellars, about 10' in height, on the flat roofs of which is the pavement for foot passengers, flanked with the shops. Thun is the centre of the trade of the Oberland. Near the bridge a covered-way of 218 steps leads to the *Church*, erected in 1738. *View from the churchyard, embracing the old-fashioned town, the two arms of the rapid river, the fertile and well-cultivated plain, and the Niesen, beyond which the snow-fields of the Blümlisalp are visible. — Near the churchyard rises the large square tower of the old *Castle of Zähringen-Kyburg* (1182') with a turret at each corner, and within the walls of the castle the *Amts-Schloss*, or residence of the bailiffs, erected in 1429. The descendants of the barons of Thun have emigrated, and the Austrian counts of the name are said to belong to the same family.

Thun is the seat of the *Federal Military School* for officers and sergeants, chiefly of artillery and engineers.

Walks. Above the town on the r. bank of the Aare, through the grounds of the *Bellevue* (admission free), to the pavilion on the **Jacobshübeli* (*Pa-*

villon St. Jacques, 2388'), which commands an extensive view of the lake, the Alps, Thun, and the valley of the Aare; the 'Pavillon Bellevue', the path to which is indicated at the first pavilion, is 5 min. higher, but the view from it only embraces Thun and the valley of the Aare. — Another walk may be taken on the bank of the lake by a shady path on the *Bächimatt*, to the beginning of the (1 M.) *Bächigut* (1975'), the park of which (the *Bächihölzli*) commands some delightful views. Admission only on application to the proprietor, M. de Parpar.

The handsomest of the villas on the lake is *Schadau* (the property of M. de Rougemont), a modern Gothic building, charmingly situated. The sculptures in sandstone with which it is decorated deserve inspection. On Sundays the garden is open to the public. — Farther on, on the r. bank, is the château of *Hünegg*, in the French Renaissance style, the property of M. de Parpart.

Excursions. *Thierachern* (1867') (*Löwe, pension 3½ to 5 fr., beautiful view), 3 M. to the W.; 3 M. farther W., *Bad Blumenstein* and the *Fallbach*; thence in 2½ hrs. to the *Gurnigel* (5069'), on the N.W. slope of which, ¾ hr. below the summit, are the much frequented Baths (3783') of the same name (R. 1, B. 1 fr.). *Burgistein* (2690'), a village and castle with fine view, 9 M. N.W. of Thun. *Amsoldingen* (Roman tombstones), 6 M. S.W. and the ancient tower of *Strättligen* (p. 145), 3½ M. S. of Thun. The undulating district between the Stockenthal and Thun abounds with walks and pleasing mountain landscapes.

To *Freiburg* (27 M.) a direct road leads through (9 M.) *Riggisberg* (2503') (*Hirsch), beyond which a fine view of the Stockhorn, the Niesen, and the snow-peaks of the Bernese Oberland is enjoyed; then crossing the *Schwarzwasser* to (7½ M.) *Schwarzenburg*, and crossing the *Sense*, which separates the cantons of Bern and Freiburg, to (10½ M.) *Freiburg*.

To *Saanen* through the valley of the *Simme*, see R. 36.

b. The Niesen.

Comp. Map, p. 100.

Three good bridle-paths, which cannot be mistaken, lead to the summit: (1) on the N. side from *Wimmis* in 5 (down in 3) hrs.; (2) on the E., from the *Heustrich-Bad*, ¾ M. from *Mühlengen* (p. 145), in the same time; (3) on the S. side, from *Frutigen* (p. 146) in 5–6 hrs.

From Thun to Wimmis by the road 7½ M. (one-horse carr. in 1¼ hr. 8 fr.; diligence as far as *Brothäusi*, see p. 153). Steamboat to Spiez (p. 104); thence by Spiezwyler to Wimmis 3¾ M. — An omnibus runs from Thun to the *Heustrich-Bad*; one-horse carr. in 1½ hr., 8 fr. — Diligence from Thun to Frutigen twice daily in 3 hrs., fare 2 fr. 10 c.

Horse to the top of the Niesen, and back on the same day, from Wimmis or Frutigen 17, from the *Heustrich-Bad* 17; if a night be spent on the summit, 25 fr. From Frutigen to Wimmis or the *Heustrich-Bad* over the Niesen in one day 30, two days 35 fr. — *Guide* (unnecessary) 6, if kept till next day, 8 fr. Chair porters 10, if kept till next day, 12 fr.

From the post-station *Brothäusi* (p. 153) a footpath descends to the l., to the deep, stony bed of the *Simme*, crosses it by a wooden bridge, and ascends to Wimmis. The carriage-road describes a circuit of 1 M.

Wimmis (2080') (*Löwe) is pleasantly situated in a fertile district at the E. base of the *Burgfluh* (5072'), and overlooked by a castle, now occupied by a school and the district-authorities. The church is said to have been founded by King Rudolph II. of Burgundy in 933.

From Wimmis. The path hence to the Niesen ascends on the S. side of the *Burgfluh*. At the village fountain it leads in a straight direction; after 25 min. it turns to the l. by a gate; the (12 min.) *Staldenbach* is

then crossed, beyond which there can be no mistake. The N. slopes of the *Bettfuh* are next ascended. Refreshments at the first inhabited chalet on the 'Bergli'. About half-way, by the chalets of *Unterstalden*, the path crosses to the r. bank of the Staldenbach, and winds up the sunny slopes of the Niesen, past the chalets of *Oberstalden*. The prospect first unfolds itself beyond the *Staldenegg*, a sharp ridge connecting the *Bettfuh* (7924', also called *Fromberghorn* or *Hinter-Niesen*) with the Niesen, and the vast snow-fields of the Blümlisalp and Doldenhorn become visible.

From the Heustrich-Bad (p. 145). This is the best route. The bridle-path ascends in windings for 1 hr. to the W., through beautiful beech-woods, then for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S. to the 'Schlechtenwaldegg' (superb view); finally $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. towards the N. to the summit of the Niesen. The path is provided with benches, on which the distances and heights are given. Numerous and diversified points of view on this route. (Drinking water scarce.)

From Frutigen (p. 146) to the summit of the Niesen 5 hrs. (guide unnecessary). The bridle-path diverges to the l. near the end of the village, and crosses the meadows to *Winkeln* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), from which it ascends in windings through the wood for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Then a gentle ascent across meadows to the *Sentigraben* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), to the *Niesenegg* (20 min.) and the *Niesen-Chalet* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). The path unites on the *Staldenegg* (1 hr.) with that from Wimmis. This route in the reverse direction affords a beautiful view of the Kanderthal and the Alps.

Inn, 5 min. from the summit, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $1\frac{3}{4}$, S. $3\frac{1}{4}$, L. $\frac{3}{4}$, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; 40 c. charged for fire in the dining-room.

The **Niesen* (7763', Rigi 5905', Faulhorn 8803'), the conspicuous N. outpost of a ramification of the Wildstrubel, and like Pilatus considered an infallible barometer (see p. 56), is in the form of a gently sloping pyramid. The rocks at the base are clay-slate, those of the upper part sandstone-conglomerate. The summit consists of a narrow crest, terminated by two small peaks, below one of which the inn is situated; the other, 300 paces from the inn, is a little higher, and commands an uninterrupted prospect. The Alps are seen to greater advantage than from the Rigi; indeed, the view is scarcely inferior to that from the Faulhorn. As the group of the Wetterhörner, etc. forms the foreground of the view from the latter, so the Niesen commands an unimpeded prospect of the broad snow-fields of the Blümlisalp, rising at the extremity of the Kienthal.

View. The most conspicuous of the snow-mountains are the following: in the distance to the E. the Titlis; nearer, the Wetterhörner and Schreckhörner, the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Gletscherhorn, Ebnefluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, and Tschingelhorn; towards the S. the Frau or Blümlisalp, the Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, and Altels; to the W., the Wildhorn, appearing between two black peaks; to the l. of these the pinnacles of the Mont Blanc group; finally the two peaks of the Dent du Midi, forming the last snow-group towards the W. The entire lake of Thun is visible, and part of that of Brienz. The thickly peopled valleys of the Simme, Engstligenbach, and Kander, and the Kienthal may be traced for a considerable distance. Towards the N. the course of the Aare, and the hilly country of Bern, as far as the Jura, complete the prospect (comp. Dill's excellent Panorama at the inn). The most favourable light is towards sunset. During the day the plains alone are seen to advantage.

c. **From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun.***Comp. Map, p. 100.*

Steamboat 4—5 times daily in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Thun (*Scherzligen*; comp. p. 100) to Därligen (stations *Oberhofen*, *Gonten*, *Spiez*, *Leissigen*, the last not always touched at). — *Railway* from Därligen to Interlaken in connection with the steamboats in 10 min. (1st class fare from Thun to Interlaken 2 fr. 80 c.). — *Road* on the S. bank to Interlaken (18 M.), a pleasant drive; on the N. bank a road to (9 M.) *Merligen* (p. 106), from which a path leads to Interlaken in 2 hrs.

The **Lake of Thun** (1837') is 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and 2 M. broad; its greatest depth is 1844'. The banks are at first studded with picturesque villas and gardens, but further on, the N. bank becomes precipitous.

The steamboat starts from the quay near the Freienhof hotel (p. 101), and ascending the Aare, stops at the Bellevue (p. 101), and then at *Scherzligen*, the railway-terminus (see p. 101). To the l. lies the picturesque *Bächigut* (p. 102); to the r., where the Aare emerges from the lake, *Schloss Schadau* (p. 102). The *Stockhorn* (7195'), with its conical summit, and the pyramid of the *Niesen* (7763') rise on the r. and l. of the entrance to the valleys of the Kander and Simme (p. 153). On the l. of the Niesen the three peaks of the Blümlisalp; on the r., in the background of the Kanderthal, the Freundhorn, Doldenhorn, Balhorn with the Altels, and the Rinderhorn gradually become visible (from l. to r.). In the direction of Interlaken appear successively (from r. to l.) the Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger, Schreckhorn, and Wetterhorn.

The steamer skirts the N.E. bank, which is clothed with vineyards, and higher up with woods, and passes the pleasant village of *Hilterfingen* (*Pension des Alpes*); to the l. the château of *Hünegg* (p. 102). It touches at *Oberhofen* (*Bär*; *Pension Zimmermann*, with restaurant; *Pension Oberhofen*), which possesses a remarkably picturesque château of Count Pourtalès, once the seat of Walther von Eschenbach, and recently restored, and a hospital founded by the Pourtalès family; then at *Gonten* (*Weisses Kreuz*; *Pension du Lac*; *Pension Schönberg*, higher up the hill), above which rises the church of *Sigriswyl* (with an unpretending pension). The steamer now crosses the lake at the broadest part, and steers towards the S. to *Spiez* (*Zur Schönegg*, pension 5 fr.), a small village on a promontory on the S. bank, with a picturesque old château, which for 300 years has belonged to the Von Erlach family (ascent of the Niesen, p. 102; diligence to Frutigen, p. 146). Near Spiez, two black peaks are visible for a short time towards the E., above the S. bank of the lake of Brienz; that to the r. is the Faulhorn, the broader to the l. the Schwarzhorn.

As the steamboat proceeds towards Därligen, the *Ralligstöcke* (4901') and the *Sigriswyler Rothhorn* (6736') are conspicuous

on the N. bank. Beyond *Merligen* (Löwe) a rocky head-land called the *Nase* stretches into the lake. A little further, on the N. side, rises the *Beatenberg*, with the *Cavern of St. Beatus* (Beatenhöhle, 2782'). The stream which rises in the latter frequently increases rapidly, fills the cavern, and bursts forth from it with a roar like thunder. St. Beatus, the first preacher of Christianity in this district, is said to have dwelt in the cave.

The next place on the S. bank is *Krattigen*; then *Leissigen* (Steinbock), at the base of the *Morgenberghorn* (p. 111), pleasantly situated among fruit-trees. The steamboat stops at *Därlichen* (*Hirsch*), the terminus of the 'Bödeli Railway,' by which passengers are conveyed to Interlaken in 10 min. Opposite to it, on the N. bank, lies *Neuhaus*, the old landing-place of the steamers.

The railway skirts the lake for a short distance. To the l., at the influx of the Aare, is the ruin of *Weissenau* (p. 108). To the r., farther on, a picturesque view of the *Mönch*, *Eiger*, and *Jungfrau* is obtained. The station for Interlaken is at the village of *Aarmühle*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the beginning of the *Höheweg*.

d. Interlaken and its Environs.

Hotels and Pensions. On the *Höheweg* at *Interlaken* (in the direction from the railway-station to the Lake of Brienz): *HOTEL RITSCHARD (Pl. 1), pension 8 fr.; *VICTORIA (Pl. 2); beyond it the small PENSION VOLTZ (Pl. 12); *JUNGFRAU (Pl. 3), a new and spacious edifice, R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ L. and A. 1 fr.; *SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. 4); *BELVEDERE (Pl. 5), by the *Cursaal*; *HÔTEL DES ALPES (Pl. 6); CASINO (Pl. 7); HÔTEL INTERLAKEN (Pl. 8); *HÔTEL BEAURIVAGE (Pl. 9), handsomely fitted up, with river and shower baths, garden, and fine view, R. from 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4—5, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. These handsome hotels, situated on the so-called 'Höheweg' (p. 106) and erected within the last 30—40 years, were originally fitted up as 'Pensions' only. Near the steamboat-quay on the lake of Brienz is the *HÔTEL DU LAC (Pl. 10), R. 2 fr., L. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., B. 1 fr. — At the village of *Aarmühle*: *OBERLÄNDER HOF (Pl. 15), the nearest to the station, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; opposite to it, RÖSSLI (Pl. 14); WEISSES KREUZ (Pl. 13); *HÔTEL ELMER (Pl. 11), with restaurant; all these are second-class. — Near the lower bridge over the Aare: *BELLEVUE (Pl. 16), pension $5\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — On the small island of *Spielematten* in the Aare: *HÔTEL DU PONT, or *Alte Post* (Pl. 17), pension from 5 fr. — At *Unterseen*: *HÔTEL UNTERSEEN (Pl. 18); *BEAU-SITE (Pl. 19), pension 6—7 fr.; EIGER (Pl. 20), on the road to Neuhaus. — On the road from *Aarmühle* to *Matten* (Gsteig, Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen, etc.): *DEUTSCHER HOF (Pl. 23), pension 5 fr.; *HÔTEL WYDER (Pl. 21); *HÔTEL REBER (Pl. 22), small, pension 5 fr.; HÔTEL OBER, or the 'Schlösschen' (Pl. 24); *HÔTEL JUNGFRAUBLICK (Pl. 25), situated on a spur of the wooded *Kleine Rugen* (p. 108) and commanding an unbroken view, with pleasant grounds, and comfortably fitted up; baths, whey, etc.; pension before 1st July and after 15th Sept. only, $7\frac{1}{2}$ —9 fr., R. from 4, B. 2, D. 5, L. and A. 2, omnibus $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — Farther from Interlaken, beyond the bridge which crosses the Aare near the *Hôtel du Lac*, and on the road to Brienz, is ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) CAMPAGNE FELSENEGG, pension $5\frac{1}{2}$ fr., also a café. — At *Bönigen* on the S. bank of the Lake of Brienz, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. E. of Interlaken: *PENSION VOGEL, *PENSION BÖNIGEN and *CHALET DU LAC. — At *Beatenberg* (3438') recommended for its bracing air (6 M. distant by the carriage-road; one-horse 15, two-horse 25 fr.): HÔTEL DES ALPES, commanding a fine view of the Alps from the *Finsteraarhorn* to the *Niesen*, pension 5—6 fr.; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. higher

up, BELLEVUE, with beautiful view, pension 5—6 fr.; between these two, *ALPENROSE (4—5 fr.); *Pension of the curé.

Cursaal on the Höheweg, with reading, concert, and ball-rooms etc.; music daily 7—8 a. m. and 4—5 and 8—10 p. m.; whey-cure 6½—8 a. m. — The hotel-keepers, at whose expense this establishment is kept up, charge ½ fr. per day in their bills for its use.

Money Changers. *Disconto-Casse*, near the Cursaal; *Seiler*, opposite the post-office. — **Druggist:** *Seewer*.

Carriages, Horses, Guides, see p. 99. *Donkeys*, 1½ fr. per hr.

Post and Telegraph Office at Aarmühle, by the Oberländer Hof.

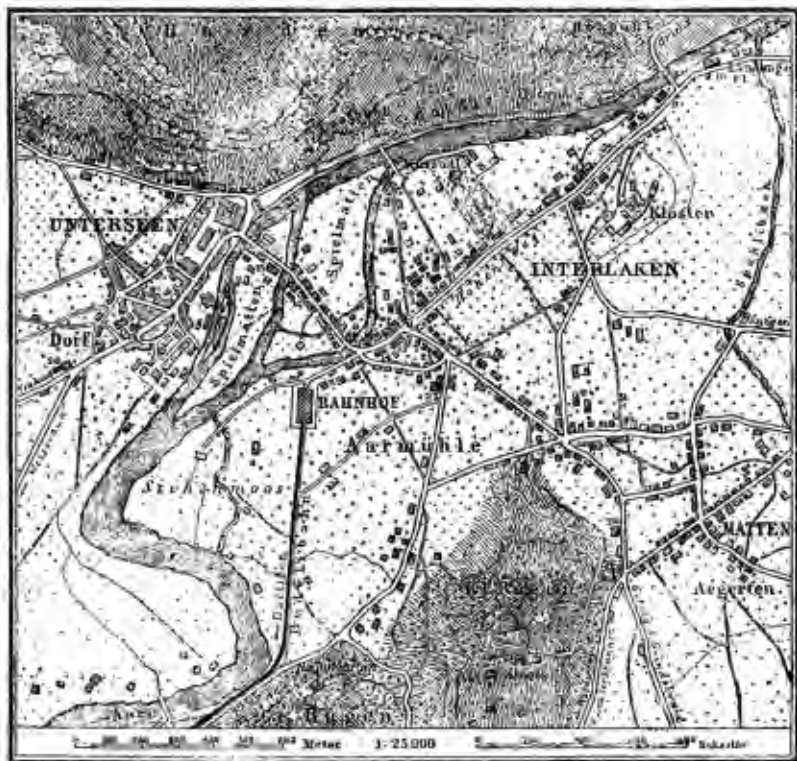
English Church Service in the old Convent Church.

The low land between the lakes of Thun and Brienz, which are 2 M. apart, is termed the '*Bödeli*.' These lakes probably once formed a single sheet of water only, but were gradually separated by the deposits of the *Lütschne* (p. 111) flowing into the Lake of Brienz, and the *Lombach* into the Lake of Thun. These accumulations, first from the S., out of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and then from the N. out of the Habkären valley, account for the curve which the *Aare* has been compelled to describe. On this piece of land, 'between the lakes', lies **Interlaken** (1863'), which with the adjacent village of *Aarmühle* and the small town of *Unterseen* extends nearly as far as the Lake of Brienz.

The principal resort of visitors is the **Höheweg*, a handsome double avenue of walnuts, extending from the village of *Aarmühle* to the Upper bridge over the *Aare*, and flanked with large hotels and tempting shops. From the centre of the avenue, which is open towards the S., a beautiful view of the Lauterbrunnen-Thal and the Jungfrau is obtained. (On the N. side is the *Cursaal*, a building in the Swiss style, with garden, reading-room, verandah, etc., the entrance to which is between the Schweizerhof and Belvedere hotels (music, see above). A little farther, on the S. side, rise the old religious houses of *Interlaken*, founded in 1130, and suppressed in 1528, surrounded by beautiful walnut-trees. The E. wing of the monastery is used as a hospital for the poor; the rest of the building, with the Schloss added in 1750, is occupied by government-offices. The nunnery has been converted into a prison. The only remaining parts of the church are the tower and the choir. The latter is fitted up as an *English Chapel*. The old English chapel is now a Rom. Cath. place of worship, where a French sermon is preached every Sunday. To the l., at the upper end of the Höheweg, the road to Brienz crosses the *Aare* by a handsome new bridge, a little above which, on the l. bank of the river, is the quay of the Brienz steamboats.

The continuation of the Höheweg towards the W. is formed by the busy street which leads through the village of *Aarmühle* (containing with Interlaken 1896 inhab.), and past the *Post-office* (see above), to the not far distant station of the *Bödeli Railway*. To the r. are two bridges (view) crossing the island of *Spiel-*

matten to the small town of *Unterseen* (1880 inhab.), which consists chiefly of wooden houses darkened with age, with a large square and a wooden church. At *Aarmühle* and *Unterseen* there are extensive manufactories of *parqueterie*.



Interlaken attracts numerous visitors in summer, most of whom are from Germany, England, and America, and is noted for its mild and equable temperature. The whey-cure is an inducement to some, while many select it as a resting-place on account of the magnificent scenery by which it is surrounded. It is particularly recommended to those who have ample time at their disposal as head-quarters for excursions among the mountains and valleys of the Oberland, in the intervals between which they may recruit their strength and enjoy repose.

Walks. To the *Jungfraublick*, see p. 105. — To the ***Kleine Rugen** (2424') $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. A broad path (from the Jungfraublick to the r. at a circular bench), provided with benches and direction-boards, ascends gradually, affording varying views of the Bödéli and the lakes of Thun and Brienz, to the *Trinkhalle* (Restaurant), a long covered building with a terrace. This point commands the finest view of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and valley of Lauterbrunnen. The path then continues its circuit of the hill, and at a circular plateau turns to the r. The ascent towards the *right* affords the finest succession of views. From this walk numerous shady and pleasant by-paths diverge, leading to different points of view and resting-places. The summit of the hill (2424') also affords a view. About the beginning of the century the hill was planted with specimens of all the trees which grow in Switzerland.

The ruined castle of **Unspunnen** (2 M.), which commands a view of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, the Jungfrau, and Mönch, is reached by a path diverging to the r. from the Lauterbrunnen road between Matten and Wilderswyl, beyond the Kleine Rugen; or through the *Wagnären-Schlucht*, which opens towards the road from Matten to Thun, a little way beyond the Rugen path. (Near the ruin, the *Rigi-Oberland* restaurant and the *Café Unspunnen*.)

To the ***Heimweh-Fluh** $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. In the Wagnären-Schlucht, about 200 yds. from the entrance, a narrow path diverges to the r., and ascends in 20 min. to a *Restaurant*, the terrace of which commands a charming *view of the Bödéli and the lakes of Thun and Brienz, while the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger are seen from the adjoining belvedere. — The way from the *Trinkhalle* (see above) to the Heimwehfluh is as follows. About 35 paces above the former turn to the l.; 60 paces farther descend to the r.; cross the road in the Wagnären-Schlucht, and ascend by the path through the wood opposite.

The ruined castle of **Weissenau** (2 M.), on an island in the Aare near its influx into the lake of Thun (p. 105), is reached by the old road from Matten, or by the road from Unterseen to Thun.

In the opposite direction, on the r. bank of the Aare, rises the **Hohbühl** (2247', $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). The path ascends to the l. immediately beyond the new upper bridge over the Aare (the lower path to the l. leads to the *Vogtsruhe* on the Aare, a resting-place and spring). The pavilion commands a fine view, which is still more extensive from the grassy slopes of the *Untere Bleicki*, a few hundred paces higher. (The footpath leads to the r., crossing a brook after 10 min.) From the Hohbühl a path descends to the *Vogtsruhe*, skirts the r. bank, and leads past a rifle-ground to the narrow and stony plain of *Goldei*, between the Harder and the Aare, at the base of the *Falkenfluh*, the upper part of which,

seen from the proper point of view, resembles an old man's face (the *Hardermannli*). On a barren eminence below the Falkenfluh, and reached by a path from the Goldei, is the *Lustbühl* pavilion commanding a beautiful view of Interlaken and the Jungfrau. Several caverns, called the *Zwerglöcher*, are seen in the walls of the Harder farther on. From the Goldei either return by Unterseen, or (by a footpath to the r.) ascend the hill '*Im Brand*', on which justice was anciently administered; thence to the l. in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., crossing the Lombach, to the *Eck*, a hill at the base of the Beatenberg; all beautiful points of view. — The **Thurmberg**, ascended from Goldswyl ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), beyond Felsenegg on the road to Brienz (p. 105), also affords a panorama of the lakes of Thun and Brienz, the course of the Aare, and the small, sombre lake of Goldswyl, or *Faulensee*. — Another walk may be taken by the same road to (3 M.) **Ringgenberg**, with a picturesque church built among the ruins of the castle (view), and to the *Schadburg* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther), situated on a spur of the Harder, an unfinished castle of the ancient barons of Ringgenberg.

To the ***Giessbach** on the Lake of Brienz (p. 128) a steamer four times daily in summer. Footpath, see p. 129.

The **Beatenhöhle** (p. 105), with its (in spring) beautiful waterfall, may be visited from *Neuhaus* by boat (5 fr.; 2 hrs. there and back), passing the pleasant villa of *Leerau*; or by a foot-path (to the r. before Neuhaus is reached), passing the *Küblisbad* and the village of *Sundlauenen* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and at places skirting the precipice high above the lake, but unattended with danger.

Bönigen ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), *Gsteig* (p. 111), with a fine view from the churchyard (3 M.), and *Gsteigwyler* ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther) with the *Höhe Steg* (bridge) over the Lütschine, are also pleasant points.

Longer Excursions. The ***Schynige Platte** (6791') is one of the finest points of view in the Bernese Oberland. There is probably no other from which the valleys of Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald are simultaneously visible in their entire length. (Horse, incl. carriage to Gsteig, 17 fr.) From Interlaken to (2 M.) Gsteig, see p. 111. Crossing the bridge at the church here, and turning to the r., a good road leads to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Gsteigwyler*. In the middle of the village the path ascends to the l., and a little farther, to the l. again. The way cannot now be mistaken. A shorter path from Gsteig (diverging between the church and inn), avoiding Gsteigwyler, unites with the above route after 20 min. After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the lower, and in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more the upper slopes of the *Breitlauenen-Alp* are reached (small in with view of the lakes; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below it, 20 paces to the r. of the traveller ascending the hill, there is an excellent spring). A zigzag path finally

leads to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit of the mountain crest, and crosses its W. extremity (to the r. is a furrowed rock termed the 'Ameisenhaufen' or ants' hillock). A few steps now bring the traveller to a striking scene. The Lauterbrunnen valley lies at his feet; to the l. towers the majestic Jungfrau, while immediately in front are dizzy precipices, descending almost perpendicularly to the Lutschine. Following the S. slope of the crest for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., the traveller arrives at the **Hotel Alpenrose* (R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. 1 fr.). The Platte, a crumbling and 'shining' slate-rock (whence its appellation), is about 60 paces from the hotel. The finest view is obtained from a bend in the path, a few paces before the summit is reached. (The traveller should not omit to visit the *Isölten* Alp, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the N.E., a pasture which supports a herd of 600 cattle, with their pleasant tinkling bells.) To enjoy a complete panorama, skirt (to the l.) the base of the *Gumihorn* (6893'), to the N.W. of the Platte, and ascend the somewhat lower *Taubenhorn* ('Tubihorn', 6772'), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Platte, whence the survey of the lakes is very fine. The height above the Schynige Platte (20 min.) commands a fine panorama of the Alps, but the view of the valley is inferior to that from the Platte. Boys to show the way or carry luggage may be hired at Gsteigwyler (1—2 fr.). New path to the Faulhorn (4 hrs.), see p. 122. Descent from the Platte by *Gündlischwand* to *Zweilütschinen* in 2— $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide desirable, the path not being well defined. — A railway from Interlaken to the Schynige Platte on the same system as the Rigi line is being constructed.

The **Harder** (5216', 2 hrs.) should not be ascended without a guide, as accidents have occurred from the dangerous nature of the path.

The **Habkernthal**, between the *Harder* and *Beatenberg*, may also be explored. Carriage-road to the village of (6 M.) *Habkörn* (3501'; rustic inn), from which three points of view may be visited: (1) the **Gemmenalphorn* (6772') or *Güggisgrat*, which is reached by the *Brändlisegg*, or by following the course of the *Bühlbach*, in 4 hrs. [better still from Unterseen by the road direct to (6 M.) *Waldegg* (3986', a hamlet in the parish of *Beatenberg*), and thence by the *Oberberg* to the summit in 3 hrs.]; (2) the *Hohgant* (7216'), reached by the *Bohlegg* (5669') and *Hagletschalp*, or by the Alp *Büsülgäu* and through the *Karrholen* in 4 hrs. [a path to the S. of the Hohgant leads over the *Grünenberg* (5095'), a pass between *Habkörn* and *Schangnau* in the Emmenthal, in 6 hrs.]; (3) the *Augstmatthorn* (*Suggithurm*, 6844'), by the *Bodmialp* (2 hrs.), and thence to the summit in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The *Hôtel Bellevue* (3737') on the **Abendberg**, 2 hrs. from Interlaken by the bridle-path, commands a fine view. A more extensive panorama is enjoyed on the *Rothe Eck* (6234'), the

next peak of this range, which culminates in the *Morgenberghorn* (7385') above *Leissigen*. The path is at first that which leads from the Lauterbrunnen road to Unspunnen; before reaching the ruin, however, it enters the beech-wood to the r., and ascends.

The **Saxëten Valley** lies between the *Abendberg* and *Bellenhöchst* (6870'); to the village of *Saxëten* (3602') 2½ hrs. (accommodation at the schoolmaster's); ½ hr. further are the falls of the *Gurben* and *Weissbach*, and the valley is beautifully closed by the *Schwaltern* (9137'). — The ***Suleck** (8013'), one of the best points for surveying the higher Alps, is ascended from *Saxëten* (see above): by the Alp *Nesslëren* to *Bellenkilchen* (5889') 1½ hr., thence to the summit in 2 hrs. The ascent is easier from *Eisenfluh* (see below): thence to the Alp *Suls* 1½, to the summit 1½ hr. *Eisenfluh* ('Isenfluh') itself deserves a visit on account of the splendid view it commands of the Jungfrau; besides the path to it from *Zweilütschënen* (see below), a second ascends by the *Sausbach* opposite the *Hunnenfluh*.

Interlaken may also be made the head-quarters for most of the following excursions.

e. From Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen. Staubbach.

Comp. Map, p. 100.

7½ M. Carriage there and back, one-horse 11, two-horse 20 fr., see p. 99; one-horse carr. from Interlaken to Zweilütschënen 7 fr.

The road first traverses orchards and meadows, and passes through (1 M.) *Matten* (Hirsch), where it divides; that to the r. is the shorter, leading to *Wilderswyl* (Bär, pension 4—5 fr.) and (¼ M.) *Mülinen*; that to the l., the longer (¼ M. more), leads to the church of *Gsteig* (*Kreuz), the parish church of the entire valley on this side of the Aare, including Interlaken itself. Near (½ M.) *Mülinen*, the roads unite; the *Saxëtenbach* is crossed, and a narrow gorge soon entered, through which the *Lütschine* flows. To the r. rises the precipitous *Rothenfluh*. A spot in this defile, marked by an inscription on the rock (½ M.), is named the *Bösenstein*, where a baron of Rothenfluh is said to have slain his brother.

Near (2¼ M.) **Zweilütschënen** (2159'), a village on the r. bank of the *Lütschine* (Bär, R. 1½, B. 1½ fr., pension 4 fr.), the valley divides. That of the *Black Lütschine* to the l. ascends to (7½ M.) Grindelwald (view of the Wetterhorn in the background), that of the *White Lütschine* in a straight direction to (2¼ M.) Lauterbrunnen. The valley of Lauterbrunnen, which begins at the *Hunnenfluh*, a rock resembling a gigantic tower, is remarkable for its precipitous walls of calcareous rock, rising on both sides, to a height of 1000—1500'. It derives its name (*lauter Brunnen*, i. e. 'nothing but springs') from the numerous streams which descend from the surrounding rocks.

An excursion may be made (guide unnecessary) from Zweilütschinen to (1 hr.) *Eisenfluh* (3602'). The first road diverging to the r. from the Lauterbrunnen road rapidly ascends the W. side of the mountain (after 3 p. m. shade). Refreshments at the schoolmaster's, near the upper fountain in the village. *Eisenfluh* commands a magnificent view of the Jungfrau, which is seen to still better advantage on the path from *Eisenfluh* to *Mürren* (3 hrs., p. 113). Near the end of the village, this path turns to the l., leading to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Sausbach*, beyond which is the only steep ascent in the walk (the traveller from *Mürren* should, on leaving the forest, as soon as the bridge across the brook at the bottom of the valley comes in sight, quit the direct path and descend towards it). For $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the path presents no difficulty, and the walk well repays the fatigue; the Jungfrau and its neighbours are seen to great advantage, especially on emerging from the forest, 25 min. from the inn, as the Schwarze Mönch no longer intercepts the view. The path is generally narrow, and near the *Sausbach*, is sometimes completely carried away by the rains, in which case the traveller should cross the meadow above the precipice; guide desirable. — Good walkers will reach *Mürren* in an afternoon, ascend the *Schilthorn* next day, return to sleep at *Mürren*, visit the *Falls of the Schmadri* on the third day, and descend to Lauterbrunnen the same evening — a charming three days' tour.

Lauterbrunnen (2644') (**Steinbock*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, S. 3, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; **Hôtel Lauterbrunnen*; **Hôtel Staubbach*, unpretending; guides, *Chr. Lauener*, *Utr. Lauener*, *Friedr. Graf*, *Friedr. Fuchs*), a picturesque, scattered village, is situated on both banks of the Lütchine, in a rocky valley $\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, into which in July the sun's rays do not penetrate before 7 a. m., and in winter not before noon. The snowy mountain-group to the S.E. is the Jungfrau, to the S. the Breithorn. (Fall of the Trümelenbach, a beautiful evening walk, see p. 115). Carved wood good and cheap here.

Upwards of 20 brooks fall from the rocky heights in the environs. The most important of these is the **Staubbach* ('dust-brook'), 8 min. to the S. of the hotel. The brook, which is never of great volume, and diminishes so much in summer as sometimes to disappoint the expectant traveller, descends in an unbroken fall of 980'. So small a body of water falling from such a height is converted, before it reaches the ground, into minute particles of spray, which the breeze scatters into fantastic and ever-varying forms. The cascade should be visited in the morning during sunshine, when it resembles a transparent veil, wafted to and fro by the breeze. The best point of view is in a meadow immediately in front of the fall, to the l. of a seat indicated by a flag.

Streams from the high,
Steep, rocky wall
The purest fount;
In clouds of spray,
Like silver dust,

It veils the rock
In rainbow hues;
And dancing down
With music soft,
Is lost in air.

Goethe.

f. Upper Valley of Lauterbrunnen. Mürren. Fall of the Schmadribach.

Comp. Map, p. 100.

From Lauterbrunnen to Mürren $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., Trachsellaunen 2 hrs., to the Schmadribach and back 2 hrs., Lauterbrunnen $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Horses see p. 99.

A day can hardly be more pleasantly spent than in visiting *Mürren*, and the *Fall of the Schmadribach*. It is a good day's walk, and, if extended to the Upper Steinberg, is somewhat fatiguing; in the latter case a guide (5 fr.) may be engaged at Trachsellaunen. If it is intended to visit Mürren only, which should be the principal object, the excursion from Lauterbrunnen, returning by Stechelberg, is easily accomplished in 6 hrs. (guide unnecessary). The route from Zweilütschinen to Eisenfluh (p. 112), Mürren, and Lauterbrunnen, requires only 1 hr. more. To Mürren, Gimmelwald, and Stechelberg a bridle-path, thence to Lauterbrunnen (5 M.) carriage-road.

The view from Mürren being seen to the best advantage by evening light, the traveller may prefer to proceed first to the Schmadribach, and thence to Mürren, where (or at Gimmelwald) the night should be passed. Between Gimmelwald and Trachsellaunen there is a shorter way than the road by Stechelberg (see p. 114). The ascent from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren and the first half of the descent by Gimmelwald may be performed on horse-back, but the latter part of the descent is rugged and fatiguing.

About 200 paces to the S. of the Steinbock hotel at Lauterbrunnen (2644') a few paces S. of the hotel, the path to Mürren ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) leaves the valley and ascends rapidly to the r. by the brook for 20 min., then turns to the r., and immediately afterwards to the l. in the direction of the waterfall, below which it crosses to the r. bank. After crossing two other brooks, it reaches the *Pletschbach*, or *Staubbach* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Lauterbrunnen), and soon becomes less steep. Two branches of the *Spiessbach* are crossed, and 1 hr. from the Staubbach the wood is quitted. Here is suddenly disclosed a magnificent **view of an amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers, the Eiger and the Mönch, the Jungfrau with its dazzling Silberhorn, the rugged precipices of the Schwarze Mönch, rising precipitously from the valley, the wall of the Ebene-Fluh, its conical summit to the l. and its mantle of spotless snow, the Mittaghorn, the Grosshorn, the Breithorn, from which the Schmadribach flows, the Tschingelhorn, and nearer, the Tschingelgrat and the Gspaltenhorn; eight or ten glaciers descend from these snowy heights to the valleys below. The prospect is far more imposing than from the Wengernalp, although the view of the Jungfrau itself from the Wengernalp is unrivalled.

From this point the newly constructed path traverses green pastures, and in 25 min. reaches the Alpine village of **Mürren** (5347') (**Hôtel Mürren* and *Silberhorn* united, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, A. 1 fr.), where the Wetterhorn also becomes visible to the l., and the Furke to the extreme r. (p. 115). A more extensive view is obtained from the *Allmendhubel* (1 hr. farther).

The *Schilthorn* (9749') may be ascended in 4 hrs. by a new bridle-path, constructed nearly to the top, which is finally reached by traversing snow and slate-detritus (guide unnecessary except for the inexperienced). It rises to the W. of Mürren, and commands an admirable survey of the Jungfrau, the queen of the Bernese Alps. An extensive prospect is also

obtained of the whole chain as far as the Blumlisalp, the Altels, many of the mountains of the Valais, the Weisshorn, the Mer de Glace near Chamouny, the Rigi, the N. of Switzerland, etc. The traveller is recommended to descend by the imposing Sefinenthal, passing the 'Brücke', a charming point above Gimmelwald; a route longer by 1½ hr. than the direct path, but far more interesting.

From Mürren the bridle-path descends to the l.; 10 min., bridge over the *Mürrenbach*; 20 min., to the l. between two chalets; 5 min. the hamlet of *Gimmelwald* (4535') (*Zum Schilt-horn, also a pension); 25 min., bridge over the *Sefnlütschine*, then a slight ascent; 5 min., a shelving part of the path, unpleasant in rainy weather. The Sefnlütschine here forms a beautiful *cascade, whose spray is tinged with rainbow hues in the morning sun.

A few min. farther the path divides: that to the l. descends to *Stechelberg* (1½ hr. from Mürren, and 5 M. from Lauterbrunnen); that to the r. (finger-post) to Trachsellaunin and the falls of the Schmadribach (see below). In one hour from this point the chalets of **Trachsellaunin** (4144') (**Hôtel Schmadribach*, R. 2, B. 1½, A. and L. ¾ fr.) are reached. The path, now more difficult to trace, continues on the r. bank. In 10 min. it passes a deserted silver-foundry, skirts a projecting mass of rock to the r., and ascends the *Nadla*; it next passes the chalets (½ hr.) of the *Lower Steinberg*, and crosses the impetuous, glacier-fed *Schmadribach* and *Thalbach*; ascending the pasture on the r. bank, it passes a waterfall; the rugged *Holdri* is next mounted, in ½ hr. the chalet of *Legger* is reached (1½ hr. from Trachsellaunin), and the ***Fall of the Schmadribach** comes in sight. The water, emerging from the glacier in considerable volume, is hurled to a depth of 200', and, ascending in vapour, forms a huge arch. The stream must be crossed higher up by the traveller who desires to approach nearer the waterfall, but this hardly repays the loss of time. The loneliness of the locality, the imposing character of the cascade, and the magnificent panorama of mountains and glaciers, combine to present a very impressive scene. The azure ice of the *Tschingel Gletscher* rises in the immediate vicinity, beyond which tower the grotesque *Tschingelhörner* (11,745'). The view is more extensive from the chalet of the *Obere Steinberg* (5794'), which is seen high up to the r. on the pastures (ascent of 1½ hr. from Trachsellaunin). Coffee, milk, and a bed of hay may be had; charges high. The traveller is recommended to go from Trachsellaunin to the Obere Steinberg, rather than to the Schmadri Fall, as it commands a beautiful view, including the waterfall itself.

From the Steinberg to *Gastern* and *Kandersteg* by the *Tschingel Glacier*, a most interesting glacier-excursion, see p. 147.

From Trachsellaunin to Lauterbrunnen is a walk of 2½ hrs.; 25 min., bridge over the *Lütschine*, which dashes wildly down its rocky bed; ¼ hr., bridge of *Stechelberg* (3002'); path from

Mürren see above), where the bottom of the valley is reached. Near ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Matten* the *Mürrenbach* is seen trickling down the cliff to the l. From the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Dornige Brücke* a stony road leads to Lauterbrunnen, which the pedestrian may avoid by taking the path to the r. in the same direction, traversing pastures; 10 min., waterfall of the *Rosenbach*, issuing from a fissure in the rock. About 5 min. from the path is the **Fall of the Trümlenbach*, fed by the glaciers of the Jungfrau (p. 117), rushing impetuously from a narrow chasm, and forming a cascade of great volume, but inconsiderable height (3 M. from Lauterbrunnen). The best point of view is the bridge ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), which is reached by a path on the r. bank. A few hours' leisure at Lauterbrunnen cannot be better spent than in visiting this spot.

From Lauterbrunnen by the *Sefinenfurke* to *Reichenbach* in the *Kienthal*, or again leaving the *Kienthal*, cross the *Dündengrat* to *Kandersteg*. The path mentioned at pp. 114, 147 traverses the *Sefinenthal*: from Lauterbrunnen to the Furke $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., down to the valley 2 hrs., to the *Dündengrat* $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to the *Oeschinenthal* 2 hrs., *Kandersteg* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; altogether a rugged walk of 15–16 hrs., the most fatiguing portion being the passage from the *Kienthal* over the *Dündengrat* to *Kandersteg*, which is suitable for experienced climbers only. The night may, if necessary, be passed in one of the chalets of the *Kienthal*. Good guide necessary (comp. p. 112). The route presents a series of the grandest views, especially at the beginning. It leads to Mürren (p. 113) and thence to the *Furke* (8566'), a deep cleft between the *Grosse Hundshorn* (9607') and the *Büttlassen* (10,463'); in ascending, keep to the l. and cross a stony slope in order to reach the opening in the rock. Then descend to the r. (fine view of the *Blümlisalp*) by the chalets of the *Dürrenberg* (6575') and the *Steinen-Alp* (4921') to the large *Tschingel-Alp* (3816') in the *Kienthal*, whence a narrow road leads by *Kienthal* to (3 hrs.) *Reichenbach* (p. 145). In descending from the *Furke* to the *Kienthal* (the dangerous path to the l., which leads to the *Dündengrat* over the *Gamchi Glacier*, must be avoided) the *Blümlisalp* (or *Frau*) appears in all its brilliant whiteness. The traveller, if fatigued, may proceed thither, but if strength permits he may, after resting at the chalets of the *Dürrenberg*, cross the *Dündengrat* to *Kandersteg* as follows. Descend into the valley of the *Kienbach* as far as the *Gamchi Glacier*, where the brook rises, cross the brook, ascend a steep grassy slope, and beyond it traverse fields of snow and ice. The summit of the *Dündengrat* (*Oeschinengrat*, 8874'), opposite the snow-line of the *Blümlisalp*, commands a superb view of the latter with its rounded form of dazzling white, and its imposing glacier; to the r. are the *Doldenhorn* and numerous other peaks; in the plain lies the Lake of Thun. Then descend the slope by a rugged path to the chalets of the *Oeschinen-Alp* (6420'), and next by stone steps to the *Oeschinen-See* (5210') and *Kandersteg* (3839', see p. 147).

From Lauterbrunnen by the *Wetterlücke* and the *Petersgrat* to the *Lötschenthal*, see p. 250.

From Lauterbrunnen by the *Lauinenthor* to the *Eggischhorn*, a difficult and dangerous expedition (19 hrs.), accomplished in 1860 by Prof. Tyndall and Mr. Hawkins. The wild and desolate *Roththal* is traversed, and the vast ridge (12,000'), connecting the *Jungfrau* with the *Gletscherhorn*, crossed to the *Great Aletschfirn* and the *Eggischhorn* (p. 141).

g. From Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald. Wengernalp. Jungfrau.

Comp. Map, p. 100.

Bridle-path over the Wengernalp $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.: from Lauterbrunnen to the Wengernalp 3 (descent 2), Little Scheideck $\frac{3}{4}$ (descent $\frac{1}{2}$), Grindelwald

2½ hrs. (ascent 3½). Diligence from Interlaken to Grindelwald twice daily (in 1872 at 7 a. m. and 2.15 p. m.). Horses and carriages, see p. 99. The ascent may be made on horseback, either from Lauterbrunnen or Grindelwald, but in descending the traveller should dismount at the steep and stony declivity near Grindelwald, as well as at the last precipitous descent into the valley of Lauterbrunnen. — Guide unnecessary. Chaise-à-porteurs at Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald.

Two routes lead to Grindelwald. The first, a carriage-road through the valley of the White Lütschine to Zweilütschinen, and ascending thence in the valley of the Black Lütschine (distance about 12 M., a drive of 2½ hrs., see p. 99), will be chosen by travellers who are unable to walk or ride, or who are already familiar with the charms of the Jungfrau and the bracing mountain air. Good walkers, if not pressed for time, should take the other route, a footpath over the *Wengernalp* and the *Little Scheideck*. It is at first somewhat laborious, from the rapidity of the ascent, but well repays the fatigue, and is one of the most attractive and frequented routes in Switzerland.

Cross the Lütschine near the church of Lauterbrunnen, and follow the first wide path ascending to the r. (3 min. from the bridge). After a steep ascent of 1 hr. some houses of the village of *Wengen* (Pension Wengen; ¼ hr. beyond it, Hôtel Mittaghorn) are reached; view of the Gspaltenhorn, Tschingelhorn, Breithorn, Schwarze Mönch, Jungfrau, the glacier and waterfall of Schmadri, and the valley of Lauterbrunnen. About ¼ hr. above the second inn, keep to the r.; the path now becomes more level, ascending a gently sloping pasture, to which the name **Wengernalp* properly belongs. Far below lies the valley of Lauterbrunnen, with the Staubbach, reduced to a mere thread, its upper fall, and the windings preparatory to its final leap.

The path enters a pine wood (1 hr. from the inn last mentioned), through which it leads for ¼ hr. On emerging from the wood by a gate, leave the broad track, and ascend a steep path to the l. occasionally passing through wood; 35 min. (from the gate), a second gate, where the path leads to the r., and in 10 min. more the **Hôtel de la Jungfrau* (6184') is reached (D. 4 fr.; carved wood sold by Brugger-Zurflüh). The pedestrian coming in the opposite direction must go through the gate, and on no account descend by the enclosure. Travellers from Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald generally halt here, or at the Scheideck (p. 117), between 10 and 12 o'clock, producing a Babel of tongues and often severely taxing the energy of the innkeepers. The *Gemshügel* affords a fine survey of the valley of Lauterbrunnen.

The **Jungfrau* (13,671'), with her dazzling shroud of eternal snow, overtopped by the *Silberhorn* (12,156') to the r., and the *Schneehorn* (11,204') to the l., now appears in all her majesty. The proportions of the mountain are so gigantic, that the eye in vain attempts to estimate them, and distance seems annihilated by their vastness. The summits and higher slopes are covered with

snow of brilliant purity, while the lower and less precipitous parts present a boundless expanse of snow and glacier. (The highest peak, which is farther to the S., is visible neither from this spot, nor from Lauterbrunnen.) The base of the mountain, as far as it is seen, is precipitous.

Avalanches. These terrible and magnificent phenomena are caused by the accumulation of vast masses of snow and ice on the upper parts of the mountains, from which, as the warmer season advances, they slide off by their own weight with amazing velocity. On the Wengernalp the traveller will have an opportunity of beholding the *ice avalanche*, or fall of portions of the glacier detached under the influence of the summer's sun. Seen from a distance the falling ice, breaking into fragments in its descent, resembles a rushing cataract, and is accompanied by a noise like thunder. These avalanches are most numerous shortly after noon, when the sun exercises its greatest power. Except that the solemn stillness which reigns in these desolate regions is interrupted by the echoing thunders of the falling masses, the spectacle can hardly be called imposing, and often falls short of the expectation. The traveller, however, is reminded that the apparently insignificant white cascade often consists of hundreds of tons of ice, capable of sweeping away forests and whole villages, but fortunately descending into the uninhabited *Trümleten-Thal*, a deep gorge between the Jungfrau and the Wengernalp.

Since 1811, when the summit of the Jungfrau was reached for the first time by the two *Meyers* of Aarau, the ascent has been frequently accomplished, even by ladies. The expedition is extremely fatiguing, but unattended with danger to experienced mountaineers accompanied by good guides. The *Silberhorn*, once deemed inaccessible, was ascended for the first time, on 4th Aug., 1863, by *Ed. v. Fellenberg* and the Editor, pioneered by the guides P. Michel, H. Baumann, and P. Inäbnit of Grindelwald. The party started from the Bellevue Hotel (see below) at 4 a.m., traversed the Eiger and Mönch (or Guggi) Glaciers, ascended the Schneehorn to the r., and crossing the N. slope of the Jungfrau, attained the summit of the Silberhorn at 4.30 p.m. The following night was passed on the precipitous E. icy slope of the Schneehorn, not one of the party venturing to close an eye. (See *Jahrbuch des Schweizer Alpenclubs*, 1864.)

The *Lauberhorn* (8120'), a peak rising from the ridge running to the N. of the Scheideck, may be reached thence in 1 hr.; or from the Wengernalp in 1½ hr. (descent 1 hr.). This ascent is chiefly recommended to those who have not visited the Faulhorn. View extensive and imposing. Travellers coming from Grindelwald add only 1½ hr. to their walk by taking the route from the Scheideck to the Hôtel Jungfrau over the Lauberhorn. Guide hardly necessary. — The *Tschuggen* (8410'), which rises to the N. of the Lauberhorn, commands a more extensive, but less picturesque view. Ascent more fatiguing. — The traveller disposed to extend his walk still farther may proceed from the Lauberhorn along the E. slope of the Tschuggen to the *Männlichen*, the N. summit of this ridge (comp. p. 119). In this case the walk from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald (by the Wengernalp, Lauberhorn, and Männlichen) will occupy 10—11 hrs.

The **Little Scheideck**, *Lauterbrunnen-Scheideck*, or *Wengernalp-Scheideck* (6788') (*Hôtel Bellevue*, R. 2½, B. 1½, S. 2, A. ¾ fr.; wood-carver *Jean Zurflüh*), the culminating point of the pass, is attained after a gradual ascent of ¾ hr. from the Hôtel Jungfrau. This abrupt ridge affords a striking view of the valley of Grindelwald, bounded on the N. by the mountains which separate it from the Lake of Brienz (to the extreme l. is the blunt cone of the Faulhorn with its inn), and on the S. by the giants of the Oberland, the *Mönch* (13,468'), *Eiger* (13,041'), and the more distant *Schreckhorn* (13,386'). The *Finster-Aarhorn*

(14,026'), the highest mountain of the Bernese Alps, is not visible. In the extreme distance to the E. rise the *Sustenhörner*. The glaciers which encircle these mountains and fill the surrounding valleys cover an area of 360 sq. M., the sixth part of all the glaciers of the Alps, and form the grandest uninterrupted sea of ice among these mountains.

The path to Grindelwald is bleak, but not uninteresting. Scattered fragments of rocks afford grim evidence of land-slips and avalanches, and pasture-land is rare. At the chalets of ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Bustigeln* (6119') refreshments may be procured. Then (1 hr.) the *Hôtel et Pension des Alpes* (5285') with whey-cure, situated on a commanding slope. The path then leads through wood for a short distance. About half-way between the *Hôtel des Alpes* and Grindelwald (1 hr. from the former), leave the bridle-path, which leads straight into a hollow, and take the path to the l., descending past enclosed meadows and scattered cottages to the (20 min.) bridge over the *Lütschine*. The road then gradually ascends to Grindelwald, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. distant. (Travelers from Grindelwald to the Wengernalp ascend to the r. at the bridge.)

The *Footpath* from the Little Scheideck to Grindelwald is pleasanter than the bridle-path just described. It skirts the l. bank of the *Wergisthalbach*, commanding a series of picturesque views, and leads for 1 hr. through pine-forest. Guide desirable.

Grindelwald (3773'). *ADLER, with a pleasant garden, R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5, L. and A. 2 fr.; *HÔTEL EIGER, opposite the lower glacier, similar charges; BÄR; *HÔTEL DU GLACIER, at the W. end of the village, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. 1 fr.; *PENSION BURGNER, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *PENSION SCHÖNEGG small, with baths. — The *Guides* of Grindelwald enjoy a high reputation. The Editor can recommend from his own experience: *Pet. and Christen Michel*, *Pet. Inäbnit*, *Joh. Baumann*, and *Pet. Böhren*. — *Chr. Almer*, *Pet. Egger*, *Ulrich Kaufmann*, *Pet. Rubi*, and *Pet. Baumann*, are also trustworthy. — Guide to the glacier (unnecessary) 3 fr.; chair 6 fr. — *Carriages and Horses*, see p. 99.

This village (3135 inhab.), which consists of wooden houses scattered over the valley, affords excellent headquarters to mountaineers. The climate is cold, but cherries, which yield excellent Kirschwasser, and other kinds of fruit, are successfully cultivated. The inhabitants are chiefly herdsmen. The pastures of the valley, which is 12 M. long and 4 M. wide, support 6000 head of cattle.

Grindelwald owes much of its reputation to its two **Glaciers** (comp. *Introd.* XIV), which descend far into the valley, and are easy of access; but they are very inferior to the glacier of the Rhone and many others in Switzerland, especially as they have considerably decreased of late years. Three gigantic mountains bound the valley on the S., the *Eiger* (13,041'), the *Mettenberg* (Mittelberg, 10,197') which forms the base of the Schreckhorn, and the *Wetterhorn* (12,165') at the head of the valley. The two glaciers lie between these mountains and form the source of

the *Black Lutschine*. The upper glacier is the more interesting, and lies nearer the bridle-path to Meiringen than the other.

The *Upper Glacier* (3852' at the base), 1 hr. to the E. of Grindelwald, and 10 min. to the r. of the lower bridle-path to the Great Scheideck (which should be quitted at the fourth bridge, but not by the small footpath immediately above it), is the more remarkable; the ice is purer than that of the lower glacier, and the openings at its base more considerable, especially on the E. side ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr. for the repair of the path; small restaurant). The beautiful clearness of the ice is best seen in the grotto artificially hewn in the glacier.

The *Lower Glacier* (3317' at the base), 40 min. to the S. of Grindelwald, sometimes termed the *Little Glacier*, is four times larger than the other. The upper part is known as the *Grindelwalder Viescher Glacier* (not to be confounded with the Glacier of Viesch in the Valais). The moraines thrust before the glacier (comp. Introd. XIV) almost entirely exclude the view from its base. A visit should therefore be paid to the *Eismeer* ('sea of ice'), a name given, as at Chamouny (p. 217), to the large upper basin in which the glacier is formed before it descends into the valley. The path on the left slope is well kept and free from danger. In 2 hrs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ of which is practicable on horseback) the chalet on the *Bäregg* (5412') is reached (refreshments and mattresses), whence a steep flight of steps descends to the glacier ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). A remarkable view is obtained here of the most fantastic minarets, or 'ice-needles.'

A *Glacier Expedition*, unattended with difficulty, is recommended to the traveller who desires to become more familiar with these icy regions. Cross (1 hr.) the Eismeer to the chalet of *Zäsenberg* (6076'), rudely constructed of stone and surrounded by pasture, the last human habitation amongst the giants of the Bernese Alps. Vegetation soon disappears. On every side tower huge masses of ice of the wildest and grandest character, and the imposing summits of the Eiger, Schreckhorn, Viescherhorn, etc., bound the view, forming a panorama rivalling that from the Montanvert at Chamouny. A guide is necessary here, especially for the passage of the margins of the glacier. The descent from the chalet to Grindelwald occupies 3 hrs. If the excursion is not extended beyond the middle of the Eismeer (sufficiently far), the whole may be accomplished in 5 hrs. — The ascent of the *Zäsenberghorn* (7687'), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Zäsenberg, is recommended to good climbers, as it commands a magnificent glacier view. An interesting, though somewhat fatiguing expedition may be made from the Zäsenberg to the *Eigerhöhle*, a grotto visible from the Zäsenberg (2 hrs., descent to the Eismeer 2 hrs. more); guide necessary, but no danger.

The *Mettenberg* (10,197') is recommended to the notice of mountaineers (ascent laborious, 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). The view of the Schreckhorn, which rises in the immediate vicinity, and the Finsteraarhorn is peculiarly imposing, and a striking survey is obtained of the Eismeer and the valley of Grindelwald.

The *Männlichen* (7694'), the extreme N. spur of the Wengernalp, is ascended from Grindelwald with moderate ease in 4—5 hrs. (horse 15 fr.; guide unnecessary, but desirable if the traveller intends to descend to Grindelwald by the pleasant forest-path on the l. bank of the Wergisthalbach; comp. p. 118). After the Lutschine is crossed, the path diverges to

the r. from of the path to the Scheideck, and gradually ascends the *Itram Alp*. Owing to its isolated position, it commands an admirable panorama. It may also be attained from the Scheideck in 3, or from Wengen (p. 116) in 2½ hrs. (guide desirable, ascent very steep, and no regular path). About 20 min. below the summit, on the depression between the Männlichen and Tschuggen (8278'), is a small inn with a few beds.

To the *Grimsel Hospice* (p. 135) a grand and interesting, but difficult pass leads in 15 hrs. (10 hrs. on snow and ice; guide 35 fr.), past the Schreckhorn, and over the *Strahlegg* (10,994'), the saddle between the Gross-Lauteraarhorn and Strahlegghörner, and descending the Strahlegg, Finsteraar, and Unter-Aar glaciers. The night is passed at the *Bäregg* (see above). Two guides advisable.

The *Lauteraarjoch* (10,354') is another magnificent, but very fatiguing pass. The night must be passed at the *Gleckstein Hut* (p. 123); then an ascent of 6 hrs. on the ice to the culminating point; descent precipitous and difficult; finally across the Lauteraar-Glacier to the (5 hrs.) *Dollfuss-Parthion*, and the (3 hrs.) Grimsel. Two able guides indispensable (comp. p. 118).

Passes from Grindelwald to the Eggischhorn (p. 141) for thoroughly experienced mountaineers only, with trustworthy guides. The *Jungfrau-Joch* (11,680'), between the Jungfrau and Mönch, traversed for the first time in 1862, from the Wengernalp to the Eggischhorn in 16½ hrs., a difficult but highly interesting expedition. — The *Mönchs-Joch* (12,096'), between the Mönch and Viescherhörner, 15 hrs. from Grindelwald to the inn. The route ascends the Lower Grindelwald Glacier and the Grindelwalder Viescher Glacier to the top of the pass, and then descends the Ewig-Schneefeld to the Aletsch Glacier and Eggischhorn. On the 'Bergli,' 1 hr. below the pass, is a new hut of the Swiss Alpine Club. From the Wengernalp to the Mönchsjoche by the *Eigerjoch* (12,149'), between the Eiger and Mönch (22 hrs. from the Wengernalp to the Eggischhorn), extremely difficult and hazardous. — The *Viescherjoch* (11,700'), between the Kleine and Grosse Viescherhorn, 22 hrs. from Grindelwald to the Eggischhorn, is very rarely traversed, being difficult and deficient in interest.

h. The Faulhorn.

Comp. Map, p. 100.

From Grindelwald to the Faulhorn 4¾ (descent 3) hrs.; from the Faulhorn to the Scheideck 3 (ascent 4) hrs.; from the Scheideck to the Baths of Rosenlauri 1¾ (ascent 2½) hrs.; from the Scheideck to Grindelwald 2 (ascent 3) hrs. — *Guide unnecessary for moderately experienced pedestrians*; at Grindelwald 10 fr. are demanded, but 5 fr. is ample remuneration. *Chair-carriers* 6 fr. each; if they pass the night on the top, 12 fr. (three are generally sufficient; a bargain should be made beforehand). *Horses* see p. 99. *Inn* on the summit, Bed 3–4 fr., D. or S. 4, B. 2, A. 1, L. 1 fr. If ladies are of the party, beds should be ordered previously. A single traveller is often required to share his room with another.

The **Faulhorn* (8803'; Rigi 5905'; Niesen 7762'), rising between the Lake of Brienz and the valley of Grindelwald, composed of black, friable, calcareous schist (faul = 'rotten', whence probably its name), is a very favourite point of view, as it commands an admirable survey of the giants of the Bernese Oberland (see *Panorama*). To the N. lies the Lake of Brienz, with its surrounding mountains, from the Augstmatthorn to the Rothhorn, and part of the Lake of Thun, with the Niesen and Stockhorn, is also visible; to the N.E., parts of the lakes of Lucerne and Zug, with Pilatus and the Rigi; then the lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel. The prospect does not, however, like that from

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2.4.4 The classical principle of the Factorial

Summary

London University, N. London
1978

1994

Long

Callisto Del N. Bando et al.

Panorama from the Faulborn.

Harnstadt, E. A. Wagner.

the Rigi, comprise the lower mountains of N. Switzerland, which so greatly enhance the beauty of the scene.

The *Path from Grindelwald to the Faulhorn* leads for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. past enclosed meadows and detached houses. The ascent begins at the Bear Hotel (p. 118): after 5 min., to the r.; 10 min., at a cross-way, straight on; 5 min., to the r.; 2 min., to the l. past a cottage, after which the direction is generally towards the E. The footpath soon unites with the bridle-path; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. a gate, beyond which a wood is entered; on emerging from it (10 min.) there is a steep ascent, at the top of which the footpath turns to the l. (the bridle-path to the r.); $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., the *Ertshfeld* meadow, a large enclosed pasture with several chalets, near the middle of which the path enters the wood to the l.; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., straight on, not to the l.; 20 min., the path divides (those who are descending take the path here to the l.); a little farther, a gate; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Rossalp* (Hôtel Alpenrose), magnificent view. This point is nearly half-way, the other half is less fatiguing. In 20 min. a small waterfall of the *Mühlbach* is seen to the l., near which are the chalets of the *Bachalp* (5649'). The only good drinking-water on the path issues abundantly from the rock, 10 min. further. Then $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. of moderate ascent to the *Bachalpee*, situated in a stony basin, bounded on the l. by the *Röthihorn* (9052'), on the farther side by the *Simelihorn* (9029'), and on the r. by the *Ritzligrätli* (8281'). (Near the stone hut the path diverges to the l. for travellers descending to the Scheideck, see below.) The Faulhorn is now in view. The path, which is indicated by stakes for the guidance of the traveller in fog or snow, ascends rapidly for nearly 1 hr. over crumbling slate and calcareous rock. Another stone hut is passed, the pastures at the foot of the Faulhorn are traversed, and a zigzag path leads in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more to the top. The inn (p. 120) lies on the S. side, 20' below the summit.

Another path leads from Grindelwald to the Faulhorn by the *Bussalp*, recommended to those intending to return to Grindelwald. Guide necessary, as the route is less frequented. Admirable view from the '*Burg*' (7247'), which of itself merits a visit from Grindelwald (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

The *Path from the Faulhorn to the Scheideck* diverges from the Grindelwald path, to the l. near the above-mentioned hut ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) on the *Bachalpee*, traverses the stony slopes of the *Ritzligrätli*, where the shrill cry of the marmot is sometimes heard, and keeps the same level for some distance; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a gate separating the *Bachalp* from the *Widdersfeldalp*; 5 min. farther, to the l., not down the bed of the brook; 10 min., a ridge commanding a magnificent view of the Wetterhorn; Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Viescherhörner, with their glacier, the Eiger, and the valley of Grindelwald; 8 min., keep to the l. and cross the brook; 7 min., descend to the l. over black, crumbling slate; then a gate, where the *Grindelalp* begins. The path is

now lost at places, but soon becomes more distinct; the direction of the Wetterhorn must be kept; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a small brook is crossed, beyond which the path is well trodden; 5 min., a brook; 10 min., a natural bridge over the *Bergelbach*; 5 min., the *Chalets of Grindel*, with fountain; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a gate; here turn to the r. by the enclosure, without crossing it, pass through the next gate (12 min.), and make for the top of a hill; 8 min., Scheideck Inn. — (In ascending from the Scheideck, be careful to avoid the turn to the l. at the bridge over the *Bergelbach*; further on, where the pathway is lost on the pastures, again avoid turning to the l., follow a direction parallel with a long enclosure which lies a little to the l., and make for the slope of the mountain, at the foot of which the path is regained.)

The *Path from Interlaken to the Faulhorn* (comp. p. 110) leads by the (4 hrs.) *Schynige Platte* (p. 109), and thence by a good bridle-path across the *Isetten Alp*, and along the S. slopes of the *Laucherhorn* (7333') to the (1 hr.) ridge which bounds the *Sägisthal* on the S.; admirable views of the Oberland. Then descend slightly to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Sägisthal-See*, with its chalet (6358'), skirt the N. and N.E. sides of the lake, and ascend the barren slope of the *Schwabhorn*, a ridge between the lake and the Faulhorn. The summit of the latter is reached in 2 hrs. from the *Sägisthal-See*, and is 2447 ft. above it. — In descending from the Faulhorn to the *Schynige Platte* the path is easily found if the traveller is shown the beginning of the route and then follows the direction indicated by the heaps of stones. The only doubtful point is 1 hr. beyond the *Sägisthal-See*, on the ridge bounding the *Sägisthal* on the W., and about 10 min. beyond the highest point: here keep to the r. at the same level, and not descend to the l.

From the Giessbach to the Faulhorn, 7–8 hrs. (p. 129); descent disagreeable and not recommended.

The view from the Faulhorn is partially intercepted by the neighbouring group of the *Simelihorn* (8928') and the *Röthhorn* (9052'), which rise between the *Finsteraarhorn* and the *Schreckhorn*, and, though not without picturesque effect, conceal part of the Alpine chain, the green pastures of the valley of Grindelwald, and the two glacier tongues. The *Röthhorn*, which owing to its isolated position commands a much finer view of the mountains of Grindelwald than the Faulhorn, is most conveniently ascended on the return-route from the Faulhorn to Grindelwald, by diverging to the r. at the *Bachalpsee* (p. 121) and afterwards descending to the *Bachalp*.

The view of the Bernese Alps is still grander and more extensive from the *Schwarzhorn* (9613'), which, with the *Wildgerst* (9488'), intercepts the view from the Faulhorn on the E. side (the lakes of Lungern, Sarnen, Alpnach, Küssnacht, and Zug are visible hence, all situated in the same line). The ascent is best made from the Great Scheideck by the Grindelalp (see above) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (from Grindelwald 6 hrs., from Rosenlauri $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); guide necessary. Active mountaineers may descend to the small *Blaue Gletscher*, and by the *Breitenboden Alp* (2 hrs.) to the Baths of *Rosenlauri* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) (p. 124).

i. From Grindelwald to Meiringen. The Rosenlauri Glacier.
Falls of the Reichenbach.

Comp. Map, p. 100.

6¾ hrs.: From Grindelwald to the Scheideck 3 (descent 2) hrs., from the Scheideck to Rosenlauri 1¾ (ascent 2½) hrs., from Rosenlauri to Meiringen 2 (ascent 3) hrs., a good day's walk if ½ hr. be spent at the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, 1 hr. at the Rosenlauri Glacier, and ½ hr. at the Falls of the Reichenbach. *Horses*, see p. 99; the entire route may be performed on horseback, but the Reichenbach Falls must be visited on foot.

The path ascends gradually through rich pastures, and passing the *Upper Glacier* of Grindelwald (p. 119). In the foreground towers the magnificent ***Wetterhorn** (12,165'), or *Hasli-Jungfrau*, as it is termed by the natives, rising precipitously from the Scheideck.

The W. peak of the Wetterhorn, or *Hasli-Jungfrau* (12,147') was ascended for the first time in 1844, the E. peak (*Rosenhorn*, 12,110') in the same year, and the *Mittelhorn* (12,165') the following year. The ascent has since been frequently made (in 1863 by the Editor). The night before the ascent is spent in the club-hut at the *Gleckstein*, a group of rocks at the S.W. base of the Wetterhorn.

Avalanches descend in spring from the Wetterhorn in four different directions. The snow frequently extends to the path, and does not entirely melt in summer. The Alpine horn (an instrument 6—8 feet in length, of bark or wood) is generally sounded from the opposite slope as travellers are passing. Its simple notes, reverberating a few seconds later from the precipices of the Wetterhorn, produce a not unpleasant effect.

The **Great**, or **Hasli-Scheideck** (6434'), also termed the *Eselrücken* or *Ass's Back*, a rocky ridge nearly 3 M. long and only a few paces wide, commands a striking view towards the W. The *Inn* is indifferent (R. 2, B. 1½, S. 3 fr.; horse to the Faulhorn 8 fr., an ascent of 4 hrs.). The lovely valley of Grindelwald, bounded on the S. W. by the pastures and woods of the Little Scheideck, forms a picturesque contrast to the bleak and barren precipices of the Wetterhorn, which tower above the spectator to a giddy height. The eye next rests on the conical summit of the Little Schreckhorn, the Mettenberg, the sharp crest of the Eiger, and finally the S.E. snowy slope of the Mönch. High up on the r. appears the *Schwarzwald-Glacier*, which has greatly decreased of late, between the Wetterhorn and Wellhorn.

Travellers from Meiringen who do not wish to ascend the Faulhorn are recommended to make a short digression here (1 hr.), by following the path to the Faulhorn (p. 121), at least as far as (¾ hr.) the *Grindelalp* (p. 121), an almost level walk, in order to obtain a fine view of the mountains, especially of the Schreckhorn, the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, and the Vieschergrat. From the Grindelalp the direct descent to Grindelwald (beyond the fountain follow the Faulhorn-path for 5 min. more, then turn to l.) is not longer than from the Scheideck.

Immediately below the Scheideck the paths turns to the l., soon enters a wood, and skirts the base of rocky precipices. This part of the route is attractive and varied, passing several

chalets (among those of *Schwarzwald* is a new tavern), and frequently crossing the *Gemsbach* and *Reichenbach*, the latter finally by a broad bridge in a pine-clad valley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Scheideck. The track divides here. One path (preferable, as it affords pleasant views of the upper Rosenlauri Glacier and the mountains surrounding it) continues to follow the l. bank of the Reichenbach, and leads in 1 hr. to the saw-mill (see below); the other ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. longer), entering the forest to the r., leads on the r. bank of the Reichenbach, which forms a picturesque fall near Rosenlauri (best seen from the new bridge behind the baths), in 25 min. to the **Baths of Rosenlauri** (4363') (**Hotel and Pension*, R. 2, L. 1, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; portfolios of Alpine plants 4—30 fr.; carved wood by *Jean Zurflüh*).

Before the Baths are reached, at the point where the forest is quitted, a footpath to the r. leads to the **Rosenlauri Glacier** (5263'), imbedded between the *Wellhorn* (10,486') and the *Engelhörner*, and now so diminished as hardly to merit a visit. The ice of this glacier is remarkable for its purity, owing to the indestructible nature of the surrounding rock (black limestone). The dirty appearance of the Grindelwald and other glaciers is due to the detritus of more friable formations.

The path to Meiringen now follows the course of the *Reichenbach*, which rises on the E. slope of the Schwarzhorn chain. It leads at first through underwood, and then traverses a plateau of fresh green pasture-land (the first bridge should not be crossed), enclosed by forest, and enlivened by chalets and herds of cattle, a favourite resort of artists. The barren Engelhörner, with the Wellhorn in front, and the snow-clad cone of the Wetterhorn towering above it, form a background of mountain grandeur, which with the lovely scenery at its base presents a picture unsurpassed in Switzerland. These beauties strike the traveller most when proceeding from Meiringen to Rosenlauri.

The *Reichenbach* is crossed for the last time by a bridge, at the end of the above mentioned plateau, 25 min. from the Baths, and the path now remains on the r. bank ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. a saw-mill and small inn). The descent becomes steep. A distant view is soon obtained of the valley of Hasli or Meiringen, and the mountains which surround the Brünig and Susten. Facing the traveller, on the brink of the slope, 1 hr. from Rosenlauri, is the small inn *Zur Zwingi*. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond it a footpath diverges from the bridle-path to the l., to the ***Falls of the Reichenbach**, leading at first through wood, and then to the l. across a meadow, by means of steps to a hut, the best point for seeing the **Upper Fall*. On all other sides the view is shut out by wooden hoarding. Admission to the hut (camera obscura) $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; in the morning the sun shines into the gorge and forms innumerable rainbows. The *Central Fall* (*Kesselfall*)

is guarded by another hut (25 c.). The conversion of this beautiful work of nature into a peep-show is somewhat trying to the temper. At the foot of the mountain are the **Hôtel Reichenbach* (see below) with its dépendance the *Hôtel des Alpes*, whence a good path leads ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to a bridge, from which a view is obtained of the **Lower Falls* (illumination every evening from 1st July).

[The falls are seen to the best advantage when this route is taken in the reverse direction (from Meiringen to the upper fall $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). As Rosenlauri is approached, the Wetterhorn and the Wellhorn form a strikingly beautiful background. The path which crosses the bridge near the second fall should be avoided, although it has the appearance of being the more frequented; that on the r. bank of the Reichenbach should not be quitted.]

Travellers to the *Grimset*, who do not intend to visit the Falls of the Reichenbach and Meiringen, save nearly an hour by following the bridle-path for 10 min. beyond the point where the footpath diverges to the falls, and then turning to the r. by a rugged footpath which leads to the village of *Geisholz* (25 min.) hidden among fruit-trees. Here ascend the pastures, and descend the steep slope of the *Kirchet* (p. 133) to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Im-Grund*, or *Hasli-Grund*, and (10 min.) *Im-Hof* (p. 133).

Meiringen (1965') (**Krone*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Sawage*, similar charges; **Bär* near the church, unpretending; **Hôtel du Reichenbach*, prettily situated opposite the lowest fall of the Reichenbach, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr. — *English Church*. — Guides: *Melchior* and *Jac. Anderegg*, *Melchior* and *Jac. Blatter*, *Joh. Tännler*, etc. — *Horses*, etc. see p. 99), with 2787 inhab. (25 Rom. Cath.), the chief village of the Hasli-Thal, is situated on the r. bank of the *Aare*, in a level valley 3 M. in width, surrounded by wooded mountains, and overshadowed by snowy peaks. Three brooks (*Alpbach*) descend from the *Hasliberg* into the valley at the back of the village, forming considerable waterfalls. They often overflow their banks, and cover the whole district with rocks, mud, and slatey detritus from the *Hasliberg*. A disaster of this kind destroyed the greater part of the village in 1762, when stones and mud were heaped up in the church, to a height of 18', as indicated by a black line on the wall. A broad canal descending to the *Aare* has been constructed to prevent the recurrence of such a catastrophe.

The *Hasli-Thal* (or *Hasli im Weissland*) is divided by the *Kirchet* (p. 133) into the *Untere* and *Obere Hasli*. The inhabitants are generally of a slight, but strong and active frame (wrestling-matches, see Introd. XV), and are remarkable for their picturesque costume and pure dialect. According to tradition, they are of Swedish or Frisian descent, and the opinions of several modern Swedish savants in favour of this theory are recorded in a book kept at Meiringen.

Six different Alpine routes converge at Meiringen: the road to *Brienç* (see below); the road to *Lucerne* by the Brünig (R. 24); the path to *Engelberg* by the Jochpass (R. 28); to path by the Susten to *Wasen* on the St. Gotthard route (R. 29); the path

to the *Grimsel* (R. 30); the path over the Great Scheideck to *Grindelwald* (p. 118). The magnificent fall of the Aare at the *Handeck* (p. 134) is 5½ hrs. from Meiringen.

k. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Rothhorn. Lake of Brienz.

Comp. Map, p. 100.

From Meiringen to Brienz 9 M. *Diligence* three times daily in 1½ hr., fare 1 fr. 80 c.; one-horse carr. 7 fr.; to Interlaken 16 (by the road on the N. bank of the lake, see p. 127), two-horse 30 fr. From Brienz to Interlaken *Steamboat* 4 times daily in 1¼ hr., 2 fr. or 1 fr.; luggage additional, 50 c. for each box. *Omnibus* from the landing-place at Interlaken to the (1 M.) station, 50 c., carriage 1 fr.

Beyond Meiringen the road crosses the Aare and traverses pastures. Several cascades fall from the precipice on the l., among them the beautiful *Oltschibach*. Below (5 M.) *Brienzywyler* (p. 92) the road again crosses the Aare by a new iron bridge, at the junction of our route with the new Brünig road.

The once fertile banks of the Lake of Brienz, which now becomes visible to the W., are strewn with rocks. In 1797 a mud-stream (comp. p. 64) destroyed a great part of the villages of *Schwanden* and *Hofstetten*, which belong to Brienz, and in 1824 a landslip devastated an area of 30 acres. The **Pension Bellevue* (with pleasant grounds and lake-baths), near the influx of the Aare 1¼ M. from Brienz, stands on the site of the village of *Kienholz*, which was destroyed by a similar catastrophe in 1499.

Tracht (**Weisses Kreuz*, at the steamboat-quay, the starting-point of the Brünig diligence, is recommended when the *Giessbach Hotel*, of which it is a dépendance, is full), now almost a continuation of Brienz, is noted for its wood-carving, which employs 600 persons. The *Känzli*, ¼ hr. above the hotel, commands a pleasing view of the lake, the Faulhorn chain, the Sustenhorn, the Triftenhorn, etc.

Brienz (*Bär*, R. 2, B. 1½, D. 3, A. 1 fr.), a considerable village (2605 inhab.), consisting chiefly of wooden houses, is pleasantly situated at the foot of the *Brienzer Grat* (7336'), a mountain separating the Lake of Brienz from the Entlebuch. The churchyard affords a fine view of the lake, the Giessbach, the Faulhorn in the back-ground, the fall of the *Oltschibach* (see above) to the l., and the fall of the *Mühlbach* (1150', often dry in summer) behind the spectator. Brienz is also famed for its wood-carving, the chief repository of which merits a visit.

From Brienz to Lucerne by the Brünig, see R. 24; one-horse carriage to Alpnach-Gestad 20 fr.

The highest peak of the Brienzer Grat is the **Bränzler Rothhorn* (7713'), celebrated for the extensive view it commands. A good bridle-path, beginning near the Bear Hotel, leads to the summit in 4½ hrs. (guide, 5 fr., unnecessary; horse 15 fr.). **Inn* ¼ hr. from the top (R. 3½, B. 2, A. 1 fr.). The first third of the route only is fatiguing, the last 20 min. through wood, as far as the (1½ hr.) *Planalp Chalets* (5383') (Restaurant Fluck, with

a few beds); the ascent (1 hr.) of the *Planalp*, watered by the *Mühlbach*, and of the last slopes of the mountain (2 hrs.) is gradual. At the top stands the boundary-stone of the Cantons of Bern, Lucerne, and Unterwalden. The old path leads by *Schwanden*, the pastures of *Eck* and *Irtshelen*, and the small *Eysee* (which is left on the r.). The view from the summit embraces the chain of the Bernese Oberland (p. 120), the Lake of Brienz in the foreground; a glimpse of the Lake of Thun between the mountains to the r. above Interlaken; the entire Haslithal from Meiringen nearly to the Grimsel; on the other side the small Eysee, the Lake of Sarnen, a considerable part of the Lake of Lucerne with the Rigi, part of the Lake of Zug, a long strip of the Lake of Neuchâtel, and even the Lake of Constance. This point of view vies with the Niesen (p. 102). The Bernese Alps are partially concealed by the Faulhorn chain, but the chain of the Titlis, and particularly the Titlis itself, stands out in full prominence; to the S. of it are the Sustenhorn, the Trifthorn, the snow peaks to the E. of Oberhasli, etc.; the Glärnisch and the Sentis are also distinctly visible. — Descent by the *Eysee* to *Sörenberg* in the Kleine Emmenthal, and (6 hrs.) *Schüpshelm*, see p. 93.

The **Lake of Brienz** (1857'), $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and 2 M. wide, near the Giessbach 500' deep, near Oberried 859' deep, is 20' higher than the Lake of Thun, with which it is supposed to have been once united (p. 106). It is surrounded by lofty wooded mountains and rocks. To the S.E. in the background is the snow-clad Susten; to the r. the Triftenhörner. The inconsiderable lowest fall of the *Giessbach* only (see below) is visible from the lake. Beyond the Giessbach, on the S. bank, lies the prettily situated village of *Iseltwald*, with an old château of the Countess d'Ericourt; in the lake is the small wooded *Schnecken-Insel*. On the N. bank are the villages of *Oberried* and *Niederried*, at the base of the *Augstmatthorn*; farther on, rise the ruins of the castle of *Ringgenberg* (2024'), on an eminence, with the church of that name, surrounded by woods and orchards, and the old tower of the *Church of Goldswyl*, standing on an isolated hill presenting a very picturesque group. On the opposite bank the *Lütschine* descends from the valleys of Grindelwald and Lauterbrunnen. The lake gradually contracts, and at length joins the lake of Thun (comp. p. 106) under the name of the *Aare*. As the steamer approaches its destination, the snow-fields of the Ebnefluh suddenly become visible through a ravine to the S.

The steamer touches at *Bönigen* (p. 105), on the r. bank of the Lütschine, and then enters the Aare. The landing-place at Interlaken is near the Hôtel du Lac, at the end of the Höhweg (p. 106).

The *Road from Brienz to Interlaken* (12 M.; one-horse carr. 7—8 fr.), on the N. bank of the lake, passes through ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ebligen*, (2 M.) *Oberried*, and (3 M.) *Niederried*; then, at a considerable height above the lake, leads through a rocky tract to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ringgenberg*, past the small *Faulensee* (p. 109), at the base of the hill with the ancient church-tower, and through *Goldswyl* (beautiful views) to the upper bridge over the Aare at Interlaken (3 M.).

1. The Giessbach.

***Hotel** at the Giessbach, R. from 2½ fr., B. 1½, D. 4, illumination of the Falls 1 (always charged for the *first* night), L. and A. 1½, pension 6 to 12 fr.; whey-cure, reading-room, etc. *Post Office* at the hotel. *Restaurant* on the terrace opposite the falls. The *Weisse Kreuz* at Tracht (p. 126) is a Dependance of the hotel.

***Illumination of the Falls** with Bengal lights, before the middle of June on Mondays and Saturdays, from that time till the end of September every evening (1 fr., see above, non-customers 1½ fr.). The effect is certainly striking, although perhaps in questionable taste. On the ringing of a bell visitors assemble on the terrace opposite the falls. The signal being given by the discharge of a rocket, the whole of the falls are suddenly bathed in a flood of light, changing from white to red and green. — In the height of the season it is advisable to order rooms at the hotel a few days beforehand; but the traveller may return by small boat to Brienz and Tracht after the illumination.

Steamboat to or from Interlaken in 50, to or from Brienz in 10 min., see pp. 109, 126. Two large saloon-steamers now ply on the lake. On Thursday evenings a steamer leaves Interlaken for the Giessbach at 7.30, returning after the illumination.

Rowing-boat from Brienz to the Giessbach in ½ hr., each rower 1 fr. The boatmen of Brienz usually demand 3 fr. for a boat with two rowers. From Interlaken to the Giessbach in 2 hrs., 6—8 fr.

Footpath from the bridge of Brienzwyler (pp. 92, 126: to the Giessbach 6 M.), for some distance along the r. bank of the Aare, through meadows, then by a narrow bridge to the l. bank, and thence through shady woods to the Giessbach hotel. From the Giessbach to Brienz (6 M.) by the same path till the last-mentioned bridge is crossed. From the Giessbach to Interlaken, see p. 129.

The ***Giessbach**, formerly inaccessible, was brought into notice in 1818 by the schoolmaster *Kehrli* (d. 1854), who constructed a path to the falls, for the use of which he levied a trifling toll on visitors. His heirs sold their right in 1854 to the Steamboat Co. of the Lakes of Brienz and Thun; since 1870, it is the property of Messrs. Hauser. Since the construction of the hotel, the Giessbach has become one of the pleasantest and most popular resorts in Switzerland. The pleasure grounds harmonise so well with the scenery as even to enhance its attractions.

A good path ascends from the landing-place to the hotel in ¼ hr. (Near the first bend is a bridge spanning the lowest fall.) On reaching the sixth bend a pleasing glimpse of the highest fall is obtained. Farther up is the *Kunzel*, a projecting platform commanding a view of the lake. The adjoining wooden house contains a repository of carved wood. On the opposite side of the path is a white marble tablet to the memory of *Kehrli*.

The adjoining ***Terrace** is the finest point in the grounds. It commands a complete *view of the Giessbach, a series of seven cascades falling from rock to rock from a great height (highest point 1148' above the lake). The falls are inferior in height to those of the Reichenbach (p. 124), but the richness of the foliage and the freshness of the herbage in which they are framed invest them with a peculiar charm, and give a park-like aspect to the scene. The shade of the lofty trees and the cool breeze produced by the falls are very grateful in hot weather.

Good paths lead from the hotel and from the terrace to the slopes over which the cataract falls, and ascend both sides of the stream as far as the second bridge ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), from which to the upper fall ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) there is a path on the r. bank only. An iron bridge spans the *Second Fall*, and behind it a grotto also connects the banks of the stream. The veil of falling water has a curious effect on the landscape seen through its medium. The visitor should, if possible, ascend to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Highest Fall*, where the Giessbach, issuing from a sombre ravine, is precipitated under the bridge into an abyss, 190' in depth. This fall is best seen from a projecting rock to the r. of the bridge. About noon rainbows are formed in the falls.

The **Rauft*, a group of wooded rocks on the N.E. side of the valley, opposite to the falls, about 400' above the hotel and rising 800' almost perpendicularly from the lake, commands a view of the Lake of Brienz, the mouth of the Aare and the alluvial district of Brienzwyler, the mountains above Brienz, opposite, the long Brienz Grat and the Brienz Rothorn (p. 126); then beyond Interlaken, part of the Lake of Thun, overlooked by the pyramid of the Niesen (p. 103). The path from the hotel to the Rauft is indicated by a finger-post. In returning, take the path which skirts the side next the lake, and descends to the terrace opposite the falls.

From the Giessbach to the Faulhorn (p. 122), a fatiguing, unpleasant walk of 7—8 hrs., guide necessary (6 fr.).

From Giessbach to Interlaken (4 hrs.), a rough path to (2 hrs.) *Iseltwald*, from which a good road leads by ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sengg* and (3 M.) *Bönigen* to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Interlaken*. About midway between the hotel and the lake, cross the brook at the finger post by an old stone bridge, and skirt the lake, generally at a considerable height above it, until Bönigen is nearly reached.

28. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Jochpass.

Comp. Map, p. 76.

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.: Im-Hof 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, Engstlenalp 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ (descent 4), Joch 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (descent 1), Trübsee $\frac{1}{2}$ (ascent 1), Engelberg 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (ascent 2 $\frac{1}{2}$) hrs. Carriage-road to Imhof, beyond it a bridle-path. Horse 32, guide 18 fr. Guide only necessary from the point (1 hr. above Im-Hof, near an old iron-foundry) where the path diverges from the Susten route, to the entrance of the Gentelthal, an ascent of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Thence to the Joch the way cannot be mistaken; the descent of the pass is easily found, if the direction be known. If necessary, a guide may be taken from the Engstlenalp (5 fr.). If the walk seems too long for one day, the traveller may sleep at Imhof, or at the Engstlenalp (inn sometimes full). Those who begin this route at Engelberg require a guide to the summit of the pass (to the Engstlenalp 5 fr.).

From Meiringen to *Im-Hof* (2054') over the *Kirchet* in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., see p. 132. Then follow the Susten route for 1 hr., as far as an old iron-foundry, where the *Gentelbach*, descending from the Susten, drives a saw-mill and unites with the *Gadmenbach*. The rough and stony bridle-path now ascends rapidly through wood towards the N.E. to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) beginning of the *Gentelalp*, where

it crosses to the l. bank of the brook. It remains on this side for nearly 2 hrs., passing several chalets, and ascending very slightly. (To the W. rise the three Wetterhörner and the Hangend-Gletscherhorn at the end of the Urbachthal, p. 133.) The *pinus cembra*, or 'cedar of the Alps', is found in the Gentelthal and Engstlenthal. (A shorter route, but requiring a guide, leads from Meiringen to the l. (instead of going to the r. to Imhof), soon ascends gradually and then skirts the brow of the Hasli-Berg, affording a fine view of the valleys which unite at Imhof.)

At the N.E. end of the Gentelalp the path crosses to the *Engstlenalp* on the l. bank. From the middle of the steep, smooth precipice (*Gadmenfluh*, 9987'), a number of abundant streamlets well forth, forming picturesque waterfalls (*Jungholz-bäche*, *Jüngisbrunnen*, *Schwarzbrunnen*, or *Achtelsaasbäche*). A rustic Inn here. The *Engstlenbach*, as the brook is named above this point, also boasts of several considerable falls. The rough path, passing masses of rock overgrown with pines, ascends in 2 hrs. more to the ***Engstlen-Alp** (6033'), which lies at about the same height as the Grimsel-Hospice (p. 135). This is one of the most beautiful of the pastures of the Alps, with its flower-carpeted meadows, Alpine roses, venerable pines, brooks, and waterfalls. (Excellent drinking-water, temperature 40—42° Fahr.). The view to the S.W. embraces the Finster-Aarhorn, Schreckhorn, Wetterhorn, and Breithorn; to the E. the Wendenstöcke and Titlis. **Inn* (R. 2, D. 3, pension 5—7 fr.) often full. The finest point of view is a small hill in front of the house (3 min.).

The **Wunderbrunnen** ('miraculous well'), about 300 paces to the N.E. of the inn, is an intermittent spring which flows copiously in fine weather (when swollen by the melting snow), especially about 3 p. m., while at 5 a. m. it is quite dry. When the weather is cloudy (and the snow consequently does not melt), it almost entirely ceases. The name it bears is hardly justified by such simple natural causes.

The ascent of the †**Titlis** (p. 87) from the Engstlen-Alp is hardly shorter than from Engelberg: from the Engstlen-Alp to the Joch $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; then 4—5 hrs. more over loose stones and glacier; descent 4 hrs. Guide from the inn 10 fr. (charged in the bill) and a gratuity. In order to reach the Titlis in good time, travellers generally leave the Engstlen Alp at 2 a. m. with lanterns. — The *Geisberg* (2 hrs. from the Engstlen Alp) is recommended to those who cannot ascend the Titlis.

The **Sätteli**, a pass to the Gadmenthal (p. 132), 2 hrs. to the S. of the Engstlen-Alp, commands a fine view of the Gadmenthal and the Bernese Alps. The route from the Gadmenthal to the Sätteli (6 hrs. from the inn 'am Stein', p. 132, to the Engstlen-Alp) is very steep and requires a guide, there being no beaten track.

From the Engstlen-Alp to the Melchthal. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the inn, near the waterfall, a steep path ascends in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Tannenalp* (6503'), where a view is obtained of the Wetterhorn, the Bernese mountains, the Titlis, etc. From the Tannenalp to the *Melchsee* (6127') (p. 91) a gradual descent of 1 hr. The Melchthal, see p. 91.

The path to Engelberg skirts the *Engstlensee* (6076'), a lake $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, enclosed on the S. by the glaciers of the *Gadmen-*

flühe (9987'), and on the N. by the *Graustock* (8737'), and then ascends (1 hr.) to the **Joch-Pass** (7244'), whence the *Wendenstöcke* and the *Titlis* present a most imposing appearance, and a striking view is obtained of the mountains of *Unterwalden*. The snow here does not melt until the height of summer.

The path descending from the pass becomes rugged and may be easily mistaken; 20 min., *Upper Trübsee-Alp*, with the small *Trübsee* (5791'); 25 min., *Lower Trübsee-Alp*, with a chalet, and a considerable waterfall (*Stäubi*) to the r.

The bridle-path (2½ hrs. to *Engelberg*) turns to the l. The pleasanter path (1½ hr. to *Engelberg*) crosses the brook (no bridge) between the waterfall and the lake, which remains on the l. and descends for ¾ hr., skirting the precipitous *Pfaffenwand* (somewhat slippery in rainy weather). It next traverses the *Gerstni Alp*, in the direction of a clump of pines, enters the forest, and crosses the *Engelberger Au* at the foot of the mountain. *Engelberg* (3313'), see p. 87.

29. From Meiringen to Wasen. Susten Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 76.

1½ hrs.: *Im-Hof* 1¼, *Gadmen* 3 (descent 2), *Am Stein* 2½ (descent 1½), *Susten-Scheideck* 1¾ (descent 1½), *Meien* 2 (ascent ¾), *Wasen* 1 (ascent ½) hr. Horse 35, guide 20 fr., unnecessary in fine weather. The only good inn on this long route is that of *Im-Hof*; those at *Gadmen* (dear), the *Stein Glacier*, and *Meien* are poor. Horses and guides are often found on this route returning from the *Furca* or *Grimsel* route to *Andermatt* or *Hospenthal*.

After Napoleon had annexed the little republic of the *Valais* (founded by him in 1801 to France in 1811 (p. 253), and had established a tariff of customs on the *Simplon* route, the produce of the canton of *Bern* was sent to Italy by the *Susten* and the *St. Gotthard*. The pass was then converted into a kind of military road from 10 to 12' wide, but two years later, circumstances having changed, it was abandoned. It may still be traced up to the summit of the pass on both sides, and, though no longer practicable for carriages, is the most frequented bridle-path in this part of the Alps.

From *Meiringen* in 1¼ hr. to *Im-Hof* (2054'), see p. 133. The *Susten* route here diverges to the E. from the *Grimsel* route. It traverses pleasant meadows and wooded slopes, and skirts the winding *Gadmenbach*. At one time the *Wetterhorn*, *Wellhorn*, and *Engelhörner*, at another the *Schwarzhorn* group form the background towards the W.

The lower part of the valley is termed the *Mühlethal*, above which is the *Nessenthal*. At the (1 hr.) iron-foundry the path crosses the *Gentelbach* (route to the *Engstlenalp* and the *Joch-Pass*, see p. 129). At (¾ hr.) *Mühlestalden* the narrow *Triftthal* opens towards the S.E., with the extensive *Trift-Glacier* in the background. The path then ascends by *Schaftelen* to (1 hr.) *Führen* (3848'). In the beautiful *Gadmenthal* which begins here lies (20 min.) the village of *Gadmen* (**Inn*), consisting of the

three hamlets of *An der Egg*, *Bühl*, and *Obermatt*. (Path over the *Sütteli* to the *Engstlen-Alp*, see p. 130.) The green valley with its fine old maple-trees contrasts singularly with the barren and precipitous *Gadmenfluh* (9987'; see p. 130). On the slope of the *Urathshörner* (9820') to the E., the glacier of *Wenden* is visible.

The path ascends gradually to the (2½ hrs.) *Inn Am Stein* (R. 2. B. 1½, A. ½ fr.), at the foot of the **Stein Glacier** (6122') and surrounded by ice, moraine, and rock. This glacier is unquestionably one of the most extensive and remarkable in Switzerland. In 1840 it was 1½ M. distant from the old path, but now extends considerably beyond it, and will, it is feared, eventually fill up the entire upper part of the valley. At the lower end rises a bold and lofty arch of moraine.

The (1¼ hr.) **Susten-Scheideck** (7421'), as the culminating point of the pass is called, commands a limited but imposing view, embracing the entire chain of precipices and mountains which bound the Meienthal on the N., the huge peaks of the *Sustenhörner* (11,519') and *Thierberge* (11,306'), from which the Stein glacier descends in three arms, and the long jagged ridge of the *Gadmenfluh*. Several of the peaks of the Bernese Oberland are visible through a narrow gap towards the W.

The path, now uninteresting, winds down the slopes of the *Urathshörner* (see above). The *Meienbach*, which it follows and crosses repeatedly, emerges from a wild gorge on the r., into which avalanches are frequently precipitated from the *Stücklistock* (10,856') and the majestic *Sustenhörner*. Near the (1 hr.) first bridge the path reaches the *Hundsalp*. It then crosses a bridge high above the impetuous *Gurezmettlerbach*. Several brooks issue from the *Rütifirn* on the r.

Fernigen (4187') is the first group of houses, then the (2 hrs.) village of **Meien** (4331') (*Inn* near the chapel), consisting of several hamlets (*Dürfli*, *Hüsen*, &c.). Above Wasen the road passes the *Meienschanz* (3579'), an intrenchment commanding the entrance to the Meienthal, erected in 1712 during the Religious War (p. 290), fortified anew by the Austrians in 1799, and taken and destroyed by the French under Loison after several attacks, on 14th Aug., 1799.

The path then descends rapidly to (1 hr.) **Wasen** (2756') on the St. Gotthard route (p. 79).

30. From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier. Grimsel.

Comp. Map, p. 76.

10½ hrs. Guttannen 3½, Handeck 2. Grimsel Hospice 2¾, summit of the Grimsel 1. Rhone Glacier 1¼; return in 8½ hrs. Good bridle path, guide unnecessary. Horse from Meiringen to the Handeck (and back in 1 day) 15. Grimsel 25, Rhone Glacier 32, Hospenthal or Andermatt 40 fr. (comp. p. 99).

The carriage-road, completed for some distance beyond Im-Hof, crosses to the l. bank of the Aare near Meiringen, and ascends the **Kirchet** (2782'; 845' above the Aare), a wooded ridge sprinkled with erratic blocks of granite, and dividing the valley into the *Lower* and *Upper Haslithal*. At the top, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Meiringen, a finger-post near the small '*Lamm*' inn indicates the path to the '*Finstere Aarschlucht*' to the l.

The ***Finstere Schlauche**. From the inn ascend slightly to the l., then follow a good path through underwood into a most picturesque rocky gorge resembling that of the Tamina, formed by the erosive action of the stream. Far below dashes the Aare, between perpendicular precipices 300' in height. Interesting walk, there and back, of 40 min. A toll of $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. for one person, and 1 fr. for a party of three or more, is levied at the inn for the construction of the path.

The road descends the Kirchet in long windings, which the pedestrian may avoid, traverses the rich meadows at the bottom of the valley, and crosses to the r. bank of the Aare near ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Im-Hof** (2054') (***Hôtel Im-Hof**, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.), the principal village in the parish of **Innertkirchen**, where the Susten (p. 131) and Jochpass (p. 129) routes diverge to the E.

A visit to the **Urbachthal**, which opens here towards the S.W., as far as the huge **Gauli Glacier** at the head of the valley, requires 10–12 hrs.; guide desirable, in order that the traveller may ascend the glacier and obtain the most advantageous view of the head of the valley and the imposing environs. The sides of the valley consist of several different regions, the lowest of which is cultivated. At the foot of the glacier is the **Mattenalp** (6202); farther up, on the l. side, the **Urnenalp**. A glacier path leads hence to the r. over the **Wetterlimmi** to the **Rosenlaui Glacier** (p. 124); another to the l. over the **Gauli-Pass** to the **Lauteraar Glacier** (p. 135). These are for experienced mountaineers only, with able guides (**Joh. Tanner** and **M. Nägeli** of Imhof recommended). The **Ewig-Schneeorn** (10,928') is easily ascended from the Gauli-Pass (comp. p. 136).

The carriage-road in the valley of the Aare terminates above Im-Hof, and is continued by a good bridle-path. Refreshments are sold at many of the way-side chalets, but occasionally at exorbitant prices. At the (1 hr.) end of the first considerable ascent, excellent drinking-water bubbles up near a waterfall. The path descends and crosses to the l. bank of the Aare, where, higher up (25 min.) it is carried through a projecting ridge of rock. It next crosses several torrents which are covered with avalanche-snow in the early summer. ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Im-Boden** is a small hamlet on a terrace of the valley (2933'). Near a (5 min.) house, a shorter and pleasanter path traverses the meadows for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Then (25 min.) **Guttannen** (3441') (***Bär**, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), a poor village, the largest in the Oberhaslithal, situated in a basin of considerable extent. The meadows are covered in every direction with heaps of stones, brought down by torrents. and collected in order to prevent injury to the grass.

Beyond Guttannen ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a bridge spans the wild and foaming Aare (**Tschingelbrücke**, 3806'). The valley contracts, and

barren black rocks rise on the r. Huge masses of loose stones deposited on the less precipitous slopes testify to the power of avalanche and torrent. On the r. the *Weiss-Glacier* discharges its waters into the valley. Patches of snow are occasionally visible on the mountain-tops. The ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) next bridge across the Aare is the *Schwarzbrunnenbrücke* (3976'); 10 min. beyond it, after the first short ascent, there is a spring of good water on the r. The Aare becomes more rapid, and here forms a small waterfall. A pine-clad ridge of rock now closes the valley. The paved path ascends over granite rocks, rounded and polished by glacier-friction (comp. *Intro.* XIV).

Near two huts, at a bend in the path ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the last bridge, 8 min. before the Handeck inn is reached) a side-path leads to the l. to a platform with a balustrade ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) immediately above the ***Fall of the Handeck**, which precipitates itself in an unbroken mass into an abyss, 250' in depth. Grand as the spectacle is from this point, it is still finer when viewed from a point reached by descending for 5 min. to the E. from the Handeck Inn. Next to the falls of the Tosa (p. 144) and the Rhine (p. 26), this is the most imposing cascade among the Alps, owing to its height, its great volume of water, and the wild character of the adjuncts. The rapidity of the stream is so great that it falls unbroken half way to the bottom, and in its rebound forms a dense cloud of spray and vapour, in which rainbows are formed by the sunshine between 10 and 1 o'clock. The silvery water of the *Erlenbach* falls from a height to the l. into the same gulf, mingling halfway down with the grey glacier water of the Aare. The approach to the fall is easy and safe. The best point of view is a projecting rock beyond the bridge (boy $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). The chalet of the Handeck has been converted into a small *Inn* (4649'). Carved wood is sold here at moderate prices.

From the Handeck the traveller may (with an experienced guide) cross the *Erlen Glacier* to the *Urbachthal* (p. 132), and follow the latter to *Innertkirchen* (p. 133), a walk of about 12 hrs.

The sombre pine-forest becomes thinner, and even the dwarf-pines disappear altogether a little above Handeck. The stony soil is clothed with stunted grass, moss, and rhododendrons. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Handeck the path leads over rounded slabs of rock termed the *Böse Seite* and the *Höhle* ('slippery') *Platte*, both worn by glacier friction. Opposite them the *Gelmerbach* forms a picturesque cascade, descending from the *Gelmersee* (5968'), a lake which lies on the mountain to the l., between the *Gelmerhorn* and *Schaubhorn*, and may be visited from the Handeck (steep path).

The valley becomes narrower and more desolate. The path frequently crosses the Aare, now a mere brook. Vegetation disappears almost entirely. Between the Handeck and Grimsel the only two human habitations, $\frac{13}{4}$ hr. from the former, 1 hr.

from the latter, are two chalets in the *Rüterisboden* (5594'), the last basin below the Grimsel, which was probably once the bed of a lake, as the two small ponds here appear to indicate.

The rocky, but well-kept path ascends for a short distance through a wild defile, and then becomes comparatively level. It at length crosses the Aare, turns to the l., and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. reaches the **Grimsel Hospice** (6148') (*Inn*, R. 2. A. $1\frac{1}{2}$, S. 4. A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.), formerly a refuge for poor travellers crossing the Grimsel, and now always crowded with tourists in the height of summer.

This barren mountain-basin, termed the *Grimselgrund*, lies 987' below the summit of the pass (p. 136). Bald rocks, with perpetual snow in their crevices, and occasional patches of scanty herbage or moss form the surrounding scenery. Beyond the small and gloomy lake, which is destitute of fish, lies the *Seemättli*, a meagre pasturage, where the cows of the Hospice graze for one or two months only.

The jagged mountain to the W., above the ravine of the Aare, is the *Agassizhorn* (13,120'), the N. pedestal of the *Finster-Aarhorn*, connected with which on the W. is the crest of the *Viescherhörner*. The **Finster-Aarhorn** (14,026'), the highest of the Bernese Alps, is not visible from the Hospice itself, but from the *Nollen*, a rocky eminence a few paces distant. This giant of the Oberland was ascended for the first time in 1829, twice in 1842, and frequently within the last few years by members of the English and Swiss Alpine Clubs. If the ascent is made from the Grimsel Hospice, the night should be spent in the *Rotthoch* (9203'), a kind of grotto on the W. slope of the *Walliser Rothhorn* (11,644'). The route thence leads round the W. side of the *Finsteraarhorn* to the summit in 6—7 hrs. If the *Eggischhorn* be the starting-point, the night is spent on the *Faulberg* (9429'), from which the ascent lies across the *Gränhornlücke* (10,843') and the *Viescherfirn*. The expedition cannot be safely undertaken except by experienced mountaineers with able guide. — In 1865 the Editor at tempted the ascent from the E. side, but found it impracticable.

The Aare flows from two vast glaciers (6158'), the **Vorder-Aar**, or **Unter-Aar Glacier**, and the **Ober-Aar Glacier**, to the W. of the Hospice. The latter, an ice-field with numerous crevasses, separated from the Unter Aar Glacier by the *Zinkenstöcke*, is 5 hrs. from the hospice. A tolerable bridle-path leads in 2 hrs. to the foot of the Unter Aar Glacier. The passage of the glacier itself is easy and safe. It forms a continuation or offshoot of the *Finster-Aar* and *Lauter-Aar* glaciers. At the junction of the two glaciers rises a medial moraine, 100' high at places (see *Introd.* XIV). The valley, now termed the *Aareboden*, extending from the Hospice to a point far above the Unter-Aar Glacier, was once called the *Blumlisalp* (flowery Alp), and consisted of rich pastures, which the advance of the glacier and the deposit of detritus from the mountain have now entirely destroyed.

The two glaciers of the Aare present many attractions to those interested in the investigation of the theory of glaciers. The eminent Swiss naturalist *Hugi* caused a hut to be built in 1827 on the lower glacier, at the foot of the rock named '*im Abscheunig*', which separates the two glaciers, 3 hrs. from the Hospice. This hut, moving with the glacier, had in 1840 travelled to a distance of 2000 yds. from the rock. On the same glacier the eminent *Agassiz*, then a professor at Neuchâtel, with *Desor*, *Vogt*, *Wild*, and other savants, spent a considerable time in 1841 by desire of the King of Prussia, and published several interesting accounts of their observations, dated from the '*Hôtel des Neuchâtelois*', a stone hut erected for protection against wind and storm under a huge block of mica-slate projecting from the medial moraine. The latest researches on the subject have been made by *M. Dollfus-Ausset* of Mülhausen in Alsace, who has erected a 'pavilion'

(7835') on the N. side of the mountain, opposite the *Abschwung*. According to his calculations the glacier advances 85 yds. per annum, that is about 8 in. per diem. The arm of the glacier to the r. abounds in crevasses, that to the l. is quite level.

The ***Kleine Sidelhorn** (9074'), to the S.W., is often ascended in 3 hrs. from the Grimsel Pass (guide necessary, 4 fr.; or a boy, 3 fr.). [The *Grass Sidelhorn* (9449'), more than double the distance from the Hospice, lies towards the S.W.] The path, although steep, is generally good, but the last $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. is fatiguing, owing to the loose fragments of granite with which the summit is covered. The view is grand, but deficient in foreground and vegetation. Gigantic peaks surround the spectator on every side; to the W. the Schreckhorn, the Finster-Aarhorn, and the Viescherhorn; to the N.E. the Galenstock, from which the glacier of the Rhone descends; to the S. the Upper Valais chain with its numerous ice-streams, particularly the Gries glacier; to the S.W., in the distance, the Monte Rosa chain, the Matterhorn, etc. The view of the two glaciers of the Aare with their grand medial moraine is interesting (comp. Dill's Panorama).

The ascent of the ***Ewig-Schneehorn** (10,928') presents little difficulty to experienced climbers. From the Grimsel to the *Dollfuss Pavilion* 3 hrs., across the Lauter-Aar Glacier to the foot of the mountain $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., to the *Gauligrat* 2 hrs., thence to the summit 1 hr. (comp. p. 133). Descent over the Gauli Glacier (p. 133) to the *Mottenalp*, where if necessary the night may be spent, 3—4 hrs.; then through the *Urbachthal* in 3 hrs. more to *Im Hof* (p. 133). A safe excursion with a good guide.

From the Grimsel over the *Oberaarjoch* (10,624') and the *Walliser Viescher Glacier* to *Fisch* (p. 141), or better to the *Eggischhorn* (p. 141), an expedition for experienced mountaineers, 14—15 hrs., two guides necessary.

From the Grimsel by the *Strahlegg* to *Grindelwald*, see p. 120; by the *Lauteraarjoch*, see p. 120. — From the Grimsel to the *Furca* direct, over the *Rhone Glacier*, see p. 138.

A steep bridle-path, partly paved, and indicated by stakes, winds up the pass of the **Grimsel** (7103'), which connects the valley of Oberhasli with the Upper Valais. At (1 hr.) the summit of the pass (*Hauseck*), the boundary between Bern and Valais, the snow seldom entirely melts. The small *Todtensee* ('lake of the dead') lies on the S. side of the pass.

In the summer of 1799 this lake was used as a burial-place by the Austrians and French. The former, with the Valaisians, had entrenched themselves on the Grimsel, having extended their outposts as far as the first bridge over the Aare. All the attempts of the French, who were stationed at Guttannen under *Gudin*, to drive the Austrians from this position were ineffectual. A peasant of Guttannen, however, named *Fahner*, at length conducted a small detachment over the Gelmerhorn, Dölihorn, and Gersthorn, to the Grimsel, where they attacked the Austrians, and after an obstinate conflict compelled them to retreat into the Valais or towards the Hospice. The French presented their guide, at his request, with the *Räterisboden* (p. 134), as a reward for his services, but the government of Bern cancelled the gift a few months later. The crest from which the French poured down upon the Grimsel, on the N. of the Pass, is termed *Nagels Gratli* (9180').

Before the summit of the Pass is reached, the direct path to *Obergestelen* in the Valais (p. 140) diverges to the r. from the *Furca* route, and leads towards the S., on the W. bank of the *Todtensee*. The *Furca* route leads to the E., on the N. side of the lake, descends the **Maienwand**, a precipitous grassy slope 1600' in depth, carpeted with rhododendrons and other Alpine plants, and commanding a view of the Rhone Glacier and Galenstock, and in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. reaches the Rhone Glacier Hotel (see below) on the *Furca* road.

31. From the Rhone Glacier to Andermatt. The Furca.

Comp. Map, p. 76.

21 M. *Diligence* daily (about noon) in 4½ hrs., coupé 8 fr. 10 c., intérieur 7 fr. 15 c. — One-horse carriage 25, two-horse 40 fr.; to Amsteg 40 or 65, Fluelen 45 or 75 fr. — Distances for walkers: from the Rhone Glacier to the Furca 2½ (descent 1½), Realp 2½ (ascent 3½), Hospenthal 1½, Andermatt ½ hr. — Horse from Realp to the Furca 8, to the Alplauch Refuge 5 fr.

The new **Furca Road*, constructed principally for military purposes, is traversed by a diligence in summer (once daily from Andermatt to Brieg, and vice versa, in 12 hrs., halting for dinner at the Rhone Glacier; coupé 21 fr. 30, intérieur 18 fr. 90 c.). It commands striking views of the Rhone Glacier, the Galenstock, Spitzberg, etc., and is strongly recommended to the notice of pedestrians. The bridle-path is shorter, but destitute of view.

The **Rhone Glacier*, imbedded between the *Gelmerhorn* and *Gersthorn* (10,450') on the W., and the *Galenstock* (11,805') on the E., extends in a terrace-like form to a distance of 15 M., somewhat resembling a gigantic frozen waterfall, and overlooked by the Galenstock. At its base '*im Gletsch*' is the **Hôtel du Glacier du Rhône*, where travellers from the Grimsel, the Furca, and the Rhone Valley frequently halt for dinner (R. 2. B. 2½, D. 3½—4, L. and A. 1 fr.).

Guides (tariff of 1870): Galenstock (6 hrs.) 15 fr.; Gries Pass to the Tosa Falls (9 hrs.) 20 fr.; summit of the Grimsel (1¼ hr.) 5, porter 4 fr.; Grimsel Hospice (2 hrs.) 6 or 5 fr.; Handeck (4 hrs.) 8 or 7 fr.; Meiringen (9 hrs.) 16 or 14 fr.; Furca (2½ hrs.) 4, to Andermatt (7 hrs.) 12 fr.

In some seasons a grey torrent of snow-water issues from a lofty cavern of ice in the Rhone Glacier. This is the **Rhone** (5751'), the *Rhodanus* of the ancients, which was said to issue 'from the gates of eternal night, at the foot of the pillar of the sun', the infant stream which gradually becomes a mighty river, and eventually discharges itself into the Mediterranean after a course of five hundred miles. The inhabitants of the valley give the name of *Rotten* or *Rhodan* to three warm springs which rise at the back of the hotel, to the l. of the post station, and regard them as the true source of the river. These streams bubble up in a round stone basin, and mingle with the glacier-stream a short distance from their source. — A visit to the *Ice Grotto* artificially hewn in the glacier, ¼ hr. from the hotel, is recommended (admission ½ fr.; umbrella desirable).

The new *Furca Road* crosses the infant Rhone close to the hotel, and then ascends in long windings on the E. side of the valley. Pedestrians should follow the old bridle-path which diverges to the l. beyond the bridge, cuts off the first windings of the road, and rejoins it in ½ hr. (or pass the ice-cavern mentioned above, cross the flat tongue of the Rhone Glacier, and regain the road in ¾ hr., an easy and safe walk with a guide). The road slowly ascends the slope of the *Längisgrat*, enters after

$\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the valley descending from the *Furca*, and crosses the *Muttbach*, the discharge of the *Gratschlucht-Glacier*, which flows under the Rhone Glacier and forms one of the sources of that river.

The old path, destitute of view, here ascends rapidly to the r. to the pass. The new road turns sharply to the l. and ascends in long windings, high above the Rhone Glacier, commanding admirable views of its lofty and fantastic pinnacles, especially from the second and third bend. From the highest winding, near the *Galenhütten* (7897'), another fine retrospect is obtained, including the Bernese and Valaisian Alps, the Finsteraarhorn, Schreckhörner, Weissmies, and Mischabel. To the r. is the *Mutthorn* (10,181'), with the dirty-looking *Gratschlucht-Glacier*. (From this point the *Furca Hotel* is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant.)

After a moderate walk of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Rhone Glacier Hotel (the diligence takes 2 hrs.), the summit of the **Furca** (7992') is attained (**Hôtel de la Furca*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, S. 3, L. and A. 1 fr.). The pass, which is seldom entirely free from snow, descends abruptly on both sides, and lies between two peaks, somewhat resembling the prongs of a fork (*furca*). View (not so fine as might be expected from the height) of the Bernese Alps, of which the Finsteraarhorn is the most prominent.

An excursion to the central **Furkahorn** (9934') is recommended. The ascent ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) presents no difficulty (guide advisable, 4 fr. and gratuity), leading across pastures, detritus, and patches of snow. Admirable panorama of the Alps of Bern and Valais, the Galenstock, the St. Gotthard group, etc.

Ascent of the **Galenstock** (11,805') 4 hrs., for experienced mountaineers only, with an able guide (18 fr.; two required for the less experienced); 1 hr. over grass and moraine, 1 hr. on hard ice, 3 hrs. over snow with the rope. Imposing view. The descent may be made across the Rhone Glacier and over Nägeli's Grätli to the Grimsel Hospice (see below).

To the N.W., between the Galenstock and the *Gletschhorn* (10,850'), descends the *Tiefengletscher*, where beautiful crystals were found in 1868. The grotto which once concealed these treasures, at the base of the *Gletschhorn*, is difficult of access, and requires a guide. The weight of the crystals found here (clouded topaz) amounted to 12–15 tons. The most beautiful specimens are now in the museum at Bern (p. 97).

To the *Grimsel Hospice* (p. 135). Pedestrians may descend from the *Furca Inn* to the Rhone Glacier in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., cross it above the ice-fall, and descend by *Nägeli's Grätli* to the Hospice (4 hrs., guide necessary). The path descends to the N. end of the small lake (p. 135), which may be crossed by boat.

The *Old Path* now descends rapidly into the *Garsenthal*, and traverses monotonous pastures, interesting to botanists only. On the *Siedelnalp* and *Wasseralp* especially, numerous species of Alpine plants are found. The *New Road* skirts the lofty N. side of the valley. To the l. is seen the *Siedeln Glacier*, the discharge of which forms a picturesque fall near the road; adjacent to it rise the sharp pinnacles of the *Bühlenstock*; farther to the l. is the *Tiefen Glacier*. The *Tiefentobel* is then crossed to the *Alp-*

lauch Refuge (good Italian wine), the only house between the Furca and Realp. On the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ebneten Alp* (6831') begin the long windings by which the road descends into the Urseren Valley (see below), and which the pedestrian may avoid by taking the old path. A fine survey of the broad valley is now enjoyed; in the background, above Andermatt, are the zigzag lines of the Oberalp route (R. 76). In descending, pedestrians quit the road a few hundred paces beyond the 50th kilom.-stone by several steps on the l.; in ascending, it is left 50 paces beyond the first bridge, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Realp.

At **Realp** (5059'), a poor hamlet, the Capuchin Father Hugo presides over his modest **Hospiz Realp* (good wine; R. 1, B. 1 fr.). Adjacent is the **Hôtel des Alpes* (R. 1, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). (Route by the *Alpiglen-Lücke* to the *Göschenen-Alp*, see p. 79).

The **Urseren**, or **Urner-Thal**, is a sequestered valley with excellent pastures, 9 M. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. wide, watered by the *Reuss*, and enclosed between mountains partially covered with snow. Beyond Realp the road crosses the *Lochbach*, the E. discharge of the Tiefen Glacier (on the N. rises the *Lochberg*, 9400'; see p. 79) and the *Reuss*, reaches ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Alp Steinberg*, and then leads straight across the bottom of the valley, overgrown with brushwood, to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zumdorf*. To the l. in the foreground, on the N. side of the valley, tower the serrated peaks of the *Spitzberg* (10,049'). From this point to (2 M.) **Hospenthal** (4800') (see p. 81), on the St. Gotthard route, the road follows the r. bank of the *Reuss*. Thence by the St. Gotthard road to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Andermatt** (4737'), see p. 80.

32. From the Rhone Glacier to Vispach. Eggischhorn.

$35\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Diligence* to Brieg (31 M.) once daily (in the afternoon) in 5 hrs. (to Munster $1\frac{1}{2}$, Fiesch $1\frac{3}{4}$, Brieg $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.); coupé 13 fr. 20 c., intérieur 11 fr. 75 c. (in the reverse direction the journey takes 7 hrs.). From Brieg to Vispach ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) diligence twice daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Carriages*: From the Rhone Glacier to Fiesch one-horse 20, two-horse 50 fr.; to Vispach 55 or 60, Sierre 55 or 90 fr. This road (Furca route, comp. p. 137) has been a diligence route since 1867, and will hardly repay the pedestrian.

Those who have seen the Rhone Glacier may proceed from the Grimsel direct to Obergestelen, by the path which at the top of the pass turns to the r. (leaving the Todtensee on the l.) and descends the wooded slopes to the village in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

A short distance from the Rhone Glacier Hotel (p. 137) the road crosses the Rhone, which careers far below through its rocky ravine, and descends in long windings, commanding a more open view than the old route, to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Oberwald** (4455') (**Hôtel de la Furca*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) at the bottom of the valley of the *Upper Valais*, a broad expanse of pasture-land, studded with houses and hamlets, enclosed by monotonous chains of mountains, and watered by the Rhone, which is seldom visible. In front rises the *Weisshorn*, with

its dazzling snow-pyramid; behind the traveller the white *Galenstock*, and to the r. the *Mutthorn*. The valley consists of three regions, the upper extending to Fiesch, the second to the bridge of Grengiols, and the third below this bridge. The inhabitants (Rom. Cath.) speak German; the French language begins to prevail near Sion (p. 253).

Through the wild and narrow *Gerenthal*, which here opens to the E. of Oberwald, a fatiguing but interesting pass crosses the *Kühboden-Glacier* to *All'Acqua* in the Val Bedretto (see below) in 8 hrs. (guide necessary).

At (2 M.) **Obergestelen** (4452'), French *Haut-Châtillon*, the routes from the Grimsel, Furca, Nufenen (see below), and Gries (p. 143) unite. The village was entirely burned down in Sept., 1868, with the exception of three houses, but has since been rebuilt (tavern, where a bed may be procured).

To *Airolo* by the *Nufenen Pass* (9 hrs.), a rough, uninteresting bridle-path, guide necessary. Beginning of the route, see p. 143. At Altstafel, before the Gries Glacier is reached, the path leads to the l. and crosses the (3½ hrs.) **Nufenen-Pass** (or *Col de Novene*, 8005'), the boundary between the cantons of Valais and Ticino, into the *Val Bedretto*, where Italian is spoken. Immediately below the pass rises the *Ticino*, which the path follows, first on the r., and then on the l. bank, as far as the (1¾ hr.) **Hospice all'Acqua** (5266') (Inn poor), whence another path crosses the Pass of S. Giacomo to the Tosa Falls (see p. 144). The lofty situation of the Val Bedretto renders it barren and unfruitful. Winter lasts at least six months, and even in summer it sometimes freezes at night. The slopes of the mountains are clothed with wood and pasture, and crowned with glaciers and perpetual snow. Avalanches are frequent in spring and winter, often leaving their snow on both banks of the Ticino as late as September. (1½ hr.) **Bedretto** (4610'), the principal place in the valley. On 7th Jan., 1863, the W. part of the village was destroyed by an avalanche, and 28 of the inhabitants perished. The next place is (20 min.) *Villa*. Near (20 min.) *Ossasco* (4367') the road crosses to the r. bank of the Ticino. *Fontana* (20 min.) is next reached, and then (1 hr.) **Airolo** (p. 83), 2 hrs. from Bedretto.

1½ M. **Ulrichen**, or *Urlichen* (4390') (**Hôtel du Glacier de Gries*), a village with a tapering spire, lies opposite the mouth of the *Valley of Epinen* (p. 143). Then **Geschenen** (4396') and (4 M. from Obergestelen) **Münster** (4527') (*Goldenes Kreuz* in the upper part of the village; *Hôtel Eggischhorn*; one-horse carr. to Brieg 20, to Vispach 25 fr. and gratuity), the principal village in the valley. Beautiful view from the loftily-situated chapel.

The ***Löffelhorn** (10,138') is ascended from Münster (fatiguing, 5 hrs., guide 6 fr.) across snow and granite rocks; view similar to that from the Eggischhorn, with the addition of the Finster-Aarhorn in the foreground.

The next villages, *Rekingen*, with the handsomest church in the valley, at the mouth of the *Blinnen-Thal*, *Gluringen*, *Ritzingen* (Post), *Biel*, *Selkingen*, and *Blitzingen* are almost contiguous. At (4½ M.) **Niederwald** (4114') (*Zum Guten Freund*) delicious water bubbles up abundantly under a covering by the road-side. Beyond Niederwald the Rhone forces its passage to a lower region of the valley.





4½ M. **Fiesch**, or *Viesch* (3458') (*Hôtel du Glacier de Viesch; Hôtel des Alpes*; at both R. 2, B. 1½, D. or S. 3 fr.; one-horse carr. to Brieg 10, Vispach 20, Obergestelen 14, Oberwald 15, Rhone Glacier 20 fr.), a thriving village in a grand situation, overshadowed by the *Viescher Hörner* (the highest of which is the *Grosse Wannehorn*, 12,812'), and near the base of the two arms of the *Viescher Glacier* (not to be confounded with the glacier of that name at Grindelwald, p. 119).

By the *Albrun-Pass* to *Premia* or *Andermatten* in the Val Formazza (p. 141) from Fiesch, or from Lax (11–12 hrs., guide from Imfeld desirable, 10 fr.). From Lax a good new bridle path leads by (¾ hr.) *Ausserbinn* (4337') to (1¼ hr.) *Binn* (4718'), a village (beds at the cure's) in the *Binnen-Thal*, interesting to mineralogists (the **Bettlihorn*, 9728', ascended hence without difficulty in 5 hrs., commands an admirable view; guide necessary). Then ¾ hr. *Imfeld* (5144'), beyond which the path is indifferent (guide advisable); ¼ hr. pine-forest, ¾ hr. chalets, 1¼ hr. last chalet, 1 hr. summit of the *Pass* (*Colle d'Arbola*, 7907'), the latter part of the way stony, between the *Ofenhorn* (*Punta d'Arbola*, 10,636') on the l. and the *Albrunhorn* (9449') on the r. Then descend to the (1 hr.) *Beuti-Alp*, and thence either proceed down the valley past the (1 hr.) *Lago di Codelago*, and through the *Val Devera* by *Crempioto* and *Al Ponte* (see below) to (4 hrs.) *Premia* (p. 144); or ascend to the highest Alp *Forno*, cross the *Colle di Vanin* (fine retrospect of the Val Devera and the lake of Codelago) by a bad path, pass the *Lago di Lebendun* and descend the valley of that name to (3½ hrs.) *Andermatten* (p. 144). — The Tosa Falls may be reached from the Lebendun Lake direct by crossing the glacier-clad *Näfelgju Pass* to the l., and following the *Näfelgju Valley* to *Morast* and *Auf der Fruth* (p. 143), a walk of 13 hrs. from Lax.

From *Fiesch* to *Iselle* by the *Passo del Boccaiercio* (or *Ritter Pass*), a fatiguing, but very interesting expedition (12–13 hrs.); able guide necessary. The route at first leads through the *Binnen-Thal* (see above), from which, ¼ hr. before *Binn* is reached, it diverges to the r. and ascends through the *Läng-Thal* in 7½ hrs. to the pass (8832') between the (r.) *Hüttenhorn* (9679') and the (l.) *Helsenhorn* (10,741') (the latter may be ascended without much difficulty; magnificent panorama); then a fatiguing descent of 1½ hr. to the *Alp Diveglia* (quarters for the night, if necessary) in the *Val Cherasca*, and through the latter by *Trasquora* to *Iselle* (p. 259).

From *Fiesch* to *Premia* by the *Kriegalp Pass* (or *Passo della Cornera*), fatiguing, and of no great interest (12–13 hrs.); guide necessary. The route ascends the *Kriegalp-Thal*, a lateral valley of the *Läng-Thal*, in 7 hrs. to the summit of the pass on the N. side of the *Kriegalpstock* (fine view of the *Helsenhorn*, the ascent of which is more difficult from this point than from the *Ritter Pass*, above mentioned) Descend to *Al Ponte* (3273'), and by the *Val Devera* to *Premia* in the *Val Antigorio* (p. 144). — Another pass from Fiesch to *Premia* (9–10 hrs., with guide, interesting route) is the *Geisspfad Pass* (or *Bocca Rossa*). At *Imfeld* (see above) diverge to the r. from the *Albrun* route to the *Mes-sernalp* (6174'), and ascend past the *Geisspfad See* (7972') to the summit of the pass (8120'). Then a somewhat steep descent to *Al Ponte*, where the path unites with the *Kriegalp* route (see above).

Very interesting excursion from *Viesch* to the

*Eggischhorn.

The **Eggischhorn* (9649') (from Fiesch 4½, descent 3½, or by the 'sliding-route' 2½ hrs.; bridle-path nearly to the summit, horse 10 fr. and fee), is a lofty isolated peak, commanding a magnificent prospect (3 hrs. as far as the inn, guide unnecessary). The path crosses the stream which drains the *Fiesch Glacier*, ascends to the r. past several houses, and then

leads through wood, beyond which the inn is visible above to the r. Then to the l., through an enclosure of chalets; 5 min. to the l., then to the r. past two huts. The **Hôtel et Pension Jungfrau* (7150') (R. and B. 3½, table d'hôte 4, L. and A. 1 fr.), two-thirds of the way up, is well adapted for a prolonged stay; beautiful flora, especially violets and gentians. The bridle-path extends to within ¼ hr. of the summit, which is finally reached by crossing loose rocks (for inexperienced walkers a guide is desirable, 4 fr. from the hotel). The summit is a pyramid of rock, covered with large masses of stone, and surmounted by a wooden cross. Immediately below the spectator lies the small dark green *Merjelen-See* (7710'), in which blocks of ice frequently float. The whole of the Aletsch Glacier is visible (15 M. long), the most extensive among the Alps, and to the r. the Fiesch Glacier. Of the innumerable mountain peaks, the most prominent are: to the r., the Galenstock, Ober-Aarhorn, Finster-Aarhorn; in front, the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau; to the l., the Aletschhorn (13,773'), which next to the Finster-Aarhorn is the highest peak N. of the Rhone; more to the S. the Weiss-horn, the conspicuous Matterhorn, Mischabel, and Dom (Monte Rosa is concealed by the Mischabel). A still more distant snow-peak is said to be the Bosse de Dromadaire of Mont Blanc. The view embraces a great part of the Simplon route with the Hospice, and the valley of St. Nicolaus (p. 267). Consult the panorama.

The traveller intending to descend the valley of the Rhone may take the path to *Lax* (see below), turning to the r. near the chalets below the hotel. The following route is, however, preferable: from the Jungfrau Hotel the path leads nearly at the same level for some distance, high above the Rhone (beautiful views), over the *Betten Alp*, with its small lake (6726', abounding in fish) in 2¾ hrs. to the *Rieder Alp* (6388'), where there is a small inn (**Sepibus*), and by *Ried* (3940') down to *Mörel* (see below; ascent from Mörel to the Rieder Alp, 2½ hrs.). — An interesting route from the Rieder Alp, affording varied and magnificent views, first ascends the mountain (*Furka*) towards the W. for ¾ hr., then descends precipitously to the (1½ hr.) Aletsch Glacier, crosses this at a perfectly safe place, traversed even by horses, in ½ hr., and ascends in 1 hr. more to the **Hôtel Bellalp* (6732') (pension 6 fr.), beautifully situated; bridle-path thence to *Brig* (3 hrs.), see p. 256.

From the Eggischhorn to Grindelwald by the Viescherjoch, Eigerjoch, Mönchsloch, Jungfrauloch, see p. 120; *to the Grimsel by the Oberaarjoch*, see p. 136. — *From Lauterbrunnen to the Eggischhorn* by the *Lauinenthor*, see p. 115.

From the Eggischhorn to Kippel in the Lötschenthal (p. 250) by the *Lötschentalücke* (10,512'), 12 hrs., with experienced guides: descend to the *Merjelen-See*, cross the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the *Lötschenlücke*, a depression of the *Almigrat*, then descend over the deeply furrowed *Lötschen-Glacier* to the Lötschenthal. — Another interesting pass to the Lötschenthal is by the *Beichgrat*; from the Bellalp inn ascend over the *Ober Aletsch Glacier* and *Beichfirn* to the culminating point of the *Beichgrat* (11,136'), between the *Schneithorn* (12,638') and *Lötschthal Breithorn* (12,451'); then a precipitous descent (in all 10 hrs.).

Beyond Fiesch the road traverses the fertile valley for about 2½ M., passing through *Lax* (3425') (**Kreuz*) with its conspicuous new church, whence the Eggischhorn may be ascended in 4½ hrs., and then descends by numerous windings to the inn 'Zum Engel' (on the r.) and the bridge of *Grengiols* (*Grängenbrücke*), commanding a fine view the whole way, with the *Weiss-horn* in the background. It crosses the profound channel of the Rhone by this bridge and follows the rocky ravine of the river (first on its l. bank, afterwards crossing to the r. by the *Kästenbaum* bridge) to (5 M.) *Mörel* (2523') (*Hôtel Eggischhorn*).

The valley widens a little. The river here dashes wildly over



PANORAMA VOM EGGISCHHORN

sharp fragments of slate rock. On a bold rock below Mörel, which almost blocks up the road, rises the very picturesquely placed *Hochfluhkirche*. Near it, on the *Matt*, is a road-side inn. The road then crosses the *Massa*, which drains the Great Aletsch Glacier. **Naters**, a considerable village, surrounded by fruit-trees, is commanded by the ruined castles of *Weingarten* and *Supersax* (*auf der Fluh*).

The road crosses the broad, stony channel of the Rhone (2214'), and at (5 M.) **Brieg** reaches the Simplon route. Brieg and (4½ M.) **Vispach**, see p. 255.

33. From Ulrichen to Domo d'Ossola.

Gries Pass. Falls of the Tosa. Val Formazza.

Comp. Map, p. 140.

18 hrs. Two days' journey, spending the night at the Falls of the Tosa, or at Andermatten. Bridle-path from Ulrichen, or Obergestelen, to the Falls of the Tosa 6—7 hrs. Guide to Frutwald (12, horse 20 fr.) or at least to Bettelmatt, advisable. The new road through the Val Formazza is completed as far as Andermatten.

At *Ulrichen* (p. 140) a bridge crosses the *Rhone* to (10 min.) **Im-Loch**, at the entrance to the geologically interesting *Eggen-Thal*, crosses the *Eggenbach* above a picturesque waterfall, leads through larch wood and across a stony tract, where the stillness is only broken by the whistle of the marmot or the murmur of a waterfall, and then traverses green pastures, with scattered chalets (*Im-Lad*, or *Altstaffel*, 6584'), where the ascent begins. (The Nufenen route to Airolo, p. 140, diverges to the l. at the *Ladsteg*, before this point is reached.) The path next reaches the level *Gries Glacier*, and traverses it in about 20 min., being here indicated by posts. The **Gries Pass** (8025'), 3½ hrs. from Ulrichen, the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, is surrounded by barren heights, and in clear weather commands a beautiful view of the Bernese Alps. (From the Gries Glacier a little frequented path leads N.E. through the *Val Corno* to the *Hospice all' Acqua* in the Val Bedretto, p. 140.)

The S. side of the pass, as is usually the case among the Alps, is steeper than the N. side. The narrow path at first skirts the slopes to the l. The *Griesbach* rises here and unites at Kehrbächli (see below) with the *Tosa* (*Toce*, or *Toccia*), which descends from the Valle Toggia. The upper part of the Formazza valley consists of four distinct regions, each with its summer villages, viz. *Bettelmatt* (6348') in the highest, *Morast* in the second (the slope between Bettelmatt and Morast is named *Wallisbächlen*), and *Kehrbächli* (or *A Riatt*) and *Auf der Fruth* (*Sulla Frua*), on the third, with a small chapel (5528'). The latter stands on the margin of the fourth precipitous slope, over which the *Tosa*, 85' in width, falls in three cascades, widening as it

descends. The ***Fall of the Tosa**, or *Cascata di Fruth*, 650' in height, is one of the grandest among the Alps, but is apt to disappoint in autumn when the river is low. The morning and evening lights are the most favourable. The environs are rich in Alpine plants. Immediately above the fall is the unpretending ***Hôtel de la Cascade** (R. 2, B. 1½ fr.).

From the Tosa Falls to Airolo on the St. Gotthard-road, 8 hrs. A tolerable bridle-path from the Val Formazza to the Val Bedretto, frequently difficult to trace (guide therefore desirable), diverges by the chapel above the falls to the r. from the path to the Gries Pass, ascends the *Valle Toggia*, being at first steep, and then traverses a grassy valley, enclosed by huge cliffs, where the whistle of the marmot is constantly heard, for about 1 hr. The *Fisch-See*, abounding in trout, lies to the r. The path next ascends to the (3 hrs.) **S. Giacomo Pass** (7572'), the boundary between Switzerland (Canton of Ticino) and Italy. Below the pass on the N. side, stands the chapel of *S. Giacomo* (7369'), where the inhabitants of the neighbouring valleys assemble annually for worship on 25th July. The path descends through a luxuriant growth of rhododendrons to the *Val Bedretto* and the (1¼ hr.) *Hospice all'Acqua* (p. 140). Thence to *Airolo*, see p. 140.

The **Piz Basodino** (10,728') may be ascended without serious difficulty from the Hôtel de la Cascade in 4 hrs. (the landlord of the inn acts as guide). Ascent from the E. side, see p. 374.

Below the Tosa Falls begins the *Val Formazza*, or *Pommat*, containing the villages (½ hr.) *Fruthwald* (*In Camscha*), *Gurf* (*In Grovello*), *Zumsteg* (*Al Pont*), with the town-hall and archives of the valley, (1 hr.) **Andermatten** (4075') (**Rüssel*, R. 2, B. 1½ fr.), or *Alla Chiesa*, with the church of the valley; then *Staffelwald* (*S. Michèle*), and finally *Unterwald* (*Foppiano*), 3½ M. from Andermatten, where German is still spoken. Italian prevails lower down. Most of the villages have both German and Italian names.

From the Val Formazza by the Albrun Pass to Lar or Fiesch in the Valais, see p. 141.

From the Val Formazza to the Val Maggia (p. 374) a very fatiguing route, deficient in attraction (from Andermatten to Cevio 8 hrs., not without guide): from *Staffelwald* a steep ascent of 3 hrs. to the **Griner Furca** (7631', beautiful view), descent of 1½ hr. to *Bosco* (4931'), also called *Crin*, or *Gurin* (Inn), the only German village in the Canton of Ticino. From *Bosco* to Cevio 3½ hrs. — *Bignasco* (Post), lies 1 hr. to the N. of Cevio in a magnificent situation. Diligence from Bignasco to Locarno once daily in 3¼ hrs., fare 2 fr. 90 c.

The *Defile of Foppiano* is imposing. The Italian character of the climate gradually becomes perceptible, and the soil is richly cultivated. The mica slate rocks beyond (3½ M.) *S. Rocco* (Asti wine at the inn) contain garnets. Below (3 M.) **Premia** (2621') (**Agnello*, R. 1, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; carr. to Doma d'Ossola 10, to Vogogna 20 fr.), 10½ M. from Andermatten, the valley of the Tosa is termed *Val Antigorio*, one of the most beautiful among the S. Alps, and enlivened by numerous waterfalls. (From Premia to *Fiesch* by the *Kriegalp* or *Geisspfad Pass*, see p. 141.)

The Italian custom-house is at (6 M.) **Crodo** (1679') (*Leone d'Oro*). The neighbouring baths are indifferent. The road joins

the Simplon route $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. below Crodo, by the lofty bridge of *Crevôla* (p. 259), at the mouth of the *Val di Vedro*, near the confluence of the *Diveria* and *Tosa*. (3 M.) **Domo d'Ossola**, see p. 259.

34. From Thun to Leuk and Susten over the Gemmi.

Comp. Maps, pp. 68, 146.

51 M. *Diligence* in the afternoon from Thun to Frutigen in 3 hrs., returning in the morning from Frutigen in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. One-horse carr. from Thun to Wimmis or Spiez 8 fr. — Steamer to Spiez, see p. 104; from Spiez to Frutigen 10 M.

The **Gemmi**, one of the most imposing of the Alpine passes, is more remarkable for grandeur than picturesqueness. There is a good carriage-road as far as Kandersteg ($22\frac{1}{2}$ M.); thence over the Gemmi to the Baths of Leuk ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) a good bridle-path (guide unnecessary); from the baths a good road descends to the ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Rhone valley.

The road at first skirts the Lake of Thun (p. 104), passes (3 M.) *Gwatt*, where the road to the Simmenthal (p. 152) diverges to the r., and crosses the *Kander* by a lofty bridge. To the r. rises the slender tower of *Strättligen*. The Kander formerly flowed on the W. side of Strättligen, joining the Aare below Thun, where its deposits of detritus and mud converted a fertile district into a swamp. A canal, 1000 yds. long, and 95 yds. broad, now resembling a natural channel, was therefore cut through the hill of Strättligen in 1712—14, in order to conduct the water direct to the lake.

At (3 M.) *Moos* a road to Interlaken diverges to the l. (comp. p. 104). To the l., on the lake, rises the château of *Spiez* (p. 104). Opposite *Spiezwyler*, through which the road leads, on a height to the r. of the entrance to the Simmenthal, rises the château of *Wimmis*, at the N. base of the *Niesen* (p. 103). The conical *Stockhorn* (p. 153) stands prominently forth from the opposite mountains on the l. bank of the *Simme*.

Near **Mühlenen** (2264'), or *Mülñen* ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) (*Bär, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, S. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hôtel Niesen*; several *Pensions*), the road crosses the *Suldbach*, affording a view of the *Niesen* from base to summit. At the foot of the mountain lies the *Heustrich-Bad* (omnibus to Thun), the water of which resembles that of *Weissenburg* (p. 153). Good bridle-path thence to the *Niesen* (p. 103).

Pro Mühlenen to Interlaken, $12\frac{1}{2}$ M., a charming walk. Beyond Mühlenen the road diverges from the high road to the r. and ascends to the hilly district between the Kanderthal and the Lake of Thun (the *voituriers* prefer the longer route from Mühlenen to Interlaken viâ Spiezwyler, see above). The village of ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Aeschi** (2818') (*Bär; *Zum Niesen*; pensions *A la Vue des Alpes* and *Blümlisalp*), lies on a height, commanding an extensive view of the lake. The road then gradually descends to (5 M.) *Leissigen* (*Steinbock), situated on the lake, (2 M.) *Därftigen* (p. 105), from which Interlaken (2 M.) is reached by railway.

The Gemmi route leaves the pretty village of **Reichenbach** (2336') (Bär) at the entrance of the *Kienthal* (p. 115) to the l.

(beautiful view of the Blümlisalp to the l.), crosses the Kander, and, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Mühlönen, reaches

14 M. **Frutigen** (2716') (*Adler; Hôtel de l'Helvétie; *Belle-oue*; in all R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), a village in a fertile part of the valley, on the *Engstligenbach*, which falls into the Kander below the village. Beautiful view from the church, of the Kanderthal, the Balmhorn, Blümlisalp, and Altels, and of the Ralligstöcke (p. 104) in the opposite direction. — Bridle-path to the Niesen, see p. 103.

The valley divides here; the S. arm, through which the Kander flows, leads to the Gemmi, while the S.W. branch ascends into the narrow valley of **Adelboden**. The road to the latter at first follows the Kandersteg road, crosses the *Engstligenbach*, then ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) turns to the r., and ascends rapidly on the r. bank of the brook to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Adelboden** (4449') (rustic inn by the church). At the head of the valley is a beautiful fall of the Engstligen, above it the Wildstrubel, to the l. the Lohner. From Adelboden a path, marshy at places, leads over the *Hahnenmoos* (near the highest point, 6404', a chalet) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Lenk* (p. 151), affording a beautiful view, during the descent, of the upper Simmenthal, the Wildstrubel, the Weisshorn, and the Rätli Glacier.

From *Adelboden to Kandersteg* an interesting pass leads over the *Bonder-Grinden* (7831') in 6—7 hrs. Guide necessary.

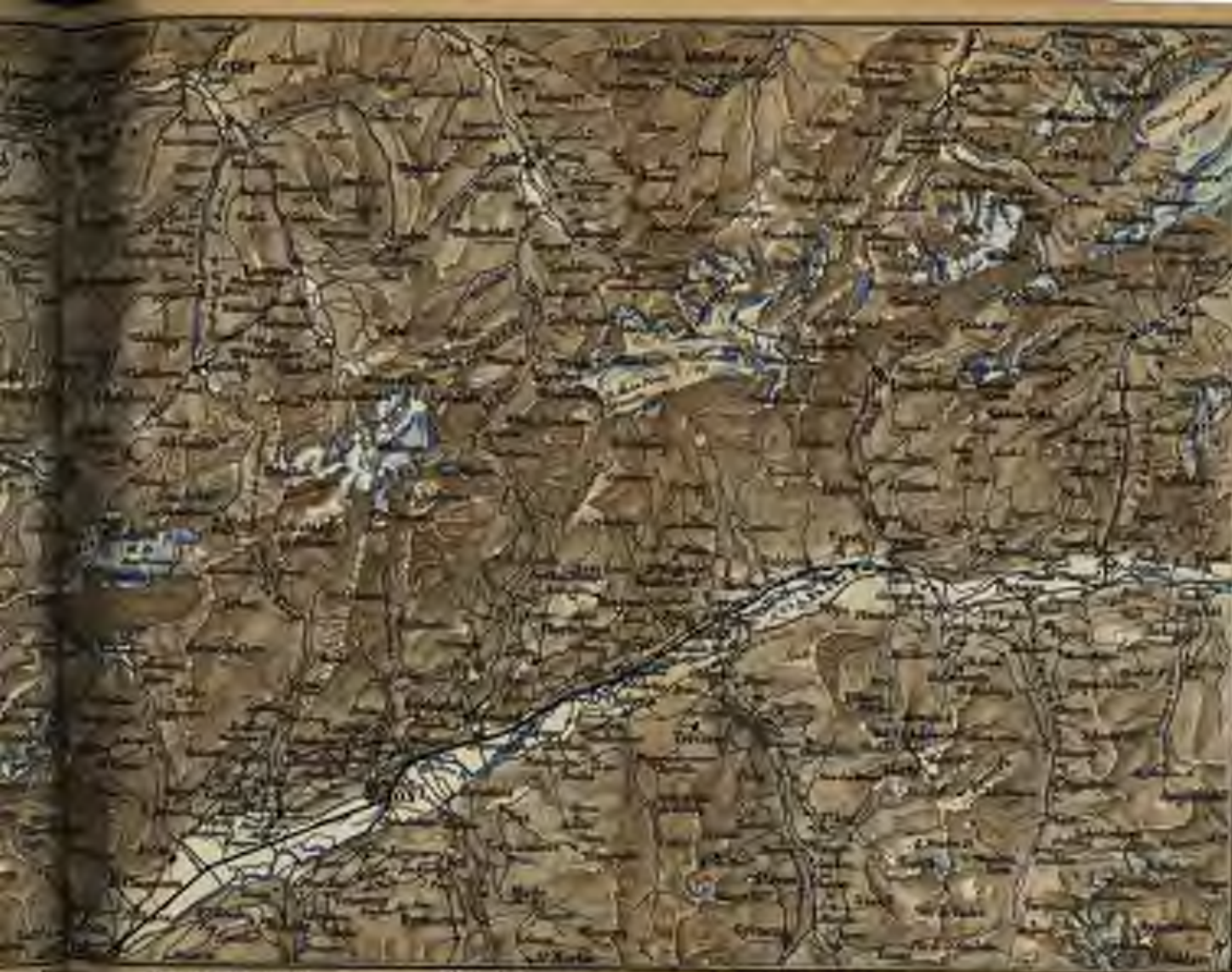
Over the *Strubeleckjoch* to *Sierre* (p. 254) 12—13 hrs., a difficult glacier-pass, for skilled mountaineers only, with good guides.

Near Frutigen the road crosses the Engstligenbach, then the Kander, near the handsome *Tellenburg* (now a poor-house), and ascends on the r. bank. To the r. (2 M.), on the l. bank of the Kander, rise the pleasant-looking church and parsonage of *Kandergrund*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond which is the Inn of *Bunderbach* (2880'). A path to the r., a short distance from the inn, leads in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the **Blaue See*, a small lake picturesquely embosomed in wood, and remarkable for its deep blue colour (afternoon light most favourable, not worth visiting on dull days; the inn-keeper at Bunderbach charges 1 fr. for the use of the boat). Near *Mittelholz* (*Hôtel Altels*) the square tower of the *Felsenburg* is passed.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Kandersteg** (3835'). *HÔTEL VICTORIA*, at the N. end of the village; **BÄR*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3. L. and A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *HÔTEL GEMMI*, between these two, well spoken of, R. and A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — *Guide* (unnecessary) to *Schwarenbach* (3, descent 2 hrs.) 3 fr.; to the *Gemmi* (summit of the pass, 1, descent $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) 5 fr.; to the *Baths of Leuk* ($1\frac{1}{2}$, ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) 10 fr. — *Horse* to *Schwarenbach* 10, to the *Gemmi* 15, to the *Baths of Leuk* 20 fr.; but riding should not be attempted beyond the summit of the pass, owing to the precipitous nature of the descent. Carriage to Frutigen, one-horse 10, two-horse 18 fr.; Thun, one-horse 20, two-horse 40 fr.; Interlaken, one-horse 25, two-horse 45 fr.; for the ascent from Frutigen to Kandersteg 2 fr. more are demanded (return vehicles may often be hired at a cheaper rate).

A magnificent mountain panorama is here enjoyed: to the N.E. the jagged *Birrenhorn*; to the E. the glistening snow-mantle of the *Blümlisalp* or *Weisse Frau*, the magnificent *Doldenhorn*, and the barren *Fisistücke*; to the S.W., between the *Ueschinenthal* and *Gasterntal*, the lofty *Gellihorn*. Opposite the





Victoria Hotel, on the W. side of the valley, is an old moraine, probably formed by the Blümlisalp Glacier, which is now about 3 M. distant, but once entirely filled the upper part of the valley.

To the E. lies the *Oeschinen-Thal*, a valley about 4 M. long, well worthy of a visit (guide $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., unnecessary; follow the road on the r. bank of the Oeschinenbach; horse 6 fr.). It is terminated by the *Oeschinen-See* (5210'), a small lake 1 M. in length, enclosed by precipitous rocks, from which waterfalls are precipitated (boat for the use of visitors). Above the lake tower the *Weisse Frau*, or *Blümlisalp* (12,041'), and the *Freundhorn* (11,050') and *Doldenhorn* (11,965'), both ascended for the first time in 1862 (see Dr. Roth's interesting description of the expedition, 'The Doldenhorn and Weisse Frau', London, 1864). A footpath leads hence over the *Dündengrat* into the *Kienthal*, and over the *Sefinen-Furke* to *Lauterbrunnen* (p. 115).

From Kandersteg by the Lötschenpass to Tourtemagne (in the Valais), see R. 60.

From Kandersteg over the Tschingel (Kander) Glacier to Lauterbrunnen, a most interesting expedition of 15 hrs. incl. halts (7 hrs. on the ice), for thorough mountaineers only, with able guides (30 fr. each; *G. Keichen*, *Fritz Ogi*, and *Chr. Hari* are recommended). The previous night may be spent at *Selden* (bed of hay), or better at *Trachsellauenen* (p. 114). From (2 hrs.) *Selden* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the *Alpetti Glacier*, the W. arm of the Kander Glacier. Then a fatiguing walk of 2 hrs. over the lateral moraine on the S. margin of the glacier; finally a precipitous ascent to the *Kander Glacier*, properly so called, an interminable expanse of snow and ice, overshadowed on the l. by the bold precipices of the *Blümlisalp* (12,041'). Then a gentle ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the base of the *Muthorn* (9958'), and between the latter (r.) and the *Gamchitücke* (l.) in 2 hrs. more to the *Tschingeltritt*, a precipice 2000' high, skirting which the route descends across the *Lower Tschingel Glacier* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) upper *Steinberg Alp* (p. 114) and (1 hr.) *Trachsellauenen* (p. 114).

Beyond Kandersteg the road leads by *Eggenschwand* to a ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) bridge and the *Bär inn* (see above), beyond which it contracts to a bridle-path and ascends. The brook issuing from the *Ueschinenthal* on the r. forms some small falls. The path ascends in windings at the base of the *Gellihorn* (7529'), on a slope which apparently terminates the valley, and leads through a pine-forest at a great height above the valley, commanding a fine view of the *Gasternthal* (p. 251) to the l., and the mountains enclosing it. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Kandersteg, the chalets of *Spitalmatt* (6250'), or *Spittelmatt*, are seen to the r. To the E., between the snowy *Altels* (11,923') and the black, rocky peak of the *Kleine Rinderhorn* (9852') (to the S. of which is the snow-clad *Grosse Rinderhorn*, 11,372'), lies embedded the *Schwarze*, or *Zagen Glacier*, commanded by the *Balmhorn* (see below). The glacier is drained by the *Schwarzbach*, or *Spittelmatt Dala*. A stony wilderness, the scene of a landslip, is next traversed.

The *Balmhorn* (12,100'), the highest peak of the *Altels* group, is ascended from this point without danger in 4–5 hrs. (even by ladies; guide necessary). The magnificent panorama from the summit embraces the Alps of Bern and the Valais, and extends to N. Switzerland.

The ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Inn of *Schwarzbach* (6775') is next reached

(ascent from Kandersteg 3, descent 2 hrs.; from the inn to the Baths of Leuk $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the path skirts the shallow and muddy **Daubensee** (7238'), a lake 1 M. in length, fed by the waters of the Lämmeren Glacier (see below), with no visible outlet, and generally frozen for seven months in the year.

The well-constructed path leads on the E. bank of the lake, at some height above it, to (10 min.) the summit of the pass, termed the **Daube** (7553'), or **Gemmi**, at the base of the *Daubenhorn* (9449'), the barren limestone-rocks of which rise abruptly to the r. A magnificent *view of part of the Rhone Valley and the Alps of the Valais is obtained from a slight eminence a few min. from the pass, to the l. of the path. The lofty group of mountains to the extreme l. are the Mischabelhörner; more to the r. rises the huge Weisshorn, then the Bruneckhorn, the pyramid of the Matterhorn, and still more to the r. the Dent Blanche. At a giddy depth below lie the Baths of Leuk, and beyond them Inden (p. 150). On the W. the moraines of the *Lämmeren Glacier* extend nearly to the pass; above the glacier rises a glistening snow-peak, and near it the huge, rocky *Wildstrubel* (p. 151). Rare flora.

About 5 min. below the pass is a stone-hut for sheep, on the brink of an almost perpendicular rock, 1800' in height, down which the Cantons of Bern and Valais constructed one of the most remarkable of Alpine routes, in 1736—41, from this point to Leuk upwards of 2 M. in length, and nowhere less than 5' in width. The windings are skilfully hewn in the rock, often resembling a spiral staircase, the upper parts actually projecting at places beyond the lower. The steepest parts and most sudden corners are protected by parapets. At a point termed 'Im Lerch' the remains of a wooden hut, behind which a cavern is said to exist, are seen in a now inaccessible position on a perpendicular cliff above a rocky gorge, where there is a fine echo. Although the path appears so unprotected when seen from below, it may be traversed with perfect safety, even by persons inclined to giddiness if accompanied by a guide (descent to the Baths $1\frac{1}{2}$, ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). The descent on horseback should be avoided. In 1861 a Comtesse d'Herlinecourt fell from her saddle over the precipice and was killed on the spot. Litters may also be hired for the passage of the Gemmi. The regulations require 4 bearers for each litter; 6 for a person of more than usual weight, and 8 for a 'poids extraordinaire'. The openings in the walls of the meadows at the foot of the Gemmi are used to facilitate the counting of sheep.

The **Baths of Leuk** (4610'), or *Loèche-les-Bains*. 'HÔTEL DES ALPES, with springs, and commanding a fine view; 'BELLEVUE; opposite to it, GRAND BAIN; 'HÔTEL DE FRANCE; pension in all 9—11 fr., R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, table d'hôte at 11 and 6 o'clock 4, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; 'UNION,

pension 5 fr.; *HÔTEL BRUNNER* (comfortable), similar charges; *CROIX FÉDÉRALE*, unpretending; *MAISON BLANCHE*. — *Horse* to Kandersteg 20, Schwärenbach 10, Daube 6 fr.; *Porter* to Kandersteg 7, Schwärenbach 5, Daube 4, foot of the Gemmi 3 fr. — *Post Omnibus* from July to 15th Sept. twice daily from the Baths to Leuk, Susten (5 fr., coupé 6 fr.), and Sierre (8 fr., coupé 10 fr.), descending in 5½, ascending in 7 hrs. Also private omnibuses of the Hôtels des Alpes and Brunner. — *One-horse carriage* to Susten 14, Sierre 20, Vispach 25, Brieg 30 fr.; two-horse carr. about one-third more.

Loèche-les-Bains, a village consisting chiefly of wooden houses, with 550 (Rom. Cath.) inhab., situated on green pastures in a valley opening to the S., and watered by the Dala, lies 2920' below the Daube (Gemmi), and 2590' above the Rhone. In July and August the Baths, which are locally known as *Baden*, or *Ober-Baden*, are much frequented by French, Swiss, and Italian visitors. The massive embankment on the E. side protects the village against avalanches. In the height of summer the sun disappears about 5 p. m. The huge, perpendicular wall of the Gemmi presents a weird aspect by moonlight.

The *Springs*, 22 in number, rising in and near the village, and so abundant that nine-tenths of the waterflow unused into the *Dala*, are chiefly beneficial in cases of cutaneous disease. They vary in strength and temperature (93—123°), the *Lorenz Spring* being the most powerful. Their sanitary properties appear to depend more on the mode in which they are used than on their mineral ingredients. In order to avoid the tedium of a long and solitary immersion, the patients, clothed in long flannel dresses, sit up to their necks in water in a common bath, where they remain for several hours together. Each bather has a small floating table before him, from which his book, newspaper, or coffee is enjoyed. The utmost order and decorum are preserved. Travellers are admitted to view this singular and somewhat uninviting spectacle. The charge for a single bath is 2 fr. — The old bath-house, opposite to the new, contains baths 2½ ft. only in depth, now used by the poorer classes. All the baths are open from 4 to 10 a. m., and from 2 to 5 p. m.

Excursions. A walk, partially shaded, and affording a beautiful view of the r. bank of the Dala, leads from the promenade to the foot of a lofty precipice (½ hr.) on the l. bank of the Dala. The traveller then ascends by 8 rude *Ladders* (échelles), attached to the perpendicular face of the rock, to a good path at the top, which leads in 1 hr. to the village of *Albinen*, or *Arbignon* (4252'). Persons liable to dizziness should not attempt the ascent, but the fine view obtained from a projecting rock above the second ladder will repay the climber. The descent is more difficult than the ascent.

Excursions may also be made to the Fall of the Dala ½ hr., Dala Glacier (with guide) 2½ hrs., to a waterfall on the r. bank of the Dala ½ hr., to the Foljeret-Alp ¾ hr., to the Torrent-Alp 1½ hr. The *Torrenthorn*, or *Mainghorn* (9679'), which commands a magnificent prospect of the snow-mountains and glaciers of the Bernese Oberland, and of the Pennine Alps from Monte Rosa to Mont Blanc, may be ascended on foot or on horseback in 4 hrs. (horse 11, fee 1 fr.; guide not absolutely necessary, boy from the village 3—4 fr.). Descent 2½—3 hrs. The route may be varied in descending by the *Maing-Glacier* (guide indispensable). Travellers coming from the Rhone Valley, and desirous of visiting Albinen and the Torrenthorn, effect a considerable saving by proceeding direct from the village of Leuk (see below) to Albinen, and thence with a guide by *Chermignon* to the Torrenthorn, from which they may then descend to the Baths of Leuk. The *Galmhorn* (8081'), near Chermignon, is also frequently ascended.

The carriage-road to Leuk crosses the *Dala* immediately below

the Baths, follows the lofty r. bank, and descends to (3 M.) **Inden** (3858') (**Inn*). It then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) recrosses the Dala, commanding magnificent views of the Dala ravine and the little village of *Albinen* situated on the precipitous slopes opposite.

Bridle-path to Sierre. Pedestrians bound for Sion and Martigny effect a saving of 1 hr. by quitting the road to the r., by a slate quarry, 8 min. before the last-mentioned bridge is reached, and skirting the brink of a precipice on the r. bank of the Dala. In 12 min. a small tunnel is reached, and in 2 min. more a second. Above the dirty, but picturesque ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) village of *Varen* (2565'), situated at the apex of the right angle which the ravine of the Dala forms with the valley of the Rhone, a striking view is obtained of the latter from Vispach to Martigny, a distance of 45 M., of the Forest of Pfyn, and the huge yellow basin of the Illgraben on the opposite mountains. Then ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Salgesch* (2313') and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Sierre*, see p. 254.

At the mouth of the Dala ravine the carriage-road to Leuk still remains high above the Rhone Valley, of which a beautiful view as far as Martigny is disclosed. The descent is very attractive. The old bridle-path to the l. of the custom-house at Inden, which rejoins the high-road near the bridge, and, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond the bridge, a path to the r. by a small chapel descending to Leuk, are short-cuts. Distance from the Baths to the Rhone-bridge 8 M.

Leuk, or *Loèche-Ville* (2608') (*Couronne*; omnibus to Sierre at 8 a. m., fare $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), is a small town (pop. 1220) commanded by a picturesque old castle, and situated on a height $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Rhone. The culture of the vine begins here. The high-road from Sierre to Brieg (diligence three times daily, p. 252) leads through the little village of **Susten** (*Hotel de la Souste*) on the opposite bank of the Rhone (2051').

The dusty high-road in the Rhone Valley (p. 252), which averages 3 M. in breadth, and is marshy at places, forms an unpleasing contrast to the magnificent route just described and is of course unsuitable for pedestrians. *One-horse carr.* to Vispach 8, to the Baths of Leuk 14 fr.

35. From Thun to Sion by the Rawyl.

Comp. Map, p. 146.

55 M. From Thun to Lenk ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a carriage road. From Lenk to Sion ($10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) a new bridle-path, good on the Bern side, but rough near the bottom on the side of the Valais. A very interesting route. Guide unnecessary.

The best means of reaching Lenk is by the Thun and Geseney diligence as far as Zweisimmen (in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 5 fr. 55 c.) (see p. 152), whence a good road (diligence once daily in $1\frac{3}{4}$, returning in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) ascends the Upper Simmenthal to (3 M.) *St. Stephan* (Falke), (3 M.) *Matten*, and (3 M.) *Lenk*, the starting-point for the passage of the Rawyl.

From Lätterbach (p. 153) *to Matten* a shorter but uninteresting route (7 hrs.) leads through the **Diemtiger-Thal**. At Lätterbach it crosses the *Simme* and follows the r. bank of the *Chirel*. To the r. on the hill is the

($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) village of *Diemtigen*, to the l. the ruins of the château of *Grimmenstein* or *Hasenburg*. It then leads on the l. bank to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Tschuepis*, where the valley divides into the *Männigrund* to the r. and the *Schwendenthal* to the l. The road follows the latter, which after $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. again divides. A path now diverges from the road and ascends rapidly to the W. through the *Grimbachthal* to the (2 hrs.) *Grimmi* (6644'), a little frequented pass, almost destitute of view, and then descends through the fertile valley of *Fermel* to (2 hrs.) *Matten* in the Upper *Simmenthal* (p. 150).

Lenk (3510') (**Krone*, R. 2, B. 1, pension $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fr.; *Bär*; *Stern*) is surrounded by lofty mountains and glaciers. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the village, at the base of the *Hohliebe*, lies the **Kuranstalt Lenk* (R. 2, A. $\frac{1}{2}$, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 fr.), with sulphurbaths, recently fitted up. The majestic *Wildstrubel* (10,715'), the snows and glaciers of which rise above a long succession of grey rocks, and are the source of numerous brooks, presents a very imposing aspect here.

From *Lenk* to *Gsteig* $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The route leads to the W. over the *Trütlisberg* (6693') to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Lauenen* (p. 155), and thence by the *Krinnen* (5446') to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Gsteig* (p. 155). Scenery very attractive at places, see R. 37.

From *Lenk* to *Gesseney* (p. 154) $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., footpath over the *Reulisenberg* or *Zwitzer Egg*, and down the *Turbach Valley*. — To *Adelboden* over the *Hahnenmoos*, see p. 146.

The *Simme* rises 6 M. to the S. of *Lenk*, near the glacier of *Räzli*. An excursion (4 hrs. there and back) to its source, termed the '*Sieben Brunnen*' (Seven Fountains, 4770'; guide unnecessary), is interesting. In 2 hrs. a chalet (milk, coffee, etc.) is reached, beyond the *Räzliberg* (6138'), which here intercepts the view of the valley. To the S. is the precipitous *Räzli-Glacier*, at the foot of which, near the bottom of the valley, 10 min. from the chalet, is the source of the *Simme*, termed the *Seven Fountains*, as it is said to have once been divided into seven different jets. More to the l. is the upper *Fall of the Simme*. To the r. of the glacier rise the *Gletschervhorn* (9629') and the *Laufbodenhorn* (8871'); above the Seven Fountains, the pointed *Seehorn*; to the l. above the upper fall of the *Simme*, the *Amertenhorn* (8590') (the *Wildstrubel* behind it is only visible from a point lower down the valley). The experienced mountaineer may ascend the *Wildstrubel* with two guides from the chalet in 5 hrs.

From *Lenk* to *Sion* $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The road, at first practicable for carriages, leads past the parsonage-house into the valley of the *Iffigenbach*, and on the l. bank of the brook to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) imposing *Fall of the Iffigenbach*, the spray of which rises almost to the height from which it is precipitated.

For $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the path mounts the rock above the fall, and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more reaches the chalets of *Iffigen* (5252') (rustic inn), situated in a rocky basin resembling that of the Baths of *Lenk*.

Beyond *Iffigen* the path leads through a small wood, ascends a stony slope, and finally mounts a perpendicular cliff, where it is hewn in the solid rock. The ascent ($\frac{13}{4}$ hr.) to the summit of the pass, whence a beautiful view of *Lenk* and the mountains of the *Simmenthal* is enjoyed, is unattended with danger. A little below the pass is a refuge hut, containing wood for making a fire. To the W. of the little *Lake of Rawyl* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a cross, indicating the boundary of *Bern* and *Valais* and the highest

point of the **Rawyl** (7923'), is attained. The path now passes a second small lake, and crosses the *Plan des Roses* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the margin of the S. slope of the pass, where the traveller is environed with imposing mountains. To the N.W. rises the long *Mittaghorn* (8816'); to the S.W. the *Schneidehorn* (9639') and the snow-clad peaks of the *Wildhorn* (10,709'); to the S. the broad *Rawylhorn* (9541') and the *Wetzsteinhorn* (9121'); to the E. the *Rohrbachstein* (9688') (ascended from the Rawyl Pass in 2 hrs., extensive view, from Monte Leone to the Matterhorn); to the N.E. the extremities of the glaciers of the *Weisshorn* (9875'). This wild scenery resembles that of the Gemmi, but is more varied. The view of the valley and the mountains of the Valais, especially the Matterhorn and its W. neighbours, is also very striking.

The path now descends the precipitous rocks in zigzags to the dirty chalets of (1 hr.) **Nieder-Rawyl**, Fr. *Les Ravins*, and then leads along the mountain to the r. at nearly the same level, as far as a spring ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), shortly before which the better path diverges to the r. to (3 hrs.) **Ayent** (Inn of the curé, good Valais wine).

The footpath from Nieder-Rawyl to Ayent, shorter by 1 hr., by the so-called '*Kündle*' (i.e. channel) is only practicable for persons with thoroughly steady heads. In order to convey water to the opposite side of the mountain, a channel, generally not exceeding 1' in width, has been cut in the face of a precipice 1300' high, and also serves as a path. At one point the water is conveyed across the abyss by a wooden conduit, while the traveller has to cross the chasm by a single plank. This path looks more dangerous than it really is, but it should not be attempted by those who have any misgivings. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. the bridle-path is rejoined. From this point to *Ayent* the track is broad and easy.

From Ayent in 2 hrs. by **Grimisuat**, Ger. *Grimseln* (2920'), to **Sion** (1709'), see p. 253.

36. From Thun to Gesseney by the Simmenthal.

$34\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Diligence* once daily direct in 8 hrs., and once daily spending the night at Zweisimmen.

From the *Bernese Oberland* to the Lake of Geneva the following beautiful route is strongly recommended to pedestrians (27 hrs. from Interlaken to Aigle; the whole journey may be performed on horse-back; guides unnecessary, except perhaps between Adelboden and Laenen). Four moderate days' walk. (1st). Drive from Thun or Interlaken to Frutigen (or take the first steamboat to Spiez, p. 104, and walk in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to Frutigen, see p. 146), and walk thence in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to Adelboden (p. 146). — (2nd). Walk in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. over the Hahnenmoos (p. 146) to Lenk (p. 151), and visit (5 hrs.) the Seven Fountains (p. 151). — (3rd). Walk in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. over the Truttlisberg and the Krinnen (p. 151) to Gsteig (p. 155). — (4th). Walk in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. over the Col de Pillon (p. 155) (or drive from the Hôtel des Diablerets or from Sepey) to Aigle (p. 199), whence the traveller may proceed by railway to the Lake of Geneva, or to Martigny, or Sion in the valley of the Rhone.

The road traverses a fertile valley (p. 145) as far as *Gwatt*, and gradually ascends thence in the direction of the Niesen, affording a beautiful view of the Stockhorn to the r. and the

Bernese Alps to the l. At the bottom of the valley flows the *Kander*.

At (6½ M.) **Brothäusi** (**Hirsch*), a picturesque old castle, now occupied by the district authorities, rises on the mountain slope. (*Wimmis* and the *Niesen*, see p. 103.) The road then passes through a defile into the *Simmenthal*, a rich and fertile valley, studded with numerous villages, carpeted with well-cultivated gardens and pastures, and bounded by partially wooded mountains. The channel of the *Simme* lies far below.

Near (8 M.) **Latterbach** opens the valley of Diemtigen (see p. 150). (2 M.) **Erlenbach** (2319') (**Krone*, R. 1, B. 1¼ fr.; *Löwe*, R. 1 fr.), with its well-built wooden houses, is the usual starting-point for the ascent (3½ hrs., suitable for skilled climbers only) of the *Stockhorn* (7195'); descent by the *Wahlalp* and the Baths of Weissenburg, which are reached by means of ladders.

14 M. **Weissenburg** (2418') (**Hôtel Weissenbourg*) is a small group of houses, 2 M. to the N.W. of which, in a gorge seldom reached by the rays of the sun, are the much frequented *Sulplur-Baths* of *Weissenburg* (2940'), or *Bunschi* (82° Fahr.). Bath-house at the entrance of the gorge (R. and bath 2—3, pension 3 fr. per day).

Near **Boltigen** (2726') (**Bär*, moderate), a village with handsome houses, half-way between Weissenburg and Zweisimmen, two rocks form a defile termed the *Simmeneck*, or *Enge*. Above the village rise the bald peaks of the *Mittagsfuh*, a landslip from which destroyed a wood at the foot of the mountain in 1846. To the l. the snow-fields of the *Rawyl* (p. 152) are visible beyond the lower mountains.

A coal-mine is worked in a side-valley near **Reidenbach** (2756') (¾ M. from Boltigen), which accounts for the sign of the inn (a miner).

From *Reidenbach* to *Bulle* (p. 156) two direct mountain-paths lead in 8 hrs.; one by the *Klus*, the other by the *Bädermoos*. The first is steep at places, but picturesque; the second traverses beautiful pastures and pine woods (guide from Boltigen to the top of the *Bädermoos* 1 fr.). The path unites with that from *Abläntschen*, ¾ hr. before Jaun is reached. The village of **Jaun** (3317'), Fr. *Bellegarde* (*Imhof*, moderate), in the Canton of Freiburg, 3 hrs. from Boltigen, is beautifully situated, and boasts of a waterfall 80' high. A rough cart-road leads through the *Valley of Jaun*, or *Bellegarde*, with its rich pastures, where excellent Gruyère cheese is made, to (2½ hrs.) **Charmey**, Ger. *Galmers* (2956') (two good inns). Pleasing view near the church. The path next leads by *Crésus*, *Châtel*, and the ruins of *Montsalveins* (rare plants), crosses the *Jaun-Bach* to *Broc*, then the *Sarine*, traverses wood for 1 hr., and reaches *Bulle*, 3½ hrs. from Charmey. — From *Crésus* a pleasant bridle-path (3½ hrs.) leads by *Cerniat*, the ancient monastery of *Valsainte*, and the *Chessalle-Eck* (4659 ft.) to the *Lac Noir*, surrounded by lofty mountains. On the W. bank are the sulphureous *Bains de Domène*.

The high-road crosses the *Simme*, and turns suddenly round

the *Laubeckstalden* rock. To the l. are the ruins of the two castles of *Mannenbergr*.

11 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Zweisimmen** (3215') (*Bär*; **Krone*, moderate), a village at the confluence of the *Grosse* and *Kleine Simme*. The *Castle of Blankenburg*, a prison, and the residence of the *Amtmann*, not visible from the road, stands on a height on the road to *Leuk*, which is 8 M. distant (see p. 151).

The road ascends gradually for 5 M., with the *Kleine Simme* in a pine-clad valley on the l., and crosses five or six deep ravines. At the top of the hill (**Inn*) begin the *Saenen-Möser* (4226'), a broad Alpine valley, sprinkled in the direction of *Gesseney* with innumerable chalets and cottages. A magnificent view is gradually disclosed of the *Rüblehorn*, or *Dent de Chamois* (7569'), which serves as a barometer to the surrounding country (comp. p. 56), the indented *Gumfluh* (8068'), the snow-fields of the *Sanetsch* beyond it, and finally the huge *Gelten Glacier* (p. 155) to the l.

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Gesseney**, Ger. *Saenen* (3356') (**Grand Logis*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, L. and A. 1 fr.; **Ours*, unpretending; one-horse carr. to Thun 25 fr.), is the principal place in the valley of the Upper *Saane* (*Sarine*), with 3639 inhab. (11 Rom. Cath.), whose occupations are cattle-breeding and the manufacture of the famous *Gruyère* cheese. *Vacherin*, a kind of cream-cheese, is also esteemed. The tower of the prison on the E. side and a few of the houses only are built of stone. The men wear wide and quaint brown jackets without sleeves, and many pretty faces and comely figures may be observed among the women.

To *Aigle* by the *Col de Pillon*, see R. 37; to *Sion* by the *Sanetsch*, see p. 155.

To *Aigle* by *Château d'Oex* (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.). Diligence twice daily in 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ hr. from *Gesseney* by *Rougemont*, Ger. *Rothenberg*, on the frontier of the cantons of *Bern* and *Vaud*, and the boundary between German and French, to (6 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Château d'Oex**, Ger. *Oesch* (3497') (**Hôtel Berthod*, well situated on a grassy plateau; *Hôtel de l'Ours*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; *Maison de Ville*; **Hôtel Rosaz du Midi*; pension generally 4 fr. — *Ices*, and a few private apartments, at *Turrian's*, opposite *Berthod*), a scattered village, rebuilt since a fire in 1800. Diligence to *Aigle* daily in 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ hrs, returning in 5 hrs. The road to *Monthovon* and *Bulle* is followed as far as (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Le Pré* and (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Les Montins*, where the new road diverges to the l., and ascends the valley of the *Tourneresse* (*Vallée de l'Eivaz*) by long windings. (Pedestrians should follow the old road, which diverges at *Le Pré*, immediately beyond the bridge over the *Sarine*.) The road runs high above the valley, and affords picturesque views of the profound rocky bed of the brook. At (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Au-Dévant* the road becomes more open, and its continuation is seen on the mountain to the r., but it remains in the valley as far as (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Eivaz* (3865'), where it turns and quits the ravine. Pedestrians avoid this long bend of the road by a rough and stony path descending to the r. at a saw-mill in the valley, and ascending to the road at a point considerably higher. From *Eivaz* to the top of the hill (5069') 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.; beyond it (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *La Lecherette* (4519'); then (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Mosses* (inn), whence a splendid view of the *Dent du Midi* is enjoyed. The road now descends the valley of the brook *Raverette* to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *La Comballaz* (4476') (**Couronne*, generally full in summer), much frequented for

its mineral spring and invigorating mountain air, and a good starting-point for excursions. Beyond this the road commands a fine survey of a very picturesque basin, with the Diablerets and Oldenhorn in the background, and winds down to (3 M.) *Le Sepey* (3674') (Hôtel des Alpes; Cerf, new, well situated, pension 4—5 fr.). Thence to (7 M.) *Aigle*, see p. 156.

37. From Gesseney to Aigle over the Col de Pillon.

Comp. Map, p. 146.

32 M. Diligence from Gesseney to (7½ M.) Gsteig once daily in 1½ hr.; bridle-path thence to (3 hrs.) Ormont-dessus; road to Ormont-dessus 4 M.; diligence once daily from Ormont-dessus to (9 M.) Aigle in 1½ hr. (returning in 2½ hrs.). — Guide unnecessary. One-horse carr. from the Hôtel des Diablerets to Aigle 15 fr.

Gesseney, see p. 154. The road leads to the S. through the broad and smiling Saanethal, the upper part of which is termed the *Gsteigthal*, to *Ebnit* and (2 M.) *Gstaad* (3455') (*Bär*), situated at the mouth of the *Lauëenthal*.

A road ascends on the r. bank of the *Lauibach* to (4 M.) *Lauenen* (4130') (**Bär*, moderate), the beautifully situated capital of the valley. Pleasant walk thence to the picturesque *Lauenensee* (4524'), 1 hr. higher up. The lake is best surveyed from a hill at the upper end. To the S. the brooks descending from the *Gellen* and *Dungel* glaciers form beautiful waterfalls on both sides of the *Hahnenschritthorn* (9304'). — Routes from Lauenen to Lenk by the *Trütlisberg*, and to Gsteig by the *Krimmen*, see p. 151. — To *Matten* through the *Turbachthal* and over the *Zwitzer Egg*, see p. 151.

7 M. *Gsteig*, Fr. *Châtelet* (3937') (*Bär*, R. 1, B. 1¼ fr.) lies in an imposing situation. From the marshy upper part of the valley rise the precipitous *Sanetschhorn* (9678') and the *Oldenhorn* (10,282'), which almost entirely exclude the sunshine from the village in winter.

To *Sion* over the *Sanetsch*, 7½ hrs., a somewhat fatiguing and unattractive route. The path crosses the *Sarine* beyond Gsteig, and ascends the valley of that river to the dreary *Kreuzboden* (2 hrs. from Gsteig); thence 1½ hr. to the culminating point of the *Sanetsch* (7369'), Fr. *Senin*, indicated by a cross. Beyond the pass a magnificent view is obtained of the valleys and mountains of the S. Valais as far as Mont Blanc, to the r. the great Sanfeuron Glacier. Then a descent to (2¾ hrs.) *Chandolin* (Inn, good wine), and by *Granois* and *Ormona* to (1¼ hr.) *Sion* (p. 253). Ascent from *Sion* to the pass 7, thence to Gsteig 2 hrs.

The bridle-path here turns to the S.W., ascends the valley of the *Reuschbach* through woods and pastures, in view of the precipices of the *Oldenhorn* and *Ser Rouge*, from which several waterfalls are precipitated, and reaches (2 hrs.) the summit of the *Col de Pillon* (4928'). During the descent, where pedestrians may frequently make short cuts, a view is disclosed of a valley enclosed by picturesque, wooded mountains, and thickly studded with the houses and chalets known collectively as *Ormont-dessus*; in the background rise the peaks of the *Tour d'Ay*. To the l. is the rocky *Creux de Champ*, the base of the Diablerets, whence numerous brooks precipitate themselves, forming the *Grande-Eau*, which waters the Ormont valleys and falls into the Rhone below Aigle. Then a descent of 1 hr. (ascent 1½ hr.) to the **Hôtel*

des Diablerets (R. 2, pension 7 fr.), at the W. base of the Pillon, from which a new road leads to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vers l'Eglise* (*Hôtel de l'Ours, also a pension; Cerf, pension from $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), the largest of these scattered villages.

To *Villard*, or *Gryon*, by the *Pas de la Croix*, $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., a beautiful walk, guide unnecessary. From the Hôtel des Diablerets ascend the valley of the Grande Eau for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and then enter a lateral valley by a bridle-path to the r. (S.W.). After a somewhat steep ascent of $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., with frequent retrospects of the Diablerets, the summit of the *Pas de la Croix* (5705'), with some houses to the l., is attained. The path descends on the r. bank of the *Gryonne* to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Arreyes* and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Villard* (p. 199). The path to Gryon diverges before Arreyes to the l., crosses the brook, and reaches Gryon (p. 242) in 20 min. This route is preferable to that which leads to Gryon on the l. bank of the Gryonne brook, as it commands a magnificent view of the Dent du Midi, Dent de Morcles, Grand Moveran, and the Argentine.

The *Oldenhorn* (10,281') Fr. *Audon*, a superb point of view, is frequently ascended from Gsteig (in 7, descent $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), or from the Hôtel des Diablerets (in 8, descent $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). The excursion requires a steady head and sure foot. Guide necessary (10–12 fr.). The paths unite at the chalets of the *Obere Oldenalp* (coffee and milk only, where the night is usually passed).

Immediately adjoining Ormont-dessous are the houses of the lower part of the valley, known as *Ormont-dessous*, another favourite summer resort (*Hôtel des Alpes*; *Mont d'Or*, well spoken of; **Trois Suisses*, moderate; one-horse carr. to the Hôtel des Diablerets 8 fr., and a fee of 2 fr.). About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Vers l'Eglise the road unites with that from Château d'Oex (p. 154), and turns to the S.W.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther is *Le Sepey* (3674'), the principal village in the lower part of the valley (p. 155). Far below at the base of the precipitous and beautifully wooded rocks, the *Grande-Eau* forms several waterfalls; opposite rises the imposing *Chamossaire* (6932'). Beyond the valley of the Rhone rise the four peaks of the Dent du Midi. The road now descends in numerous windings towards the Grande-Eau, and, passing between vineyards, reaches *Aigle* (see p. 199), 7 M. from Sepey.

38. From Bulle to Montreux or Vevey by the Moléson and the Jaman.

Comp. Maps, pp. 146, 188.

From Bulle to the Moléson $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs, descent to Montbovon 4 hrs.; thence to the Col du Jaman 3, descent to Montreux 3, or to Vevey $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a most attractive excursion of two days. Byron terms the passage of the Jaman 'beautiful as a dream'. In order to realise this, the traveller who is yet unacquainted with the Lake of Geneva and the mountains of Savoy, should cross the pass from the valley of the Sarine, so as to have this magnificent spectacle suddenly presented to view. The morning and evening lights are the most favourable, as the lake is often veiled in mist about noon. — From the Lake of Geneva to the Bernese Oberland the route by Aigle and the Col de Pillon (p. 155) is far preferable to that over the Jaman (see p. 152).

Bulle (2487') (*Cheval Blanc*; *Hôtel de la Ville*), a busy little town, the principal dépôt of the highly esteemed Gruyère cheese,

is the terminus of the Romont and Bulle railway (see p. 162). Diligence several times daily to Gesseney (p. 154) by Albeuve, Montbovon (see below), and Château d'Oex (p. 154); also to Vevay by *Châtel St. Denis*. Guide (4—5 fr.) to the Moléson (5 hrs.) unnecessary for moderately experienced climbers.

Follow the Vuadens road for $\frac{3}{4}$ M., and turn to the l. by a saw-mill. The path gradually ascends by the brook *La Trême* to the (1 hr.) red-roofed buildings of *Part-Dieu*, formerly a Carthusian monastery (3133'), and leads on the W. slope of the mountain, crossing several small affluents of the Trême, to the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Les Planés* (poor inn). The route can hardly be mistaken, as the summit of the Moléson is frequently visible. The path, now precipitous and ill-defined, ascends to the summit in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more.

The ***Moléson** (6578'), the N. continuation of the Jaman, and an advanced spur of the higher Alps, may be termed the Rigi of W. Switzerland, and is recognisable in all the panoramas of this region by its bold, rocky slopes, surrounded by meadows and forests, which afford an excellent field for the botanist. The view embraces the Lake of Geneva, the Mts. of Savoy, the Dent d'Oche and Dent du Midi, and stretches to the Mont Blanc chain, of which the summit and the serrated Aiguille Verte and Aiguille d'Argentière are visible. To the l. of the latter, nearer the foreground, rises the Dent de Morcles, forming the commencement of a chain of mountains which culminate in the Diablerets in the centre, and extend to the heights of Gruyère at the feet of the spectator. The Grand Combin, to the l. of the Mont Blanc group, is the only peak of the Alps of the Valais visible hence. Most of the Bernese Alps are also concealed. To the extreme l. rises the Titlis. To the W. the Jura.

From Albeuve (see below) to the Moléson (4—4½ hrs.). On the outskirts of the village the path crosses to the l. bank of the brook, traverses pastures, enters a picturesque ravine, and leads along the well shaded slope to a small chapel and a saw-mill a little farther. It here crosses the stream, recrosses it at a charcoal-kiln, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther, and reaches (5 min.) the first chalet. Towards the N.N.E. the ridge separating the Moléson from the Little Moléson is now visible. The path continues traceable to the vicinity of the highest chalet, which the traveller leaves on the l. Thence a somewhat fatiguing scramble of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the summit. There is no path, but the traveller will find his way without difficulty to the ridge, whence the summit is visible, and attainable in 10 min. more.

The path ascending from *Vaulruz*, the station before Bulle (p. 162), unites at *Part-Dieu* with that from Bulle, and another path ascends from *Semsales*, but neither of these routes is recommended, as a lofty buttress of the mountain must be traversed before the valley of the Trême and the base of the Moléson are reached.

From the Moléson the traveller may descend in 3 hrs. to **Albeuve** (2487') (**Ange*), a small village in the valley of the Sarine, on the Bulle and Gesseney road, which towards the S. leads to (3 M.) **Montbovon** (2608') (*Hôtel du Jaman*; horse to

the Jaman 10, to Montreux 20 fr.; guide 5 fr., but not necessary).

The road from Gesseney and Château d'Oex (p. 157), on which a diligence runs several times daily, leads N. from Montbovon to (10 M.) Bulle. On a height to the l. of the road, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. before Bulle is reached, lies the ancient little town of **Gruyère**, Ger. *Grezerz* (*Maison de Ville; Fleur de Lys*), with an old castle of the powerful Counts of Gruyère, who became extinct in the 16th cent., flanked with massive towers and walls, and supposed to date from the 5th cent. The surrounding district consists of rich pasture-land where the well-known Gruyère cheese is largely manufactured. The 'ranz des vaches' of Gruyère is celebrated. The natives speak a Romanic dialect.

By the last houses of Montbovon the path ascends to the l.; after 25 min. to the r. by a house; further on it descends to the bridge (35 min.) over the *Hongrin*; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. church of the scattered village of **Allières**; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., *Croix Noire* inn. (From Albeuve follow the Montbovon road for $\frac{1}{2}$ M. and diverge to r. by a path leading by *Sciernes* to Allières in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.)

The path now ascends gradually to the foot of the pass, then more rapidly over green pastures (not too much to the l.), to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) chalets of the *Plan de Jaman*, a little beyond the boundary between the cantons of Freiburg and Vaud, and a few min. farther to the **Col de la Dent de Jaman** (4974'). A strikingly beautiful *prospect is here suddenly disclosed to the S., embracing the entire mountain-range as far as the *Rochers de Naye* (6606') and the *Tour d'Ay*, and the *Molésou* (p. 157) to the N.; the rich Canton de Vaud, the S. part of the Jura chain, the long range of the Alps of Savoy, the E. angle of the Lake of Geneva, the huge mountains bounding the Valais on the S., and the snowy summits of the Great St. Bernard. From the **Dent de Jaman**, Ger. *Jommen* (6165'), 1190' above the Col, a fatiguing ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more, the view includes the lakes of Geneva, Neuchâtel, and Morat, Pilatus, and the Weissenstein.

From the Col to Montreux the path cannot be mistaken; 12 min. from the chalets it turns to the r.; 25 min. a bridge, then a slight ascent, and a level walk to (1 hr.) **En Avant** (3212') (*Union*, pleasing view). The path hence, generally paved, follows the W. slope of the valley. At a bend in the path (1 hr. from En Avant), at the beginning of the region of fruit-trees, a narrower path, also paved, leads to the l., to (10 min.) *Sonzier*, and then descends rapidly to the l. to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Montreux**, or **Vernex** (p. 196), a steamboat and railway station.

The path to the r. at the bend above mentioned soon leads to the village of *Chernex* (2231'), charmingly situated in the midst of orchards, from which a new road, passing to the N. of Châtelard, leads towards the village of *Chailly* (Pens. Benker). Before it is reached, a path descends to the l. to the high-road leading to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Vevay** (p. 193). (The traveller coming from Vevay, on

arriving at the last houses of *La Tour*, must take the first path diverging to the l., and then incline to the r.; 12 min., to the r.; 12 min. a finger-post, indicating the way to 'Challey, Charnex, and Jaman.'

39. From Bern to Lausanne (Vevay).

Oron Railway. To Freiburg in 1—1¼ hr., fares 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 70 c., 2 fr.; to Chexbres (Vevay) in 3—3½ hrs., fares 9 fr. 65, 7 fr., 5 fr. 20 c.; to Lausanne in 3¼—4 hrs., fares 10 fr. 90, 7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 80 c.; to Geneva in 5½—6½ hrs., fares 17 fr. 50, 12 fr. 30, 9 fr. 10 c.

On the arrival of each train at Chexbres, an omnibus is in waiting to convey passengers to Vevay (fare 1 fr., luggage 20 c.), which is thus reached sooner than by first proceeding to Lausanne. (Road from Chexbres to Vevay, see p. 162.) Several trains correspond at Lausanne with trains on the Western Railway to Geneva, but in the direction of Vevay, Bex, and Sion there is no direct communication, carriages being always changed. Arrangement of carriages with passages throughout, the same as in German Switzerland.

The *Oron Railway* to Chexbres traverses a fertile tract of arable land and pasture, affording occasional glimpses, to the l., of the Alps from the Bernese Oberland to the mountains of Savoy on the S. bank of the Lake of Geneva. The journey between Chexbres and Lausanne is strikingly beautiful, the views far surpassing those on any other Swiss railway.

On starting choose a seat on the left, but observe that the train backs out from the Bern station, afterwards proceeding towards the W. A glimpse is soon obtained of the Bernese Alps, with the pyramidal Niesen in front of them to the l., the mountains enclosing the valleys of the Simme and the Sarine, of which the bald and serrated Brenleire (7743') and Folierant (7690') are most conspicuous, and the Moléson more to the r. From stat. *Bümplitz* to stat. *Thörishaus* a monotonous grassy valley is traversed. The line then descends and crosses the *Sense* (*Singine*), the boundary between the cantons of Bern and Freiburg. Stat. *Flamatt*.

From Flamatt to Laupen diligence twice daily in 1¼ hr. (fare 75 c.) by *Neuenack* (Bär or Post), where an obelisk commemorates a victory gained by the Bernese over the French in 1798. *Laupen*, a small town at the foot of the *Bramberg*, at the confluence of the *Sense* and the *Saane*, is celebrated in the annals of Switzerland for a victory gained in 1339 by the Bernese under *Rudolph von Erlach* (p. 96) over the army of Freiburg and the allied nobility of the Uechtland, the Aargau, Savoy, and Burgundy. The anniversary of the battle is observed every five years. The battlefield on the *Bramberg*, ¾ M. to the N. of the road from Neuenack to Laupen, is marked by a monument, erected in 1829.

Beyond the next tunnel the line traverses the green valley of the *Tafferna-Bach*. Stations *Schmitten*, *Düdingen* (Fr. *Guin*, view of the Alps to the l.), where the valley is crossed by a lofty bridge, and *Balliswyl*, beyond which the **Viaduct of the Sarine* is reached, 260' in height, and nearly ¼ M. long. The fact that 3000 tons of iron were employed in its construction conveys some idea of its proportions. Below the line is a path for foot-passengers.

Freiburg. *ZÄHRINGER HOF, near the bridge, fine view of both the bridges from the terrace, R. 3, B. 1½, D. at 12½ and 8 o'cl. 3½, at 5 o'cl. 4, L. and A. 1½ fr. (the dining-room contains a good portrait of the Franciscan *Girard*, an educational writer of great repute, who died in 1850); *HÔTEL DE FREIBOURG, well situated, R. from 2, D. 3½—4½, L. and A. 1½ fr.; KRÄMERN, or *Hôtel des Merciers* (or *des Marchands*), near the church of St. Nicholas, similar charges; HÔTEL DES CHARPENTIERES. Near the station *Campagne Beaugard*, pension from 4 fr. — *Beer-garden* in the lower part of the town, near the barracks. — Omnibus to the lower part of the town ½ fr.

Freiburg (2100'). Fr. *Fribourg*, the capital of the canton of that name, and of the ancient *Uechtland*, founded in 1175 by Berthold of Zähringen (p. 95), stands on a rocky eminence surrounded by the *Sarine* (*Saane*), in a situation very similar to Bern, and contains 10,904 (1136 Prot.) inhab., most of whom speak French. Freiburg lies on the boundary between the two tongues, German being spoken in the lower part of the town.

The picturesque situation of the town and bridges is not seen from the railway station, but may be inspected within a few hours. The following walk of about 1½ hr. is recommended. From the station to the Jesuits' College; thence through the town, cross the *Suspension Bridge*, and ascend by the road to the r. to the *Pont de Gotteron* (see below; an old tower between the two bridges is a good point of view), cross this, and follow the long windings of the road to *Bourgillon*, a group of houses. (The use of a tempting short cut is prohibited under a penalty of 10 fr.) Proceeding to the l., by a crucifix, as far as the first bend in the road, a point (on the r. side of the road) is gained, which affords a good survey of the windings of the Sarine and a view of the Moléson, but nothing is gained by going farther. In returning, descend the road to the *Loretto Chapel*, from which another fine view of the town is obtained. Farther on, by a small chapel, a direct path descends by steps to the Arsenal. Here turn to the l. by the fountain, cross the Sarine by a stone bridge, and ascend to the Council Hall. Those who wish to examine the bridge more closely should walk to it from Freiburg. About 1 M. from the town a good foot-path to the r. descends to the foot of the pillars on which the bridge rests, and a steep path ascends thence to the café on the Freiburg side. Then cross the bridge to stat. *Balliswyl*, and return to Freiburg by train.

The **Suspension Bridge*, or *Pont Suspendu*, completed in 1834, is 300 yds. in length, 22' in breadth, and 168' above the surface of the Sarine. It is supported by four chains, 440 yds. in length, which form a single arch, the extremities being secured by 128 anchors attached to blocks of stone at a considerable depth below the surface of the earth. Before the construction of this bridge the descent into the ravine and the ascent on the other side occupied a full hour.

A little farther up is the *Pont de Gotteron*, a similar structure, completed in 1840, spanning the *Vallée de Gotteron*, a deep and romantic rocky ravine, which opens into the valley of the Sarine. The construction of the bridge (249 yds. in length, and 305' above the water) is in some respects more remarkable than that of its neighbour, as the wire-chains are secured in the sandstone rock itself, and pillars are thus dispensed with.

The **Church of St. Nicholas*, the episcopal cathedral, recently restored, with its slender tower (280' in height, erected 1452)

is a fine Gothic edifice (founded in 1285, completed in 1500), with some remarkable reliefs on the portals.

The **Organ*, one of the finest in Europe, with 67 stops and 7800 pipes, some of them 33' in length, was built by *Al. Mooser* (d. 1839), whose bust has been placed under the instrument to the r. — Performances on it may be heard every evening in summer after dusk, except on Saturdays and the eves of festivals, when the hour is 1.30 p.m.; tickets at the hotels 1 fr. each (fee for a concert at other times 60 fr. for a party of 12; 5 fr. each additional pers.). — The old carved *Stalls* deserve notice. The second chapel on the S. side contains a fine modern picture by *Deschwanden*, representing St. Anne and St. Mary. The choir possesses three modern stained-glass windows, St. Nicholas and other saints. A tablet on the S. pillar at the entrance to the choir is to the memory of *Peter Canisius* (d. 1597), the first German Jesuit, celebrated for his theological writings.

The *Stadthaus*, or *Town Hall*, near the church, occupies the site of the palace of the dukes of Zähringen. Adjacent is the *Rathhaus*, or *Council Hall* with a clock-tower. In front of these buildings stands an aged lime-tree, 14' in circumference, partly supported by stone pillars. According to tradition, this venerable tree was originally a twig, borne by a young native of Freiburg when he arrived in the town breathless and exhausted from loss of blood, to announce to his fellow-citizens the victory of Morat. 'Victory' was the only word he could summon strength to utter, and having thus fulfilled his mission, he expired. Adjoining the square by the old lime stands the *Monument of Father Grégoire Girard* (b. at Freiburg 1765, d. 1850).

A long flight of steps leads from the Council Hall to the lower part of the town and the river. The pavement of the street *Grand-Fontaine* serves as a roof to the houses of the *Court-Chemin*, while the arch over the street is a conduit for conveying water to the lower portion of the town in case of fire.

Near the Gate of Morat is the *Jesuits' College*, founded by Father *Canisius* (see above) in 1584, and suppressed after the war of the Separate League in 1847. The extensive building occupies the highest and most conspicuous site in the town. Near it is the extensive and loftily situated *Priests' Seminary*.

The *Hermitage of St. Magdalene*, on the Sarine, 3½ M. below the town, a cell and chapel hewn in the rock, frequently attracts the curious, but is scarcely worthy of a visit.

Railway Journey. Beyond Freiburg the finest views are always to the l., the *Moléson* (p. 157) being the most prominent feature in the landscape. The *Sense*, with its perpendicular banks, and a four-arched bridge, are also seen to the l. Stations *Matran*, *Neyruz*, *Cottens*, *Chenens*, *Villaz-St. Pierre*. Then to the l. the fertile and well peopled slopes of the *Giblor* (3947'). To the l. near Romont lies the nunnery of *La Fille-Dieu*; beyond it rise the mountains of Savoy.

Romont (2542') (*Cerf*; *Couronne*; *Croix Blanche*), on the *Glâne*, the principal place in this district, is picturesquely situated on an eminence, and surrounded by ancient walls and

watch-towers. The Schloss on the S. side, founded by the Burgundian kings in the 10th cent., is now the residence of the Amtmann.

From Romont to Bulle (p. 156) branch railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 25 c.; stations *Vuisternens, Sales, Vaulruz*), of which travellers intending to ascend the Moléson, or to make the tour described in R. 38, may avail themselves.

Beyond Romont a fine mountain view is obtained, Mont Blanc and the Dent du Midi being most conspicuous; to the l. are the Dent de Jaman and the Moléson. Stations *Siririez* and *Vauderens*, beyond which the train commands a fine prospect to the r. of an undulating, fertile district, bounded by the Jura range. On an eminence in the foreground to the r. is situated the picturesque little town of

Rue (2323') (*Maison de Ville; Fleur de Lys*), commanded by an old castle with pinnacled walls. The valley is watered by the *Broye*, which falls into the Lake of Morat and connects it with the Lake of Neuchâtel. At *Oron le Châtelet* the line intersects the rocks of the castle-hill, on the S. side of which is the station; *Oron la Ville* lies below, to the r. Beyond stat. *Palézieux (Granges)* the mountains become more conspicuous. *Chexbres* is the station for Vevay (see below).

Beyond the next tunnel a **view of singular beauty, embracing the greater part of the Lake of Geneva and the surrounding mountains, is suddenly disclosed. In the direction of Vevay, which is not itself visible, are the Pléiades, the Dent de Jaman, the valley of the Rhone, and the mountains of Savoy; the foreground consists of numerous villages in the midst of vineyards. Beyond stat. *Grand-Vaux*, the villages of Lutry, Pully, and Ouchy on the bank of the lake become visible, and, to the r., Lausanne. Beyond another tunnel and a viaduct the train reaches stat. *La Conversion (Lutry)*, and soon crosses the valley of the *Paudèze* by a long viaduct of nine arches. Below it is an iron viaduct of the Western line. After another short tunnel, the train reaches Lausanne, where the Oron-line unites with the Western.

From Lausanne to Geneva, or to the valley of the Rhone, by steamboat or by the Western line, see R. 48. Omnibus, see p. 191.

From Chexbres to Vevay.

Comp. Map, p. 188.

Distance 4 M. Station *Rivaz (St. Saphorin)* on the Western line, below the village of Chexbres to the S.E., is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. nearer. The diligence, which leaves Vevay $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 hrs. before the arrival of the trains at Chexbres, ascends in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Beautiful views, especially on the descent to Vevay.

The view from the station is limited: the mountains of Savoy only are visible, and to the l., in the background of the Rhone valley, *Mont Catoigne*. On leaving the station, the road ascends

$1\frac{1}{2}$ M., then descends nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the large village of *Chexbres*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther it crosses the Western line, and soon reaches the Lausanne and Vevay road. To Vevay $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. more, the last part of the way between vineyard-walls, uninteresting.

During the descent a magnificent ** prospect, not inferior to that commanded by the railway to Lausanne, above described, though disclosing itself more gradually, is enjoyed. The best point of view is the * *Signal de Chexbres* (1919') (* *Hôtel du Signal*, with garden), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the stat. At the spectator's feet lies the greater part of the Lake of Geneva; to the l. Vevay; above it from l. to r. extends the saddle of the Pas de Jaman, commanded by the Dent de Jaman, so called from its tooth-like form, and the broad back of the Rochers de Naye; then the twin peaks of the Tour d'Ay and de Morges, rising from the mountain which bounds the lake; farther back the Grand-Moveran and the Dent de Morcles. In the centre the background is formed by the pyramid of Mont Catogne, on the l. of which rises the snowy cone of Mont Vélan; then the mountains of Savoy, the highest of which is the Dent d'Orche with its broad back. As Vevay is approached, the Grand-Moveran in the Rhone Valley to the l. seems to recede, and the long, indented, and partially snow-clad crest of the Dent du Midi, to the r., behind the mountains of Savoy, to advance.

40. From Bern to Neuchâtel by Morat. Avenches. Payerne.

Railway by Bern and Bienne, see p. 10, besides which there are the two following routes:

(1). *Road by Aarberg and Ins.* Diligence in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., distance $31\frac{1}{4}$ M.

The road intersects the Enge (p. 99), crosses the Aare, and ascends to *Maikirch*, where a pleasing panorama is obtained from the top of the hill (2690'). It then descends by *Frienisberg*, once a Cistercian monastery, now a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, to

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Aarberg* (1479') (*Krone*), an important military point, situated on a hill which is entirely surrounded by the Aare when swollen. The church is adjoined by the ancient palace of the counts of Aarberg, who sold their town to Bern in 1351. The road next traverses the extensive *Aarberger Moos*, and leads through an undulating district to

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ins*, Fr. *Anet* (*Bär*), on a hill, which affords an admirable survey of the three lakes and the whole of the Alps from the Titlis to Mont Blanc.

Diligence to Morat once, to Neuveville twice daily in 1 hr., see p. 10.

Passing the S.W. slopes of the *Jolimont* (1982'), the road descends to the *Zühl Bridge*, the boundary between the cantons of Bern and Neuchâtel. At *Montmirail* there is a well-conducted *Moravian Institution* for girls, not far from which, on the lake, is the *Préfarquier Asylum* (p. 167).

At *St. Blaise* (*Cheval Blanc*) the lake and the railway (p. 11) are reached.

$9\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Neuchâtel*, see p. 165.

(2). *Road by Morat.* Diligence twice daily to Morat (17 M.) in 3 hrs., in correspondence with the steamboat to Neuchâtel (in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.).

This road quits Bern by the Obere Thor and passes through *Frauenkappelen*, so named from a suppressed convent (to the l. a distant view of the Alps of Bern and Freiburg) and *Mühleberg*. Beyond

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gümminen* (1591') (Laupen, 3 M. to the S., p. 159), the road crosses the *Sarine*, which falls into the Aare 3 M. lower down. At *Biberen* it enters the Canton of Freiburg and approaches the N.E. end of the Lake of Morat.

6½ M. **Morat** (1522'), Ger. *Murten* (**Couronne* or *Post*; *Aigle*; *Lion*, on the lake), a small but wealthy town, with 2328 inhab. (120 Rom. Cath.), is situated on the lake to which it gives its name. Its narrow arcaded streets are overshadowed by an ancient *Castle*, which in 1476, with a garrison of 1500 Bernese under Adr. von Bubenbergh, resisted the artillery of Charles the Bold for ten days.

The **Battle of Morat**, fought on 22nd June, 1476, was the bloodiest of those three disastrous contests (Grandson, Morat, and Nancy), in which the puissant Duke of Burgundy successively lost his treasure, his courage, and his life ('Gut, Muth, und Blut'). The Confederates numbered barely 34,000 men. The Burgundians sustained a loss of 15,000 men, with the whole of their am- munition and baggage. A story is current at Morat, that Napoleon I., when on his way to the Congress of Rastadt in 1797, visited the field of battle, and remarked to a young Swiss officer of his guard: '*Jeune Capitaine, si jamais nous livrons bataille en ces lieux, soyez persuadé que nous ne prendrons pas le lac pour retraite.*' A marble *Obelisk*, 65' high, was erected on the battle-field in 1822, 1½ M. to the S. of Morat. The *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school, contains a collection of ancient Burgundian weapons.

The **Lake of Morat** (1427'), termed in the middle ages the *Uecht-See* (comp. p. 160), the *Lucus Aventicensis* of the Romans, 6 M. long, and 3 M. wide, is separated from the Lake of Neuchâtel by the narrow *Mont Vully* (see below) towards the N., and the *Charmontel* to the S., but is connected with it by the river *Broye*.

The *Steamboat* steers due N. from Morat across the lake towards *Mont Vully* (2267'), which on the side towards the Lake of Morat is covered with vines, and on that towards the Lake of Neuchâtel with forests. Near *Sugiez*, where the *Broye* issues from the Lake of Morat, the tunnel is lowered to allow the steamboat to pass under a wooden bridge. To the W. extends the Jura chain, from the *Weissenstein* near Soleure to a point S. of Neuchâtel. The *Broye*, which connects the Lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel (the level of the latter lake is 4 inches below the former), and flows round *Mont Vully* on the N., is the channel by which the steamboat enters the **Lake of Neuchâtel** near *La Sauge*, steering first S.W. to *Cudrefin*, and afterwards N.W. to Neuchâtel. The motion in these small vessels is considerable in stormy weather.

Neuchâtel, see p. 165.

From *Morat* to *Payerne* (12 M.), a route historically interesting. The road at first skirts the lake as far as

5¼ M. **Avenches** (1519') (*Maison de Ville*; *Couronne*), the Rom. *Aventicum*, the capital of the Helvetii, known as early as the time of Cæsar, now a small Prot. town (pop. 1835).

The remains of the great amphitheatre and other public buildings, and especially the walls with their handsome towers, still easily traced, bear testimony to the former magnificence of the city; and as it was the largest Roman settlement in Switzerland, so it is now the richest field for antiquarian research. The road from Morat passes through a fragment of the old wall, 1½ M. to the N. of the town. In the background to the l. stand the ruins of an old tower, the best-preserved remains of Roman architecture in the place. Close to the town, also on the l., is a solitary

marble column of the Corinthian order, 39' high, supposed to be a remnant of a temple of Apollo, and now termed *Le Cigognier*, from a stork's nest having occupied its capital for many ages.

'By a lone wall a lonelier column rears
A grey and grief-worn aspect of old days.'

Ch. Har. Pil. Cant. III., 65.

Most of the antiquities found at Avenches have been removed to the museums of Bern and Lausanne. Recent investigations have brought to light mosaic pavements, fragments of pillars, inscriptions, utensils of all sorts, and other interesting relics, which are preserved in a *Musée* near the Amphitheatre.

For centuries a tradition was current that a tombstone to the memory of a daughter of Julius Alpinus had been discovered at Avenches, the supposed inscription on which Lord Byron describes as a most affecting composition (see Ch. Har. Pil., C. III., 66, 67); but modern investigations have rudely dispelled the illusion. A certain Paulus Gulielmus, who lived in the 16th cent., is said to have imposed upon the credulity of posterity by inventing both monument and inscription.

63½ M. **Payerne** (1486) (*ours; Reine Berthe*), the *Paterniacum* (?) of the Romans, destroyed by the barbarians, and rebuilt in the 7th cent., now a small town with 3259 inhab., still contains reminiscences of *Bertha*, Queen of Rudolph II. of Burgundy, the benefactress of the district, who is said to have employed much of her time in spinning. To this day, in alluding to the departure of 'the good old times', the French Swiss frequently use the expression, '*Ce n'est plus le temps où Berthe filait*'.

41. Neuchâtel and the Chaumont.

Hôtels. * **BELLEVEUE**, in an open situation on the lake, R. from 2 fr., B. 1, D. at 1 o'cl. 3, at 5 o'cl. 4, L. ½, A. 1 fr., omnibus ¾ fr.; ***GRAND HÔTEL DU MONT BLANC**, on the lake, R. 3, B. 1½ L. and A. 1¾ fr.; **GRAND HOTEL DU LAC**, near the lake, R. 2, D. 3, A. ½, omnibus ½ fr.; ***HÔTEL DU LAC** (with café), on the quay; **FAUCON**, in the town, commercial; **HÔTEL DU COMMERCE**, near the post-office. — *Restaurant* in the Palais Rouge-mont (p. 166).

Railway-Station high above the town to the N. E., a long way from the steamboat-pier. Pedestrians should quit the hot, dusty road near the station, and descend to the lake by the shady walks to the l. — **Omnibus** to or from the station 30 c., box (under 50 lbs.) 15 c. — **Steamboat** to Yverdon see p. 171, to Morat see p. 164.

Swimming Baths at the harbour, bath 40 c.

Wines. The wine of Neuchâtel is much esteemed; the best red wine is grown at *Cortailod* (p. 172) and *Derrière-Moulins*, the best white between *St. Blaise* (p. 163) and *Auvernier* (p. 169), and at *Berane* (p. 173). Sparkling wine is also manufactured here.

Watches. The manufacture of watches is the most important branch of industry in the canton, particularly at *La Chaux-de-Fonds* and *Le Locle* (R. 42), where many of the watches sold at Geneva are made. — *Ladies'* and gentlemen's watches (works warranted) may be purchased of *Jean Jeanyquet Frères*, and of *Rod. Schmid*.

The *Principality of Neuchâtel* belonged to Burgundy down to the 11th cent., when it was united to the German Empire. In 1288 it was ceded by the Emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg to John of Chalons, whose great-grandson John III. became Prince of Orange by marriage. After the Chalons family had become extinct, the principality came into the possession of the Counts of Freiburg and Hochberg. In 1503 it subsequently descended by marriage to the house of Orleans-Longueville, which also became extinct in 1707. It was then adjudged by the estates to Frederick I. of Prussia, who was selected from among fifteen competitors as being descended on the mother's side from John III. of Orange, and remained among the possessions of the crown of Prussia for a century. In 1806 Napoleon, who had obtained possession of the principality, created Alexander Berthier, one of his marshals,

Prince of Neuchâtel, but eight years later it was restored to Prussia. The following year (1815) Neuchâtel, which as early as 1406 had been in close alliance with several Swiss towns, and fought side by side with them, formally joined the Confederacy as the 21st canton, though it still remained under Prussian protection. The bond which connected it with Prussia was finally dissolved by a treaty signed at Paris, 26th May, 1857.

Neuchâtel (1433'), the capital of the canton of that name, with 13,321 inhab., is built on a somewhat steep slope of the Jura, rising in the form of an amphitheatre, with the lake, 27 M. long, and 6 M. wide, at its base. The modern part of the town, with its handsome houses, grounds, and *quay nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, is situated on the lake, on a strip of land formed by the deposit brought down by the *Seyon* from the *Chasseral*. In order to gain space for building purposes, a new channel was constructed for the *Seyon* above the town by means of a tunnel (*Tunnel de la Trouée du Seyon*, p. 167), 176 yds. in length.

The **Schloss**, on an eminence, is the seat of the cantonal government. Near it stands the **Temple du Haut**, erected in the 12th century. The choir contains a handsome Gothic monument with 15 life-size figures in stone, erected in 1372 by a Count of Neuchâtel, and restored in 1840. There are also memorial stones to the Prussian Governor *General von Zustrów* (d. 1836), and the reformer *Farel* (d. 1565).

The **Collège**, a large new edifice on the lake, contains a small natural history collection, founded by Professor *Agassiz* (comp. p. 135), now resident in America.

In the vicinity, in the open square to the S., facing the lake, is a bronze **Statue*, erected in 1855, of David de Pury (d. 1786), a wealthy philanthropist and native of Neuchâtel, who bequeathed 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ million francs to the town.

The ***Picture Gallery** in the *Hôtel Dupeyron* ('Cercle du Musée', the former Palais Rougemont), in the N.E. suburb (near which a footpath ascends to the station, comp. p. 165), consists chiefly of modern Swiss works, some of them of great merit. (Adm. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Sundays 1—4 gratis.)

THE ESTRANÇE HALL contains casts. — 1st Room. 18. *K. Girardet*, Cromwell reproached by his daughter Mrs. Claypole for the death of Charles I.; 23. *Grosclaude*, A richly-dressed lady kneeling at the feet of the Doge Marino Falieri; 50. *Robert*, The basilica of S. Paolo fuori le Mura, near Rome after the fire of 1823; *16. *Girardet*, A Huguenot assembly surprised by Rom. Cath. soldiery; 12. *Calame* (d. 1864), *Rosclaudi Glacier*; 22. *Girardet*, The good-for-nothing; 37. *Meuron*, Pastures between Iseltwald and the Faulhorn; 33. *Jecklin*, Lake of Wallenstadt. — 2nd Room (right). Over the door: 8. *Berthout*, Young Savoyard; 24. *Grosclaude*, 'Vive le vin de 1834'; 19. *Girardet*, A Father's blessing; *Leopold Robert*, Roman oxen; 56. *Tschaggeny*, Mother and child pursued by a bull; *57. *Tschaggeny*, Flemish bridal procession of the 17th cent.; 40. *Moritz*, Henry II. of Longueville in the castle of Colombier; 32. *M. de Meuron*, View of Rome from the palace of the emperors, with the palace itself and the Baths of Caracalla; *13. *Calame*, Monte Rosa. — 3rd Room. Portraits of Prussian regents and generals; Marie d'Orléans in her 4th year, and at a later age; Henry II. of Orleans. — 4th Room. Drawings and water-colours.

The adjacent building contains the **Musée Challande*, formerly at Bern, an interesting collection of stuffed Alpine animals.

The new *Observatory*, erected for the benefit of the watch-manufacturers, is in telegraphic communication with Chaux-de-Fonds and Le Locle (p. 169).

The **Charitable Institutions** of Neuchâtel are in high repute. The most important are the *Municipal Hospital*, founded by David de Pury, the *Pourtalès Hospital*, near the Bern gate, and the *Préfargier's Lunatic Asylum*, 3 M. from Neuchâtel, erected by M. de Meuron in 1844 at a cost of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million fr., and presented to the canton.

The **Chaumont* (3845'), a spur of the Jura chain, rising to the N. of the town, commands the most beautiful view in the vicinity of Neuchâtel, embracing the lakes of Neuchâtel, Morat, and Biennne, the towns of Soleure, Bern, Freiburg, and the fertile hill-country lying between them, with the entire Alpine chain from the Sentis to Mont Blanc in the background. The afternoon light is the most favourable, but a perfectly clear horizon is unfortunately rare. *Hôtel Chaumont*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the summit. The foot-path diverges from the Chaux-de-Fonds road $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Neuchâtel, and leads to the summit in 1 hr.; the carriage-road diverges $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, leading to the summit in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Char-à-bancs there and back 10 fr.

42. From Neuchâtel to Le Locle by Chaux-de-Fonds and back by Les Ponts.

Railway ('*Le Jura Industriel*') from Neuchâtel to Le Locle by Chaux-de-Fonds in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 5 fr. 70, 4 fr. 10, 3 fr. 20 c. — *Diligence* from Le Locle to Neuchâtel by Les Ponts in 4 hrs., fare 4 fr. 25 c.

The railway-journey from Neuchâtel to stat. Hauts Geneveys (1740' above the lake of Neuchâtel) is very attractive in clear weather, as it commands beautiful views of the lake, the Bernese Alps, and Mont Blanc. The traveller should secure a seat on the *left* (S.E.) side.

Neuchâtel station, see p. 165. The line skirts the heights behind the town and the castle, running for some distance parallel to the Pontarlier and Lausanne lines. To the l. below is the *Tunnel de la Trouée du Seyon* (p. 166). The line then crosses the *Seyon* and passes through a tunnel, 660 yds. long, immediately above the two viaducts (p. 169) over the gorge of Serrières. Beyond it, a beautiful **view* of the lake and the Alps is gradually disclosed, the Bernese Alps to the E.; and Mont Blanc, towering above the Alps to the S., being the most conspicuous mountains. First stat. *Corcelles*; the village (1879', p. 173) lies to the r., higher up.

Stat. *Chambrelieu* (the village lies to the N.E., nearly above the last tunnel) occupies a most remarkable situation. To the S., almost perpendicularly below it, runs the Pontarlier line (at a horizontal distance of about 250 yds.) through the valley of the Reuse (p. 170). Fine view near the refreshment-room. This station is a terminus, out of which the train is backed. The view, however, still continues on the same side, as the train

now proceeds nearly in the opposite direction. It then skirts a wooded eminence; to the r. is the green and fertile *Val de Ruz*, 3 M. wide, with its numerous villages; beyond it, to the E., the *Chaumont* (3845', p. 167).

Next stat. *Geneveys-sur-Coffrane* (2870'). Before stat. **Les Hauts-Geneveys** (3136') (*Hôtel Renaud*) the line crosses the road from Neuchâtel to Chaux-de-Fonds, on the S.E. side of the *Tête de Rang* (4668').

The road from Neuchâtel to Chaux-de-Fonds, which passes through *Valangin* (2443'), or *Vallengin* (Couronne), in the valley of the *Seyon*, traverses the *Val de Ruz*, and leads by *Boudrevillers* (2487') to Les Hauts-Geneveys, then ascends to the N.W. for $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. by steep zigzags to the ***Col des Loges** (4219') (**Hôtel à la Vue des Alpes*), which commands an extensive view of the Vosges, the Jura, and the entire Alpine chain as far as Mont Blanc. The descent to Chaux-de-Fonds is a drive of 1 hr.

The Hauts-Geneveys station, the highest point of view on the line, commands an imposing prospect of Mont Blanc. The train shortly after enters a tunnel, $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length (7 min.) under the *Col des Loges*. Stat. *Convers*, at the N. extremity of the tunnel, stands amidst wild scenery, surrounded by almost perpendicular rocks, through a small opening in which the road leads to the unimportant village of *Les Convers*, 1 M. distant. The train then passes through a tunnel $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long (3 min.) under *Mont Sagne*, and through another near

La Chaux-de-Fonds (3254') (**Fleur de Lys*, adjoining the post-office: *Guillaume Tell*; *Balance*; *Lion d'Or*). The traveller will be surprised to find in this remote and sterile Alpine valley, situated as high as the top of Snowdon, and imperfectly supplied with water, an important town with handsome houses, containing 19,930 inhab., whose skill and industry enable them to defy the rigours of a climate in which corn only ripens in the warmest summers. The division of labour is here carried out to its fullest extent, each portion of the mechanism of the watch being confided to a separate class of workmen, while another class is employed in giving the finishing touches to the completed work. Upwards of 160,000 watches are manufactured here annually, and about 85,000 in the rival town of Le Locle.

The watchmakers are almost exclusively natives of the canton, whilst the other artisans come from other districts, chiefly from German Switzerland. The hotels are principally frequented by commercial travellers, and several extensive firms at Hamburg, Trieste, etc. have agents constantly resident in the town.

The traveller detained here may visit the *Church* with its artistically vaulted ceiling, and the subterranean *Mills*. At the N.W. end of the town is the spacious *School-House*, near which many other handsome edifices have recently sprung up.

Near Chaux-de-Fonds the railway makes a sharp bend towards the S.W., and traverses a monotonous green Alpine valley (-stat. *Eplatures* half-way) to

Le Locle (3022') (**Trois Rois*), a town similar in character to the last, which was entirely burned down a few years ago, but has since been re-erected, with 10,333 inhab. (1015 Rom. Cath.), most of whom are watch-makers.

The ***Roche Fendue**, 2 M. to the W. of Locle on the French frontier, is a cutting in the rock, begun in 1799, and lately completed, by which the road from Locle to Besançon effects a saving of 6 M., and avoids the steep ascent of *Les Brenets* (**Couronne*; **Lion d'Or*). A visit should be paid to the neighbouring subterranean *Mills of Cul des Roches* (Inn), situated one above another in the face of a perpendicular precipice, and worked by the water of the *Bied*, which descends from a height of 100', working each mill in succession. On the road to the Roche Fendue stands *Les Bittodes*, a school for poor children.

The ***Saut du Doubs**, a picturesque waterfall, 80' high (several inns), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. W. of Le Locle, also deserves a visit (1 hr. by char-a-bancs, 5 fr.). It is best seen from the French side. Above the waterfall the river expands, resembling a lake; below, it flows for 6 M. through a rocky gorge 100' in depth, forming the frontier between France and Switzerland. The pedestrian may here enjoy a charming variety of rock and river scenery, and also lower down, as far as *Goumois* and *Ste. Ursanne*.

The high road from Locle to Neuchâtel traverses a monotonous valley (to the r. *La Chaux-du-Milieu*), and descends to

$6\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Les Ponts** (3389'), where the road crosses the *Sagne* valley. From *Les Petits Ponts* a road runs to the S.W. into the valley of Travers (diligence, see p. 167). Near *La Tourne* (3710') (**Inn*) the road reaches the crest of the mountain (view), and then descends to *Montmollin*, where it crosses the line from Neuchâtel to Chaux-de-Fonds (p. 168). It next leads to *Corcelles* (1883'; p. 173), *Peseux*, and finally to

$12\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Neuchâtel**.

43. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier through the Val de Travers.

Railway (*'Franco Suisse'*) in 2—2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; fares 6 fr. 10. 4 fr. 70. 3 fr. 55 c. (comp. Introd. X). — This is the direct route from W. Switzerland to Paris, by Dôle, Auxonne, Dijon, etc.

This Jura-railway (comp. p. 167) is another very interesting line, traversing a beautiful country for a considerable distance. A seat should be selected on the *left* (S.E.) side. The most remarkable portions of the line are between Neuchâtel and Noiraigue, between Boveresse and the last tunnel above St. Sulpice, and between St. Pierre de la Cluse and Pontarlier. The other parts of the line traverse green valleys, overshadowed by the fir-clad mountains of the Jura range.

The Pontarlier line, running parallel with that to Yverdon (p. 172) as far as stat. Auvernier, crosses the *Seyon*, and passes through a short tunnel under the high-road to the Val de Travers and Le Locle. Beyond the tunnel the traveller enjoys a beautiful **view* of the lake and the Alps (comp. p. 167). The line traverses vine-clad slopes at a considerable height, and then crosses the *Gorge of Serrières* by a lofty viaduct. Above the latter stands the small castle of *Beauregard*.

The train now descends to stat. **Auvernier** (1479') ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the hydropathic establishment of *Chanélaz*, pension 6—8 fr.),

where the Yverdon railway (p. 172) diverges to the l.; then, again ascending, it commands an admirable view of the lake and the Alps. At the entrance to the wooded ravine of the *Reuse* (the l. bank of which the line follows through the Val de Travers to its source near St. Sulpice, see below), the lofty viaduct of the Yverdon line is visible far below to the l. The last glimpse of the lake down this romantic valley is particularly picturesque. The train then enters a tunnel, high on the N. slope of the valley, with the little river below to the l., almost below the station of Chambrelieu (p. 167) on the Neuchâtel and Chaux-de-Fonds line. After passing through four more tunnels, the train reaches stat. **Noiraigue** (2359'), at the N. base of the *Creux du Vent* (see below). The valley, which from this point to St. Sulpice is termed *Val de Travers*, now suddenly changes its character, and the Reuse flows between comparatively level meadows.

Pedestrians may ascend the *Creux du Vent* (p. 173) in 2 hrs. by a steep path from Noiraigue, and descend to *Boudry* or *St. Aubin* (p. 174). The view is far more striking when the ascent is made from this side than from the lake.

The line now traverses level meadow-land, with the wooded heights of the Jura on either side. Along the hill-side to the r. the road to Le Locle by Les Ponts winds upwards (comp. p. 170); the road through the Val de Travers to Neuchâtel has already been visible from above Noiraigue. Stat. *Travers* (2392') and near it a tunnel. On the opposite side of the valley, before stat. **Couvet**, a picturesque little town, is reached, are mines of asphalt. Here, and at Motiers (see below), excellent *Extrait d'Absynthe* is manufactured. Diligence to Motiers twice daily; to Le Locle, see p. 168.

The line again ascends the N. slope of the valley. Far down on the opposite side lies *Motiers(-Travers)* (2415'), where Rousseau spent some time by permission of the Prussian governor Lord Keith, after having been expelled from Yverdon by the government of Bern, and wrote his '*Lettres de la Montagne*', which caused so great a sensation at Geneva.

The lofty stat. *Boveresse* is situated below, and N.W. of the village of that name. In the valley, farther on, lies **Fleurier** (2454'), with extensive watch-manufactories. The train traverses a long tunnel, beyond which *St. Sulpice* (2557') lies below to the l. The scenery is again extremely picturesque. In the defile of *La Chaîne*, the Reuse, which probably flows by a subterranean course from the *Lac de Tullières* $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E., rises in the form of a considerable stream.

The line here attains its highest point; beyond the last tunnel it enters a level green valley. At stat. **Verrières** (*Les Verrières Suisses*, 3061'), the last Swiss village, the French army of the East under Bourbaki crossed the frontier in Feb., 1871. The line crosses the French frontier before *Les Verrières de Joux*

(3015'). Near *St. Pierre de La Cluse* the scenery again becomes interesting. The defile of *La Cluse*, which both the railway and the high-road traverse, is fortified; on the l. rises the ancient **Fort de Joux**, strengthened by modern works, and by a new fort on a rocky eminence to the r. Mirabeau was imprisoned here in 1775 through the influence of his father; and the negro chieftain Toussaint l'Ouverture of Haiti died in the Fort de Joux, where he had been confined by order of Napoleon.

The line crosses the *Doubs*, which drains the *Lake of St. Point*, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.W., and here emerges from a valley to the l., and skirts its l. bank as far as Pontarlier. Scenery picturesque.

Pontarlier (2854') (*Hôtel National; Croix Blanche*), a small French town on the *Doubs*. On arriving, passengers' luggage is examined at the station. Opposite the station are the '*Collège*' and *Telegraph Office*. The large building with a turret, to the r. as the station is approached, is the *Hospital*.

44. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne and Geneva. Lake of Neuchâtel.

Western Railway. To Lausanne 2—2 $\frac{1}{2}$, to Geneva 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ —5 hrs.; fares to Lausanne 8 fr. 20, 5 fr. 95, 4 fr. 35 c., to Geneva 13 fr. 40, 9 fr. 50, 6 fr. 95 c. (comp. Introd. X). Some of the trains (express) go to Lausanne, others to Morges; the former correspond with the trains from Lausanne to Geneva, the latter with those from Morges to Geneva and Lausanne. — The *Steamboat* on the Lake of Neuchâtel plies between Neuchâtel and Morat (in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., fare 2 or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), and between Neuchâtel and Estavayer only (in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., fare 2 or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

The *Steamboat* on the *Lake of Geneva* from Lausanne (Ouchy) or Morges to Geneva (in 3 and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. respectively) is far preferable to the railway, affording a more complete survey of the beautiful scenery. — The railway from Yverdon to Bussigny (where Mont Blanc and the mountains of Savoy first become visible) is uninteresting. Between Neuchâtel and Geneva a seat on the *left* should be selected (between Bussigny and Lausanne on the *right*).

The **Lake of Neuchâtel** (1427'), the *Lacus Eburodunensis* of the Romans, is far inferior to the lakes of the higher Alps; but the N. bank, with its vine-clad slopes, overtopped by the precipitous Jura Mts., commands an admirable survey of the Alpine chain from the Bernese Oberland to Mont Blanc. The lake is 24 M. in length, and 5 M. in width at its broadest part between *Auvernier* and *Port Alban*, where it also attains its greatest depth (500').

At the N. end of the lake is situated *St. Blaise*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of which the *Thièle* emerges; in the background rises the Jolimont (p. 11). About 3 M. farther to the S.E. is the influx of the *Broye* (p. 164). The next steamboat-station is *Cudrefin*, then

Estavayer (1538'), a small town of some importance, with the architecturally interesting château of *Chilnaux*. The follow-

ing stations on the S.E. bank are *Font* and *Cheires*; on the opposite side *Concise* and *Corcelles*, see p. 173. On a promontory extending far into the lake, lies *Yronaud*, where Roman mosaic pavements have been found, one of which is preserved in the Museum at Yverdon. At the end of the promontory the *Mentue* falls into the lake.

Yverdon (1433') (**Hôtel de Londres*, R. 2. B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Croix Fédérale*), with 5889 inhab. (561 Rom. Cath.), the Roman *Eburodunum*, situated at the S. end of the Lake of Neuchâtel, at the influx of the *Toile*, or *Thièle*, affords several picturesque walks and fine views. This town was for twenty years (1805—25) the scene of the labours of the philanthropic *Pestalozzi*.

This truly practical philosopher, a native of Zürich, first devoted himself to theology and jurisprudence, but soon abandoned these pursuits, and interested himself exclusively in ameliorating the condition of the lowest classes. His method of teaching consists in directly addressing the youthful sensations and conceptions, and constantly calling all the powers of the child into exercise. During the life of this great and good man his exertions were not attended with the success they merited; but his method has since been extensively adopted, and its advantages are now thoroughly appreciated.

The ancient *Castle*, where Pestalozzi's school was established, erected by Conrad of Zähringen in 1135, now contains the public schools, the Town Library, and a Museum with numerous curiosities from the ancient Swiss lake-villages, and Roman and other antiquities. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum enjoys a high reputation. Near the town there is a *Sulphur-Bath* (Hotel and Pension).

The *Chasseron* (5285'), which rises from the Jura range to the N.W. of Yverdon, deserves a visit for the sake of the fine view from its summit. Diligence twice daily in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to *Ste. Croix* (2 hrs. from the top), a place noted for the manufacture of musical boxes, of which upwards of 50,000 are annually exported. — The *Aiguille de Beaulmes* (5128') and the *Mont Suchet* (5236') are also fine points of view, which may be ascended in $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 hrs.

The *Railway* from Neuchâtel to the first stat. **Auvernier** has been described at p. 169. The line here quits the lake (the Pontarlier branch diverges to the r.), to which it returns beyond Bevaix (see below). Stat. **Colombier** (*Maison de Ville*) produces one of the most esteemed Neuchâtel white wines (p. 165). Some interesting remains of Roman buildings have recently been discovered in the neighbourhood. Beyond the village, on the bank of the lake, lies the manufactory of *Le Bied*. Beyond the station for *Boudry*, the train crosses the deep valley of the *Reuse* (p. 170), which to the l. near *Cortailod*, falls into the lake. The best red wine in the canton is produced here. Near the village of *Troisrods* (1692'), immediately above the station and below the Pontarlier line, is a large stalactite grotto. **Boudry** (1542') (*Maison de Ville*), the birthplace of Marat, lies on the r. bank of the Reuse, at some distance to the l. of the line.

The **Creux du Vent** (4806'), about 1½ hr. to the W., is frequently ascended from Boudry (comp. p. 170). The summit is in the form of a basin, 500' in depth, shaped like a horse-shoe, and nearly 3 M. in circumference. When the weather is about to change, this crater-like basin is filled with surging clouds of white vapour, which rise and fall like the steam in a boiling cauldron, but do not quit the hollow. The phenomenon seldom lasts above an hour. A gun-shot produces a rattling echo, resembling that of a volley of musketry. The current of air which prevails in this 'hollow of the wind', is frequently so violent as to force back objects of considerable weight thrown from the brink. The rare plants and minerals found here are a source of attraction to the scientific.

Beyond stat. **Bevaix** (1568') the line re-approaches the lake, and follows its bank to Yverdon. The *Creux du Vent* may also be ascended from the next stat. *Gorgier St. Aubin* (1555'). Opposite, on the S.E. bank, lies the little town of *Estavayer* (p. 171). Next stat. *Vauxmarcus*, with the well-preserved castle of that name on the hill to the r. Farther on, to the r., *La Lance*, formerly a Carthusian monastery, now a château and park of Count Pourtalès. At **Concise** (1453') (*Ecu de France*), where the line crosses part of the lake on an embankment, a number of ancient flint axes, saws, chisels, and other relics of the lake-villages ('Pfahlbauten') were found in the lake in 1811. Near *Corcelles*, which lies to the r. on the high road, a little farther on, rise three rude blocks of granite, 5 to 8' in height, placed in the form of a triangle, but not visible from the line. According to some they were erected by the Swiss in commemoration of the battle of Grandson which was fought in the vicinity, but they are more probably of Celtic origin.

Battle of Grandson. When *Charles the Bold* of Burgundy had gained possession of the castle of Grandson by treachery, and, contrary to the stipulation, put the Swiss garrison to death, he abandoned his secure position at Grandson, and seized the castle of Vauxmarcus, which commands the road. Here, on 3rd March, 1476, he was surprised and signally defeated by the Swiss, justly infuriated by his cruel breach of faith. An enormous booty, valued at upwards of 250,000*l.* sterl., fell into the hands of the victors, together with numerous trophies now distributed among the various arsenals of the Confederation. Among the treasures were two diamonds of almost incalculable value from the crown-jewels, one of which now adorns the French, the other the papal crown.

The bank of the lake here is flat. Stat. **Omnens-Bonvillars** lies to the r., above the line. Beyond stat. **Grandson** (*Lion d'Or; Croix Rouge*) the line skirts the bank of the lake, and passes through the precincts of a picturesque old *Château* with ivy-clad towers, containing a small collection of antiquities and natural history specimens. The ancient *Church*, the pillars of which have quaint capitals, once belonged to a Benedictine abbey. The feudal proprietors of the castle were among the most powerful in Switzerland as early as the 9th cent. Otto of Grandson, the last of a noble and powerful family to whom the castle belonged, was killed in a duel in 1399 by Gerhard of Estavayer, and was buried in the cathedral of Lausanne (p. 191).

The train skirts the S.W. end of the lake, crosses the *Thièle*, and enters the station of Yverdon which lies on the lake.

Yverdon, see p. 172.

The line now quits the Lake of Neuchâtel, and enters the broad valley of the *Toile*, or *Thiïle*, which is formed by the confluence of the *Orbe* (p. 175) and the *Talent*, near stat. *Ependes*. To the W rises the long chain of the Jura: the *Aiguille de Beaulmes* and *Mont Suchet* (p. 172), and between them in the distance the *Mont d'Or*, *Dent de Vaulion* (p. 176) and *Mont Tendre*. Beyond station *Chavornay-Orbe* (p. 175), *Eclépens-la-Sarraz*, and **Cossonay** (*Hôtel d'Angleterre*), a small town on the hill, beautifully situated in wood, the line enters the picturesque, wooded ravine of the *Vénoge*, which is connected with the *Toile* by means of a canal. (Railway from Cossonay to Vallorbe, see R. 45.)

Where the valley expands, a distant prospect of the long chain of the mountains of Savoy is obtained. Beyond *Bussigny* a branch line diverging to the r. affords direct communication with the line to Morges and Geneva on the N. bank of the lake (see below). Near the station of Morges a glimpse is obtained in clear weather of the snow-fields of Mont Blanc. Stat. *Morges* is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the steamboat quay (p. 190). *Steamboat* from Morges, or from Lausanne (Ouchy), to Geneva, see R. 48.

The line towards Lausanne unites with the main-line of the N. bank of the lake at stat. *Renens*.

Lausanne, see p. 190.

Railway to Geneva. The train from Lausanne to Geneva returns by stat. *Renens*. Near **Morges** (p. 190) the line approaches the Lake of Geneva, but passes the village on the N.W. side. In the distance to the N.W., above the valley of the *Morges*, which is here crossed, rises the château of *Vufflens* (p. 190). Stat. *St. Prex*, the next village, lies to the l., on a promontory extending into the lake. *Aubonne-Allaman* is the station (omnibus 40 c.) for *Aubonne*, situated on the hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. As **Rolle** is approached, the *Signal de Bougy* (p. 190), a celebrated point of view, rises to the r. The district between the *Aubonne* and the *Promenthouse*, which the line crosses beyond stat. *Gland*, is termed *La Côte*, and is noted for its white wine, one of the best in Switzerland.

Near **Nyon** the line skirts *Prangins* with its château (p. 189), and again approaches the lake. To the r. rises the *Dôle* (5505'; p. 190). Stations *Céligny*, **Coppet**, and *Versoir* (p. 189). The narrowest part of the lake is at stat. *Genthod-Bellerue* (comp. p. 188). *Chambésy*, the last station before Geneva, is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the French frontier. On the opposite bank the wooded hills and picturesque villas in the environs of Geneva become visible, and above them, in clear weather, Mont Blanc and the Savoy range. The station at Geneva occupies a lofty position on the r. bank of the Rhone, at the end of the new Rue du Montblanc, which leads direct to the lake.

Geneva, see p. 177.

The traveller bound for Germany viâ Neuchâtel, who is already acquainted with the above route, may vary the journey by proceeding from *Rolle* (p. 190) by *Burtigny* and *Longirod* to **St. Georges** (3067'), where the roads from Nyon, Rolle, and Aubonne unite, situated 9 M. to the N.W., at the foot of the **Col de Marcheiruz**. A good road ascends thence to the (4 M.) *Asile de Marcheiruz* (4757'), and descends to (5 M.) *Le Brassus* (3412') (*Hôtel de la Lande; *Hôtel de France). The ascent from St. Georges to the Col affords a succession of magnificent views of the Lake of Geneva and the Rhone Valley, and the descent to Le Brassus commands the Lac de Joux and the Dent de Vaulion. The peculiar cellular and riven formation of the rocks on this route is worthy of notice.

From Le Brassus a road leads on the W. bank of the *Lac de Joux* to *Le Lieu* and (9 M.) *Le Pont* (p. 176; diligence between Le Brassus and Le Pont twice daily in 2 hrs.; one-horse carr. 10 fr.). It is, however, preferable to perform this journey by water, from *Le Sentier*, a village at the S.W. end of the lake, 2 M. from Le Brassus (in 2 hrs., boat with one rower 3 fr.). From Le Pont to Vallorbe and Cossonay, see below.

45. From Cossonay to Vallorbe. Lac de Joux. Dent de Vaulion.

Railway (Ligne de Jougne) from Cossonay to Vallorbe in 1½ hr.; fares 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 75 c. — From Romainmotier by Vaulion to the summit of the Dent de Vaulion 3 hrs.; descent to Le Pont 1 hr.; from Le Pont to the source of the Orbe and Vallorbe 1½ hr. (a pleasant excursion). Travellers bound for the lake of Geneva may proceed on the second day by Le Brassus and the Col de Marcheiruz to Rolle (p. 190). Diligence between Le Pont and Le Brassus twice daily in 2 hrs. (see above).

Cossonay, see p. 174. The line runs parallel with the Yverdon line for a short distance, diverges to the l. at *Villars-Lussery*, and leads by *Eclépens* to stat. **La Sarraz** (1647') (*Maison de Ville*), a handsome village with an old château. About ¾ M. to the N. of the loftily situated *Arnex-Orbe* (1791') lies the picturesquely situated old town of **Orbe** (1483') (*Guillaume Tell; Maison de Ville*), with 1843 inhab. (76 Rom. Cath.), on the Orbe, which is here crossed by two bridges. Early in the middle ages Orbe was the capital of Little Burgundy, to which period the two towers of the château (view from the terrace) and a mosaic pavement discovered near the town belong. The first orthopædic establishment in Europe was founded here by Venel towards the close of the last century. — Post-omnibus to Stat. *Chavornay* (p. 174) six times daily in ½ hr.

The line then leads in long windings by *Bofflens* to stat. *Croy-Romainmotier*, 1½ M. from **Romainmotier** (2296') (*Couronne*), a very ancient place, in the half-ruined abbey church of which (founded in 753) the nuptials of Margaret of Austria and Philibert, Duke of Savoy, were celebrated in 1501. She had already been affianced to Louis, Dauphin of France, and to the Infanta of Spain, to which circumstance she jestingly alludes in an epitaph she composed on herself during a stormy passage to

Spain. '*Ci git Margot la gente damoiselle qu'a deux maris et se mourut pucelle*', etc.

From *Romainmottier* to *Le Pont* (7½ M.). The road leads by (½ M.) *Vaulion*, from which the *Dent de Vaulion* (see below) is ascended without difficulty in 1½ hr. *Le Pont* (see below) is 3 M. farther.

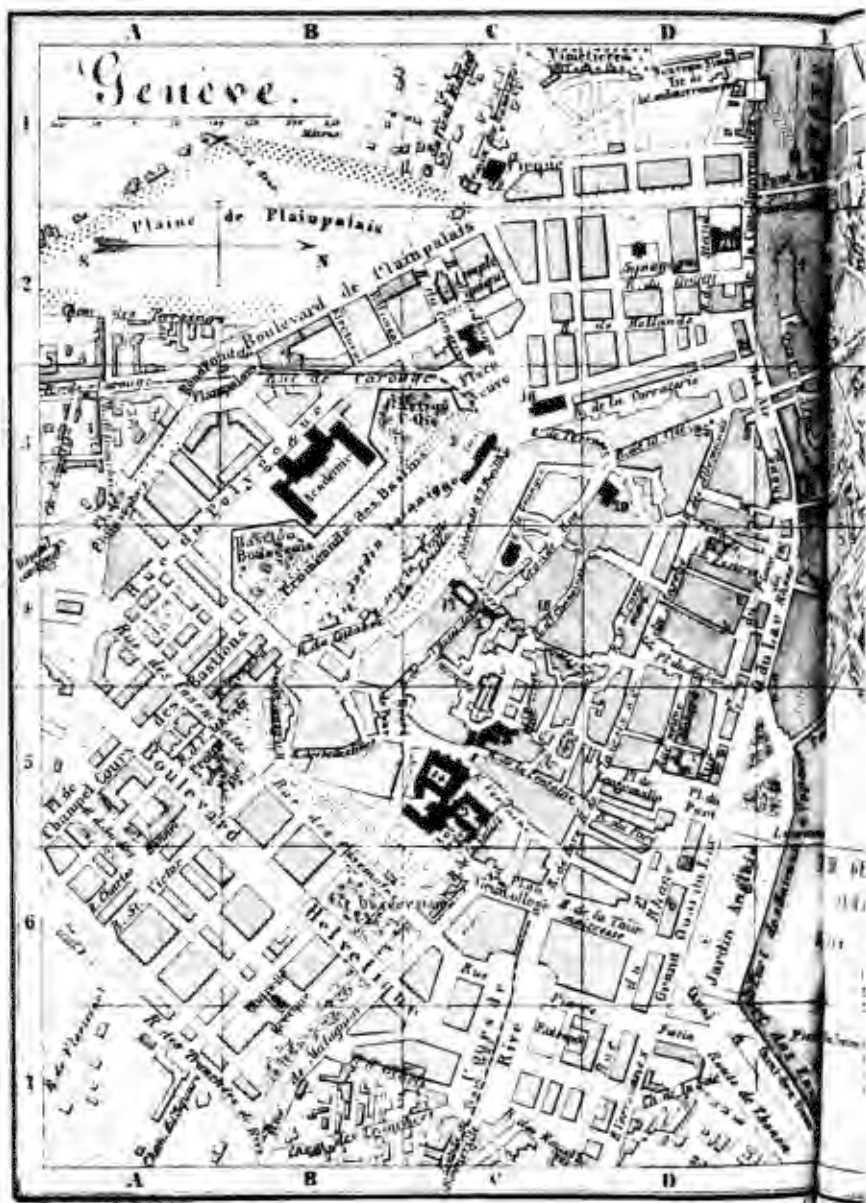
Beyond stat. Croy the line skirts wooded hills, commanding picturesque views of the deep valley of the *Orbe* to the r., high on the l. bank of which lie the villages of *Lignerolles* and *Ballaigues*. Near *Vallorbe* the line crosses the *Orbe* above the influx of the *Jougneuz*. Stat. **Vallorbe** (2520') (*Maison de Ville*), a considerable watch-making place at the base of the *Mont d'Or*, is at present the terminus of the line, which is being extended to *Jougne* and *Pontarlier* (p. 171).

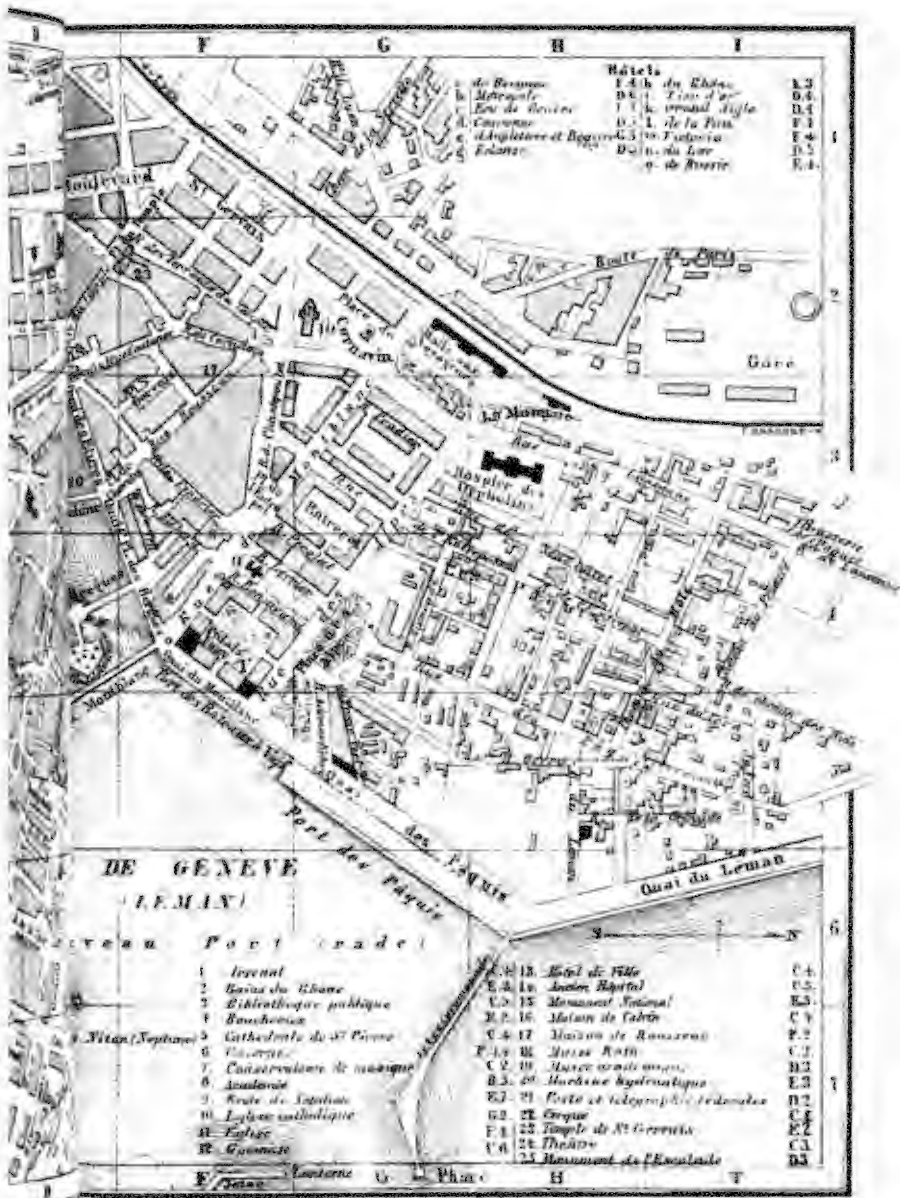
The road from *Vallorbe* to (½ M.) *Le Pont* ascends the W. slope of the *Dent de Vaulion* to the (3 M.) top of the pass (3344'), from which the summit of the *Dent* may be reached after a somewhat steep ascent of 1 hr. through woods and pastures. From this road, about 1 M. from *Vallorbe*, a path to the r. leads in ¼ hr. to the so-called *Source of the Orbe* (2569'), which issues from the rocks in considerable volume, and is doubtless the subterranean discharge of the *Lac de Joux* (see below). From the top of the pass the road then descends to (½ M.) **Le Pont** (*Inn), a small village at the N. end of the **Lac de Joux** (3310'), which is 6 M. long, ½ M. wide, and is separated from the little *Lac Brenet* by an embankment with a bridge, from which the village takes its name. On the N. side of the *Lac Brenet* are a number of apertures (*entonnoirs*) in the rocks, which serve to drain the lake, the waters of which, after a subterranean course of ½ M., form the sources of the *Orbe* (see above), 750' lower.

Le Pont lies on the S. slope of the ***Dent de Vaulion** (4875'), the W. side of which presents a barren and rugged precipice, 1000' high, while the E. side is a gentle, grassy slope. The summit is reached in ¾ hr. from *Le Pont*, and in ½ hr. from *Vaulion* (guide desirable). The view embraces the *Lac de Joux*, the *Lac des Rousses*, the *Noirmont*, and the *Dôle*; to the S.E. a considerable part of the Lake of Geneva, and beyond it *Mont Blanc* and the Alps of the Valais; and the Bernese Oberland.

On the E. bank of the *Lac de Joux*, about 1 M. to the S. of *Le Pont*, lies *L'Abbaye* (Inn), with an old church and a suppressed Premonstratensian monastery. The *Mont Tendre* (5512'), a fine point of view, may be ascended thence in 2 hrs.

From *Le Pont* to *Le Brassus* and over the *Col de Marcheiruz*, see p. 175; to *Les Rousses*, see p. 190.





Hôtels		
de Beauve	14 h du Rhône	13
Métropole	15 h du Rhône	14
Est de Genève	16 h du Rhône	15
Comptoir	17 h du Rhône	16
de la Pitié	18 h du Rhône	17
Anglais et Belge	19 h du Rhône	18
de la Pitié	20 h du Rhône	19
de la Pitié	21 h du Rhône	20

DE GENEVE (VIEUX)

Vieux Port (rade)

1. Arsenal
2. Bains du Rhône
3. Bibliothèque publique
4. Boucheries
5. Cathédrale de St Pierre
6. Casernes
7. Casernes de musique
8. Académie
9. Route de Sion
10. Lycée catholique
11. Église
12. Casernes

13. Hôtel de Ville
14. Jardin Botanique
15. Monument National
16. Maison de la Pitié
17. Maison de Beauve
18. Musée Rath
19. Musée de l'histoire naturelle
20. Musée de l'histoire naturelle
21. Musée de l'histoire naturelle
22. Musée de l'histoire naturelle
23. Musée de l'histoire naturelle
24. Musée de l'histoire naturelle
25. Monument de l'Écluse

46. Geneva.

Fr. *Genève*, Ger. *Genf*, Ital. *Ginevra*.

Hotels. *On the Left Bank:* *HÔTEL DE LA MÉTROPOLÉ (Pl. b), a large house, belonging to a company; 200 apartments in 3 storeys; R. facing the lake 4, L. 1, B. 1½, D. at 1, 5, and 7.30 o'clock 4, A. 1, Pension 8 fr.; *ECU DE GENEVE (Pl. c.), of the first class, patronised by Americans; COURONNE (Pl. d), R. 2½—3 fr., L. 1, B. 1½, table d'hôte excl. W. at 1 o'clock 3, at 5 and 7 o'clock 4, A. 1 fr.; these three large establishments command a view of the lake. — *HÔTEL DE PARIS (Pl. n), opposite the Pont du Mont Blanc; *HÔTEL DU LAC, new, at the corner of the Place Longemalle; *HÔTEL GARNI DE LA POSTE, Place Bel-Air, R. 3, L. 1½, B. 1¼, A. ½ fr.; HÔTEL HELVETIA, also a restaurant. LION D'OR (Pl. i), GRAND AIGLE (Pl. k), both in the Rue du Rhône; BALANCE (Pl. g).

The hotels on the *Right Bank* of the Rhone (those on the Quays command a view of the Alps) are sheltered in winter from the 'Bise' (N. wind). *HÔTEL DES BERGUES (Pl. a), opposite Rousseau's island; *HÔTEL DE RUSSIE, elegantly fitted up, in the building which was formerly the Palais Fazy, Quai du Montblanc, R. 3, B. 1½, L. and A. 1½ fr.; HÔTEL DE LA PAIX (Pl. gg), on the Quai du Montblanc, and near it *HÔTEL D'ANGLE, TERRE ET BEAU RIVAGE, on the Quai de Pâquis, both new and of the first class. *SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. e), near the station; *HÔTEL VICTORIA (Pl. m), opposite the English Church, R. 2—4 fr., B. 1½, A. 1½ fr.; *HÔTEL DE GENEVE, Rue du Montblanc 13, not far from the station, R. 2, B. 1¼, A. and L. 1 fr.

Pensions Alimentaires, very numerous owing to the great influx of strangers; 85 to 300 fr. per month. For families and single persons: Mme. *Buscarlet* (200 to 250 fr.), Quai du Mont Blanc 9; *Bovet*, Quai des Pâquis (200 fr.); *Wallner*, Quai des Eaux-Vives 88; *Picaud* (85 to 200 fr.), Quai des Eaux-Vives; Mad. *E. Magnenat* (150 fr.), Tranchées de Plainpalais 3; *Baud* (180 fr.), Chemin Pré l'Evêque; *Flaegel*, Rue Pierre Fatio; *Ruegg*, Rue du Rhône 92; *Fromont-Jackson*, Rue Pradier 3; *Veuve Piccard* (150 fr.), Place de la Métropole 2; *Veuve Flouck*, Rue du Rhône 9; *Soeurs Crochat* (80—100 fr.), Plainpalais, Chemin Dancet 184; *Domangeot*, Place du Port 2; *Desargens*, near the Academy; *Bex*, Plateau des Tranchées. — For students chiefly: Mme. *Roussy* (85 to 100 fr.), Rue du Rhône 29; *Decosterd*, Rue des Allemands 8; *Mayor*, Rue Centrale 2; *Sordet* (90—120 fr.), Route de Carouge, etc. — Farther information may be obtained at the hotels and booksellers' shops.

Cafés. *On the Left Bank:* **Café du Nord* (Pl. o), de la Couronne (Pl. p), and de Genève, all on the Grand Quai; *du Musée, Corratierie, opposite the Musée Rath, with garden; du Théâtre (Pl. r), with garden; Claret; du Globe; café in the Jardin Anglais. — *On the Right Bank:* *Café de la Poste* (Pl. t), near the English Church. — **Beer.** Bavarian at *Jekermann's*, Rue du Rhône 92; *Stadtman*, Rue du Rhône; *Jutz*, Chemin des Eaux-Vives 6; *Eberbach*, Rue de Chantepoulet and Rue de l'Entrepôt 1; Mâcon and Lyons beer may be procured at most of the cafés, Geneva beer at the breweries outside the gates: Pâquis Brewery (Lausanne road, Pl. I. 3); *Treiber* (Route de Chêne, Pl. C. 7). — **Restaurants.** Left Bank: *Café du Nord* (Pl. o, see above); *Dettinger*, Place de la Fusterie 4; also at the different hotels. — Right Bank: *Railway Restaurant*.

Baths. *De la Poste*, Rue du Stand, well fitted up, hot, cold, shower, vapour baths, etc.; *Canel*, Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville 11, etc. — *Lake Baths*, swimming-school, and separate baths, at the new quay on the l. bank, outside the harbour, on the Vesenez road (p. 185), and also by the pier on the opposite bank. — *Rhone Baths* ('Bains flottants'), Quai pont de Bel-Air, for gentlemen and ladies, two small swimming-basins ('piscines'), 40 c. per bath with towel; separate baths 60 c. — Large public bath below the Pont de la Coulouvrenière. — *Baths in the Arve*, very cold, ¾ M. from the Place Neuve: *Granthier* and *Hasen*, both on the Chemin de l'Aive, 424 and 473.

Railway Station for Switzerland and France (Lyons, Chambéry, etc.), at the upper end of the Rue du Montblanc, r. bank.

Post and Telegraph Offices, Quai de la Coulouvrenière (Pl. 21). *Branch offices* opposite the railway station, and Rue Pierre Fatio 1, all open from 7 a.m. to 8 p. m.

Diligences to Chamouny daily at 7, 7½, and 8 a.m., starting from the Grand Quai, the Place du Rhône, and the Lion d'Or (p. 177). To *Anney* (p. 211) once daily, at 3 p. m., from the Grand Quai; to *Samoens* and *Siart* (p. 220) daily at 11 a.m. from the Rue de Rive 13.

Omnibuses from every hotel to the station, and also from the post-office, fare 30 c.; each article of luggage 15 c.; to *Fernex* (every hour) 50 c., Place Cornavin; *Morner* (in summer) at 8. 30 and 11. 30 a.m. and 6. 30 p.m. from the Rue de la Croix d'Or 18, fare 1 fr. 30 c. To the *Voivrons* or *Bons* (p. 187) in summer Thursd. and Sund. at 5 a.m., Sat. at 4 p.m., from Rue Winkelried 4, near the Hôtel des Bergues.

Tramway to *Carouge* 10 c., from the Place Neuve, near the theatre; to *Chêne* 20 c., from the Cours de Rive.

Voituriers. *Kölliker* 'aux Pâquis'; *Regard*, on the Terrassière; *Société Genevoise* (*Achard & Co.*), Rue des Pâquis 35. One-horse carr. 15, two-horse 30 fr. per day, everything included. — *Fiacre* per hour 2½, per drive within the town 1½ fr.

Steamboats, *Swiss Bank* (N.) p. 187; *Savoy Bank* (S.) p. 204. Piers of both at the Jardin Anglais (p. 180). The express-steamer *Bonivard* (p. 187) starts from the Quai du Montblanc, opposite the Hôtel de Russie.

Boats for excursions on the lake (2—3 fr. per hour with, 80 c. without boatman), near the Jardin Anglais, the Quai du Montblanc, and the two jetties near the lighthouses. The English 'canots' are steadier than the 'voiliers' or sailing-boats. The smaller boats used within the harbour are termed 'nacelles.' Rowers are prohibited to approach the Pont des Bergues on account of the dangerous rapidity of the stream.

Shops. The most tempting are those on the Grand-Quai, the Rue du Rhône, the Rue de la Corratierie (l. bank), the Quai des Bergues, and the Rue du Montblanc (r. bank). Geneva is celebrated for its watches and jewellery; the latter is chiefly exported to Italy and the Levant. In Geneva 100,000 watches are manufactured annually. Among the watch-makers of repute may be mentioned *Veure Vacheron* and *Comp.*, Rue Tour de l'Île 3; *Patek, Philippe and Comp.*, Grand-Quai 22; *Golay-Leresche*, Quai des Bergues 31 and Place du Port 1 (on the Grand-Quai); *S. Mercier*, Place du Rhône 42; *Ekegren*, Rue du Rhône 88, au troisième. — Engravers: *M. L. Bovy*, chiefly for medals, Rue Rousseau 18; *Bovet et Fol*, Petite Fusterie 1. Mountain-shoes: *Müller*, Place du Molard. Trunks and other travelling requisites: *Isering*, Place du Lac 2. Carved wood, musical boxes, etc.: *Mauchain*, next door to the Métropole.

Booksellers. *Georg*, Rue de la Corratierie 10; *Monroe*, Place des Bergues 1; *Menz*, Place du Molard 2.

Newspapers, periodicals, etc. in the *Société de Lecture*, Grand Rue 11; cards of admission procured from members.

Exhibition of Art (permanent) of the *Société des Amis des Beaux-Arts*, in the Athénée. Admission 1 fr.

Organ Concert at the Cathedral (p. 181) on Mond., Wed., and Sat.; tickets (1 fr. each) obtainable from the concierge and at the hotels.

Physicians. *Dr. Metcalf*, Quai du Montblanc 3; *Dr. L. Appia*, Rue des Chanoines 5; *Dr. Odier*, Corratierie 8. — **Chemists**. *Geo. Baker*, Place des Bergues 3; *Hahn*, Place Longemalle; *C. Kohler*, Rue du Montblanc; *Habel*, Place du Rhône, etc.

Bankers. *Lombard Odier and Comp.*, Petite Corratierie; *Kohler and Comp.*, Rue de la Corratierie 10.

English Church on the r. bank, near the Hôtel des Bergues (Pl. a).

Geneva (1243'), a town with 47,581 inhab. (20,695 Rom. Cath.), the capital of one of the smallest cantons, is the richest and most populous in Switzerland. It lies at the S. end of the

lake, at the point where the blue waters of the *Rhone* emerge from it with the swiftness of an arrow, and a little above the confluence of the *Rhone* and the *Arve* (p. 212). The *Rhone* surrounds the little *Quartier de l'Île*, and divides the town into two parts: on the l. bank lies the principal part of the town, the Geneva of history, the seat of government and centre of traffic; on the r. bank is the small *Quartier St. Gervais*, formerly a mere suburb chiefly inhabited by the poorer classes, but considerably improved since the opening of the railway. Since the removal of the old fortifications, part of which only have been preserved on the S.E. side, and are used as promenades, the town has extended rapidly, especially on the r. bank, where great improvements have been effected since the construction of the railway.

Seen from the lake, Geneva presents a very imposing appearance, the banks of the *Rhone* being flanked with broad quays and substantial buildings, but the interior of the old town by no means produces a corresponding effect, the streets, with a few exceptions, being narrow, steep, and crooked. *La Corraterie*, the ancient fosse, celebrated in the annals of the town†, the *Rues Basses*, a series of streets which intersect the town from E. to W. (*Rue des Allemands*, *du Marché*, etc.), and the *Rue du Rhône* are the only broad streets in this part of the town.

The two halves of the city separated by the *Rhone* are connected by means of six bridges. The highest of these, the handsome ***Pont du Mont Blanc**, completed in 1862, leads from the *Rue du Mont Blanc*, a broad street descending from the railway-station, to the *Jardin Anglais* (see below), and with the latter forms the central point of attraction to visitors in summer. Between the *Pont du Mont Blanc* and the *Pont des Bergues* is **Rousseau's Island**, united to the latter by a small chain bridge, and planted with trees (small café). In the centre stands the bronze statue of the 'wild self-torturing sophist' himself, executed by Pradier in 1834.

Handsome quays with numerous shops extend along both banks of the river near these bridges, the principal being the *Quai des Bergues* on the r., and the *Grand Quai* on the l. bank. The **Quai du Mont Blanc**, extending from the *Pont du Mont*

† On the night of 11th Dec., 1602, the Savoyards attempted to obtain possession of Geneva, and would have scaled the wall of the *Corraterie* if the citizens had not promptly repulsed them. A *Fountain* (Pl. 25) in granite (designed by *Leeb* of Munich), erected in 1857 at the W. end of the *Rue des Allemands*, commemorates this event. Beneath are two reliefs representing the defeat of the assailants, and *Théod. de Bèze* returning thanks to God; above, a group of soldiers scaling the walls, surmounted by a statue (emblematical of the town of Geneva), armed with lance and buckler.

Blanc towards the N.E., on the r. bank of the lake, affords a beautiful survey of the *Mont Blanc group, which is visible almost in its entire extent, and presents a strikingly majestic appearance on clear evenings. An idea of the relative heights of the different peaks is obtained from this point of view much better than at Chamouny itself. Thus Mont Blanc itself is 15,781' in height, whilst the Aiguilles du Midi on the l. are 12,608' only. Farther to the l. are the Grandes Jorasses and the Dent du Géant; in front of the Mont Blanc group are the Aiguilles Rouges; then, more in the foreground, the Môle, an isolated pyramid rising from the plain; near it the snowy summit of the Aiguille d'Argentière; then the broad Buet; to the extreme l. the long crest of the Voirons, which terminate the panorama on the l., while the opposite extremity is formed by the Great and Little Salève. To the r., in the Rue du Mont Blanc, is the **English Church**, a small and tastefully-built Gothic structure.

The *Quai des Pâquis*, planted with trees, forms the continuation of the Quai du Mont Blanc, and extends to the *Jetée*, or pier, which is also adorned with trees and provided with seats. The latter affords another fine view of the Alps and of the city itself. From the pier to the Villa Plantamour extends the new *Quai du Léman*.

Near the *Pont de la Machine*, the next bridge below the island, is a large building containing a *Hydraulic Machine* which supplies the public fountains and many dwelling houses with river water. At the end of the island are the *Slaughterhouses* (Boucheries, Pl. 4), at the entrance to which are five eagles in a cage, the heraldic emblems of the canton.

On the S. bank of the lake (l. bank of the Rhone), to the l. as the traveller approaches from the Pont du Montblanc, rises the **National Monument**, a bronze group of Helvetia and Geneva on a lofty pedestal, by *Dorer*, commemorating the union of Geneva with the Confederation in 1814. — Farther up the lake are the pleasant grounds of the **Jardin Anglais**, with a neat fountain in the centre. To the l. of the entrance is a column with a barometer, thermometer, and hydrometer. The *Kiosque*, opposite the Hôtel de la Métropole, contains an interesting **Relief of Mont Blanc* (Sund. and Thursd. 11—3 gratis; at other times 1½ fr.), carved in lime-wood, 26' in length, affording a good general idea of the relative heights of the 'monarch of mountains' and his vassals.

In the neighbourhood, above the surface of the lake, appear two granite blocks termed the **Pierres du Niton**, on which, according to tradition, the Romans once offered sacrifices to Neptune. They are doubtless erratic blocks, similar to those on the Salève and other places in the vicinity (see Introd. XIV).

If the traveller follow the side-street which leads away from

the Grand Quai opposite the above-mentioned Kiosque, and ascend a few paces, he will reach the well shaded *Promenades de St. Antoine*, laid out on part of the old ramparts, and affording a beautiful view of the lake. On an eminence to the l. (S.E.), at some distance from the town, rises the new **Russian Church**, with its glittering gilded domes, erected by contributions from the Imperial and other Russian families. The interior is worthy of inspection.

The ***Cathedral** (*St. Pierre*, Pl. 5) was completed in 1024 by the Emperor Conrad II. in the purest Romanesque style, but was much altered in the 12th and 13th centuries, and finally disfigured in the 18th by the addition of a Corinthian portico. The *concierge* lives at the back of the church; or he may be found in the '*loge du concierge*' adjoining the church (fee $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

Interior. Stained-glass windows and carved stalls of the 15th cent. — Monument of Duke *Henri de Rohan* (leader of the Protestants under Louis XIII.), who fell at Rheinfelden (p. 18) in 1638, of his wife *Marg. de Sully*, and his son *Tancrède*; the black marble sarcophagus rests on two lions; the statue of the duke in plaster is in a sitting posture; the monument has been restored since its destruction in 1798. Beneath a black marble tombstone in the nave lies *Jean de Brogniér* (d. 1426), president of the Council of Constance. A black stone in the S. aisle is sacred to the memory of *Agrippé d'Aubigné* (d. 1630), the confidant of Henry IV. of France, erected to him by the Republic of Geneva, where he died in exile, in gratitude for services rendered. The pulpit contains a chair once used by Calvin. Admirable *Organ* (concerts, see p. 178).

No. 11 Rue des Chanoines, to the W. of the Cathedral, is the *House of Calvin* (Pl. 16), occupied by him from 1543 until his death in 1564. He was interred in the now disused cemetery of *Plain-Palais*, but the spot is unknown, as the great reformer expressly forbade that any monument should be erected over his remains.

In the neighbourhood, Grand' Rue No. 40, is the house where *Jean Jacques Rousseau* was born (1712, d. 1778).

The **Musée Fol** (Pl. 19), Grand' Rue 11, founded by M. W. Fol, contains in the court to the r. a collection of Greek and Etruscan antiquities, the yield of recent excavations, and of mediæval and Renaissance curiosities. Admission by payment of a fee. On the first and second floor is the *Société de Lecture* (p. 178).

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. 13), a massive building in the Florentine style, is only remarkable for the inclined planes in the interior, substituted for staircases, by which arrangement the councillors in ancient times were enabled to ride, or be conveyed in litters, to or from the council-chambers. The edifice, which has been recently restored, now contains the cantonal and municipal offices.

Opposite the Hôtel de Ville is the **Arsenal** (Pl. 1), containing ancient and modern arms, the ladders used at the '*escalade*' (p. 179) etc. (adm. gratis on Thursd., 11—3).

In the vicinity, at No. 12 Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville, is *M. Revilliod's* Collection of pictures and antiquities (containing a **Raphael*, Madonna with the finch), which merits a visit (open on week-days).

Adjacent to the Hôtel de Ville a gateway leads to the shady promenade of **La Treille**, which affords a beautiful view of the Salève. Adjoining this terrace is the **Botanic Garden**, laid out in 1816 by the celebrated *De Candolle*. It is entered from the *Bastion Bourgeois*, and also serves as a promenade. The façade of the greenhouse is adorned with marble busts of celebrated Genevèse: Chambrey, Trembley, Ch. Bonnet, de Saussure, Senébier, and Rousseau; opposite these is a bronze bust of *De Candolle*. In the grounds is a statue of David by *Chapponnière*.

The **Athénée**, situated to the S.E. of the Botanical Garden, is a handsome Renaissance edifice, the façade of which is adorned with busts of six celebrated citizens of Geneva. It was erected by the wife of the 'philhellenist' Eynard, and presented to the Société des Beaux-Arts. It contains lecture-rooms, a library of works on the history of art, and an exhibition of works of art (see p. 178).

The **Theatre** (Pl. 24), in the Place Neuve, to the N.W., erected in 1782, is generally closed in summer. A larger one is about to be built. Theatrical performances were long forbidden at Geneva by the austere regulations of Calvin. When Voltaire caused his pieces to be performed at Fernex (p. 186), almost in sight of the Genevèse, Rousseau thus remonstrated with his great contemporary: 'Je ne vous aime pas: vous avez corrompu ma république en lui donnant des spectacles'.

The ***Musée Rath** (Pl. 18), opposite the theatre, containing a collection of pictures, casts, etc., was founded by the Russian general *Rath*, a native of Geneva, and presented to the city by his sisters. It has since been greatly extended. Admission in summer daily. 11—3 gratis; at other times, fee 1/2 fr.

VESTIBULE: on the l. casts of modern sculptures, chiefly by *Pradier*; also a picture by *Odier*, representing Charles the Bold entering a church on horseback; to the r. the gates of the Baptistery of Florence by Ghiberti, the *Graces* by *Canova*, *Plato* by *Pradier* (original). HALL on the r.: casts from celebrated antiques: the *Laocoon*, the *Athlete*, the *Venus de Medicis*, the *Gladiator*, the *Listening Slave*, the *Thorn-extractor*, *Torso* from the Vatican, the *Apollo Belvedere*, the *Diana of Versailles*, etc. — PICTURE HALL I. (E. side): 71. *Lugardon*, Bonivard's release; 51. *Hornung*, Bonivard in prison (p. 197); 72. *Lugardon*, Arnold von Melchthal; *19. *Calame*, Forest at the Handeck; 162. *Favas*, Portrait of General Dufour; *29. *Diday*, Cascade of the Sallenche (Pisse-Vache); *28. *Diday*, Forest in a storm; (N.) 50. *Hornung*, Catherine de Medicis regarding the head of Admiral Coligny; 65. *Liottard*, Portrait of himself, in chalks; 67. *Liottard*, Maria Theresa, in chalks; (W.) 49. *Hornung*, Death of Calvin; 121. A. *Töpffer*, Winter landscape; *55. *Humbert*, Cattle drinking; 134. *Wouwerman*, Crossing a river; 48. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 117. *D. Teniers*, Smoker. In the centre of the hall a bust of General Rath. — HALL II. (E.) 100, 101. Landscapes by *Salvator Rosa*; 130. Portrait of the Princess Palatine Eli-

zabeth Charlotte, Duchess of Orleans (d. 1722), by *Rigaud*; 21. *Caravaggio*, *Quartette*.

Between the Musée Rath and the Theatre lies the *Place Neuve*, from which a tramway (p. 178) runs through the new suburb *Plain-Palais* to Carouge (in 20 min.). On the S.W. side is the **Conservatoire de Musique**, behind which stands a handsome clubhouse. To the S. of this is the new **Bâtiment Electoral**, on which is inscribed the motto of Geneva, '*Post tenebras lux*'.

The new **Academy-Building** (Pl. B, 3), on the bastion opposite the Botanical Garden, erected in 1867—71 by the city and the canton at a cost of $1\frac{1}{4}$ million fr., consists of three different parts connected by two glass galleries. The central part, containing the lecture-rooms, laboratories, and the collection of antiquities, coins, and medals, bears the inscription: '*Le peuple de Genève en consacrant cet édifice aux études supérieures rend hommage aux bienfaits de l'instruction garantie fondamentale de ses libertés. Loi du 26. Juin, 1867*'. The right wing contains the Library, the left the Museum of Natural History.

The *Bibliothèque Publique*, at present containing 80,000 vols., founded by Bonivard, the prisoner of Chillon (p. 197) in 1551, is of spacious dimensions and handsomely fitted up. The first floor contains the reading-room, which is open on week-days from 10 to 4. A hall on the ground-floor, to the r. of the entrance, contains valuable ancient and modern portraits of princes, reformers, and Genevese and French statesmen and scholars, chiefly of the time of the Reformation (Turquet de Mayerne by *Rubens*; Ch. Bonnet and de Saussure by *Juhle*; Charles IX., Calvin, Descartes, etc.). This apartment also contains a collection of MSS., including autographs of Calvin and Rousseau. The most valuable MSS. are exposed to view in glass cases: homilies of St. Augustine on papyrus (6th cent.); wax-tablets of Philip le Bel; many with miniatures, some of which formed part of the booty taken from Charles the Bold at Grandson (p. 173). On an old reading-desk is a French Bible, richly bound in red morocco, and bearing the arms of France and Navarre, which was destined by the Council of Geneva as a gift to Henry IV., but never presented owing to his abjuration of Protestantism. The concierge expects a fee for showing this apartment.

The *Natural History Museum*, admirably arranged by the late F. J. Pictet, contains the famous collection of conchylia of B. Delessert (formerly Duke Masséna), which has been described by Lamarck; Pictet's collection of fossils; De Saussure's geological collection, described in his '*Voyages dans les Alpes*'; Melly's collection of about 35,000 coleoptera; a valuable rock crystal from the Tiefengletscher (p. 138), presented by M. Reviliod, etc. — Admission to the Museum on Thursd. and Sund. 11—3 gratis; at other times on application to the concierge (fee).

Leaving the Place Neuve, and passing the **Synagogue** (Pl. D, 2), an edifice in the Moorish style (interior very plain), the traveller may now cross the *Pont de la Coulouvrenière*, the lowest of the bridges, and passing the simple, but handsome Rom. Cath. church of *Notre Dame*, proceed direct to the railway-station.

History. The sights of Geneva may easily be inspected in a day. The town possesses few monuments, and is chiefly interesting on account of its importance in the history of intellectual and social progress. The principles which since the 16th cent. have shaken Europe to its foundation, have emanated chiefly from Geneva. *Calvin*, who resided at Geneva from 1536 to 1564, and *Rousseau*, who was born at Geneva in 1712, were the

great advocates, one of religious, the other of social reform; but, though kindred in genius, these two illustrious men had no other qualities in common. The former, after Luther the most eminent of the old reformers, directed his whole energy to the propagation of the reformed religion, while the other employed his transcendent powers of mind in disseminating principles, generally considered to conduce neither to the good nor the happiness of mankind. Geneva has also given birth to the naturalists *de Lur*, *Bonnet*, and *de Saussure*, the botanists *de Candolle* and *E. Boissier*, the political economist *Say*, the historian *Sismondi*, the natural philosophers *de la Rive*, *J. Pictet*, and many other distinguished savants. *Necker*, the minister of Louis XVI., and his daughter, *Madame de Staël*, were also natives of Geneva. A country so limited in extent (the canton being only 15 miles long by as many broad) could never have much prominence in a political point of view. '*When I shake my wig, I powder the whole republic*', was the well known sarcasm of Voltaire. '*It is a tempest in a glass of water*', was the contemptuous exclamation of the Emperor Paul, on hearing of some commotion in the little republic.

The history of this miniature state may be thus briefly summed up. We find it mentioned for the first time by Cæsar: '*Extremum oppidum Allobrogi est proximumque Helvetiorum finibus Geneva. Ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet, quem Cæsar jubet rescindi*', etc. (de Bello Gall. I. 6—8). With the Allobrogi, Geneva fell under Roman rule; in 482, owing to the decay of the Roman Empire, it became subject to Burgundy; in the following century the Franks gained possession of it, and retained their footing until the division of the empire. After subduing Burgundy (1034), the Emperor *Conrad II.* caused himself to be proclaimed king here for the second time, and was crowned by the Archbishop of Milan.

Succeeding ages witnessed a series of struggles between the Bishops of Geneva, who aimed at the temporal power, the Counts of Geneva, in their capacity of Prefects of the Empire, and the Counts or Dukes of Savoy, who contrived that the episcopal throne should always be occupied by a member of their own family. In the midst of these dissensions, the citizens of Geneva concluded an alliance with Freiburg (1518) and Bern (1526). Two parties were thus formed in the town, the Confederates (Ger. *Eidgenossen*, pronounced by the French 'Higuenos', whence the term '*Huguenots*'), and the *Mamelukes*, partisans of the House of Savoy.

Out of these discords, which the treaty of St. Julien in 1530 only partially allayed, sprang the *Reformation*, to which Geneva immediately attached itself. In 1535 the Bishop transferred his seat to Gex. From that time the supremacy of the Romish Church ceased at Geneva; the new doctrines were vigorously and successfully propagated by *Farel*, and the Bishop was deprived of his power.

About this time the theologian *Jean Calvin* (properly *Caulvin*, or *Chauvin*), who was born at Noyon in Picardy in 1509, and had been expelled from France on account of his tenets, sought refuge at Geneva. He attached himself to *Farel*, and soon obtained so great an influence in all the affairs of church and state, that he may be said to have exercised a complete sway in Geneva, and he maintained his authority until his death (1564). He was indefatigable in preaching, and his zeal against the corruptions of the Romish Church was unbounded; his rhetorical powers were of the highest order, and he exercised an irresistible influence over his fellow-citizens. Austere in his own mode of life, he imposed a most rigorous code upon others, and if the Bishop's sway had been tyrannical, Calvin's was not less so. But while vindicating the liberty of conscience, he too frequently forgot his own principles and the behests of the Gospel he advocated. *Castellio*, one of his earliest friends and fellow-labourers, having ventured to differ from him on the doctrine of predestination, was banished by him in 1540. *Michael Servetus*, a Spanish physician who had fled from Vienne in Dauphiné in consequence of having written a treatise on the doctrine of the Trinity (*de Trinitatis erroribus*), and who had only sojourned in Geneva for a short time, was arrested in 1553 by Calvin's order and condemned to the stake, a judicial murder which has left an

indelible stain upon the memory of the stern and unforgiving reformer. The execution took place on the *Champel*, a hill to the S. of the town.

The attempts made by the Dukes of Savoy at the beginning of the 17th cent. to recover possession of Geneva were abortive. Many Protestant princes, who recognised Geneva as the bulwark of the Reformed church, contributed considerable sums of money towards the fortification of the town.

In the 18th cent. Geneva was greatly weakened by intestine troubles. *Jean Jacques Rousseau*, the son of a watchmaker, was born here in 1712, and remained in his native town during his early youth. His writings, which exhibit ability of the highest order, exercised a great influence over the opinions of his age, but their tendency was highly injurious to society, and he passed a troubled and agitated life. At the instigation of Voltaire and the university of Paris, and by order of the magistrates of Geneva, his '*Emile*' and '*Contrat Social*' were burnt in 1763 by the hangman, as being '*téméraires, scandaleux, impies et tendants à détruire la religion chrétienne et tous les gouvernements*'. He died at Eclimont, near Paris, in 1778.

On 15th April, 1798, the French entered Geneva, annexed the town to the French Republic, and made it the capital of the *Département du Léman*. The events of 1814 having restored it to liberty, it became incorporated with the Swiss Confederation, of which it became the 22nd Canton. The later history of Geneva, the rise of Radicalism in 1846, the ascendancy of James Fazy and his fall in 1864, are probably already familiar to the reader.

47. Environs of Geneva. Fernex. Salève. Voirons.

Comp. Map, p. 188.

Omnibuses and other conveyances, see p. 178.

In the vicinity of Geneva, both banks of the lake are studied with a succession of villas, many of which display considerable taste. The Villa Rothschild at Pregny (see below) is one of the few which may be visited without special permission.

Right (W.) Bank. At *Les Délices*, the Villa Tronchin, property of Voltaire from 1755—1760; at *Varembé*, Mac Culloch ('Château de l'Impératrice', formerly occupied by the Empress Josephine, and afterwards by Lola Montez); at *Le Rivage*, the Villa of the Countess Gasparin; at **Pregny**, Adolf Rothschild (an imposing château recently built, visible from the lake; magnificent view of Mont Blanc from the pavilion; admission on Tuesd. and Frid. 2—6 by cards, procured gratis at the hotels at Geneva). The road to it from Geneva leads to the l. by the station and passes under the line, this being also the road to Fernex, which is followed as far as a (1 M.) garden-pavilion, where a finger-post indicates the way to Pregny to the r. The entrance to the garden is 1½ M. farther.

Left (E.) Bank. At *Les Eaux Vives*, Favre de la Grange (a magnificent château containing the Parting of Venus and Adonis, an early work of Canova); Diodati (Villa of Lord Byron).

Walks. The most beautiful are on the right bank by **Petit** and **Grand-Sacconnex** along the brow of the hill, which commands a view of the lake and Mont Blanc, as far as **Versoix** (p. 189) on the bank of the lake, whence Geneva may be regained either by railway or steamboat. On the left bank: from the *Jardin Anglais* (p. 180) along the quay, through the avenue of plane-trees, skirting the lake as far as (3 M.) **Vesenz** (inn with garden by the lake); return by **Cologny** (*Restaurant at the *Chalet Suisse*, beautiful view of Geneva and the lake), or

farther to the E. by **Chougny**. From both these roads Mont Blanc is visible.

Omnibuses leave the Place Cornavin (near the station) every hour for **Fernex** (*Truite*), which lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. W. of Geneva. On the road, from a hill near *Petit Sacconex*, there is a charming view of Geneva, the lake, and Mont Blanc. Fernex is in French territory. *Voltaire* may be regarded as the founder of this little town. He purchased the land in 1759, attracted industrious colonists, founded manufactories, built a château for himself, and erected a church, over the portal of which he affixed the ostentatious inscription: *Deo erexit Voltaire*. The château, which has been much altered, still contains a few rooms with reminiscences of the founder. Fine view from the garden-terrace (not accessible on Sundays).

Carouge, to which a tramway runs from the Place Neuve in Geneva (10 c.), see p. 211.

The ***Salève** (*Petit* and *Grand*), a long hill of limestone rock, rises 4 M. S. E. of Geneva, in the territory of Savoy (France). On the N.W. side it is nearly perpendicular, while on the S.E. it presents a gentle slope, covered with pastures and numerous habitations. The *Petit-Salève* (2946'), its N. extremity, extends to the Arve. It affords a beautiful view, greatly surpassed however by that from the *Grand-Salève* (4278'), which embraces the Mont Blanc chain, the Lake of Geneva, the Jura, the Cantons of Geneva and Vaud, and part of France. At the top is the *Auberge des Treize Arbres*. The still higher prolongation of the Salève to the r. is termed *Les Pitons* (4537'), the highest point of which is marked by a stone tower.

The most direct route to the Grand-Salève (10 M.) from Geneva is by *Carouge*, *Crevin*, and then through the *Grande Gorge* by a winding path. The road leads by *Chêne* (p. 212) to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Mornex** (**Ecu de Genève; *Ecu de Savoie; Bellevue*), a charming village on the S. slope of the Petit-Salève, and a favourite summer resort of the Genevese; and to **Monnetier** (2336') (**Hôtel-Pension de la Reconnaissance*), situated in a defile between the Petit and Grand-Salève. The ruined towers at the end of the new road have been converted into a pension (*Château de Monnetier*). From this point the ascent of the *Petit-Salève* occupies $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., that of the *Grand-Salève* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Omnibus from Geneva to Mornex, see p. 178. Donkeys at Mornex and Monnetier 1 fr. per hr. Pedestrians may descend by the steps on the N. side ('*Pas des Echelles*') to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Vegrier*, whence *Carouge* (p. 211) is $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant.

***Les Voirons** (4777'; omnibus to the base, see p. 178), a long mountain to the N.E. of Geneva (see p. 180), affords a very pleasing prospect, extending from the Dent d'Oche to the mountains of the Lake of Annecy, and embracing the Mont Blanc chain. On the E. side, 150 yds. below the summit, are the *Hôtel* and the

Chalet des Voirons (the latter the less expensive). Beautiful walks may be taken thence to the *Crête d'Audoz*, an eminence $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S. W.; to an old monastery on the N. W. slope; to the signal on the summit where there is a pavilion (4777'); and to the (1 hr.) *Pralaire* (4613'), the S. peak.

The most frequented road to the mountain from Geneva is by (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bons* (omnibus, p. 178), from which the traveller may walk or drive to the summit by the *Col de Sarel* in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ –3 hrs. — The shortest route is by *La Bergue* on the road to the Val de Sixt, reached by carriage in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; thence by a good bridle-path on the W. side of the mountain, commanding a beautiful view of the lake and environs of Geneva, to the hotel in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — Or the same road may be followed to *Boège*, on the E. side of the mountain, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from La Bergue, whence the hotel may be reached by a steep footpath in 2 hrs.

The *Fort de l'Ecluse* and *Perte du Rhône* (in France) may be reached by the Geneva and Lyons railway in 1 hr., see p. 207.

48. From Geneva to Martigny by Lausanne and Villeneuve. Lake of Geneva (*Northern Bank*).

Railway. In 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ –5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. [to Lausanne 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 $\frac{1}{4}$. to Vevay 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ –3 $\frac{1}{4}$, to Sion (R. 61) 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ –6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.]; fares 13 fr. 80, 9 fr. 60, 6 fr. 90 c. (to Lausanne 6 fr. 35, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 20 c., to Vevay 8 fr. 30, 5 fr. 80, 4 fr. 20 c., to Sion 16 fr. 80, 11 fr. 60, 8 fr. 40 c.). From Geneva to St. Maurice, and from Bouveret to Sion (comp. R. 49) return-tickets, available for the same day only, are issued (on Sundays to Bex at reduced fares, available for 2 days). It should be particularly observed that passengers by *all* trains to and from Bex change carriages at *St. Maurice*. — Comp. *Introd. X*.

Steamboats (*Helvétie, Léman, Aigle, Bonivard, and Winkelried*), along the *Northern Bank* far preferable to the railway: to Morges (4 fr., 1 fr. 70 c.) in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to Ouchy (Lausanne, 5 fr., 2 fr.) in 3 hrs., to Vevay (6 fr. 50, 2 fr. 70 c.) in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ –4 hrs., to Villeneuve (7 fr. 50, 3 fr.) in 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ –4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Bouveret (5 fr., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) in 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ –5 hrs. Return-tickets for two days at a fare and a half, available also for the return-route by railway, in which case, however, they are valid for the day of issue only. Landing and embarkation free. — Stations on the *N. Bank* (those in *italics* have piers): Versoix, Coppet, Céligny, *Nyon, Rolle, Morges, Ouchy* (Lausanne), *Lutry, Cully*, Corsier, *Vevay* (piers at the Grand Hôtel de Vevey, at the château of M. Couvreur, and at the Hôtel Monnet), *Clarens-Montreux, Territet-Chillon, Villeneuve*. — The steamboats 'Chillon' and 'Guillaume Tell' ply between the N. and S. banks, and between *Evian* and Geneva twice daily (the 'Chablais', 'Ville de Genève', and 'Montblanc' also make the latter trip twice daily, see p. 203): Stations: *Belotte, Bellerive, Anières, Hermance, Nernier, Thonon*. (From Evian to Morges or Ouchy 2 fr., or 1 fr.). — Service along the *Southern Bank* (from Geneva to Bouveret, steamers 'Simplon' and 'Italie'), see p. 203. There is no table d'hôte on board these boats, but a plain dinner may be procured for 2 fr. — The route along the N. bank is preferable to the S. (R. 49), as it affords a more extensive view of the Alps.

The Lake of Geneva and Chamouny may be inexpensively visited from Geneva, without retracing any part of the route, in 3–4 days. 1st Day. By the first steamer along the S. bank (R. 49) to Bouveret and thence by railway to Martigny, or from Geneva to Martigny direct by the first train; arriving at Martigny at noon, the traveller has still time, in the height of summer, to cross the Col de Balme (R. 54) or the Tête Noire (R. 53) to Argentières in the valley of Chamouny. — 2nd Day. Early in the morning by Les Tines to the Chapeau, over the Mer de Glace to Montanvert and Chamouny. In the afternoon to the Flégère, returning to Chamouny

in the evening (R. 52). — 3rd Day. By diligence to Geneva (R. 51). Excursion-tickets. see p. 212.

The **Lake of Geneva** (1230'), Fr. *Lac Léman*, Ger. *Genfer See*, the *Lacus Lemanus* of the Romans, is 55 M. in length along the N. bank, and 48½ M. along the S. bank; 9 M. wide between Rolle and Thonon, 8 M. between Ouchy and Evian, and 1½ M. between the Pointe de Genthod and Bellerive; 500' deep near Chillon, 1014' near Meillerie, and 300' between Nyon and Geneva. The area is about 225 sq. M., being 15 sq. M. more than that of the Lake of Constance. In shape it resembles a half-moon, with the horns turned towards the S.; this form is most distinctly and beautifully observed from the Signal de Bougy (p. 191). The E. horn formerly extended 9 M. farther towards Bex, but the deposit brought down by the Rhone has gradually filled up this part of the lake, and the alluvial soil thus formed daily increases in extent.

The Lake of Geneva differs from the other Swiss lakes in its deep blue colour, most of the other lakes being of a greenish hue. This blue tint is ascribed by Sir Humphrey Davy (who lived some years at Geneva, and died there in 1828), to the presence of iodine; a view which the Swiss scientific men do not accept. Fish are not abundant. There are 21 different kinds, the most esteemed of which are the *Ferraz*, the 'Felchen' of the Lake of Constance. The navigation of the lake is considerable, the largest of the barges carrying 180 tons only. The graceful lateen sail used here, and rarely seen except on the Mediterranean and on the Scottish lakes (where they are termed 'goose-wings'), has a very picturesque appearance. The banks are clothed with the sweet and wild chestnut, the walnut, the magnolia, the cedar of Lebanon, and the vine.

The Lake of Geneva, like that of Constance, is subject to occasional changes of level (*seiches*). At particular spots, especially where the bed of the lake contracts, the water rises several feet without any apparent cause or previous commotion, remains at this height for a period of 25 min. at most, and then subsides to its original level. This phenomenon is usually attributed to the atmospheric pressure on the surface of the water; it occurs more frequently at night than during the day, and in spring and autumn oftener than in summer, and is most marked when the sun suddenly begins to shine brightly from amidst heavy clouds. The waves of the lake in stormy weather are termed by the natives '*moutons*'. In the early months of the year the water is lowest; in July, August, and September the melting of the snow occasions a rise of 5 or 6'. The currents (*ar-dyes*) caused by the rising of subterranean springs are frequently so strong, that no ear-man can make way against them. Waterspouts also occur occasionally. It has been ascertained that when the temperature of the lake at the surface is 76° Fahr., at a depth of 923' it is only 46°. The lake has never been entirely frozen over.

The Lake has for centuries been a theme for writers of all countries. Its connection with some of the greatest names of modern times is universally known; Voltaire and Goethe speak of it with enthusiasm; Rousseau makes it the scene of his impassioned romance, the '*Nouvelle Héloïse*'; the exquisite stanzas of Byron, who spent some time on its shores, describe its varied beauties; and Alexander Dumas deems it worthy of comparison with the bay of Naples. It must, however, be admitted that it is rivalled by the lake of Zurich in picturesqueness, while in grandeur it is far surpassed by the Lake of Lucerne. *Mont Blanc* is visible from the W. bank only, from Geneva, Nyon, Rolle, and particularly from Morges (p. 190).





Steamboats, see p. 187; departure, see p. 178. The banks of the lake are beautifully planted and studded with numerous and attractive villas.

Versoix (1263'), a considerable village, once belonged to France. *Choiseul*, the minister of Louis XV., being hostile to Geneva, contemplated founding a rival city here. The streets were even mapped out, but the design was afterwards abandoned.

Coppet (*Croix Blanche; Ange; Hôtel-Pension du Lac*), opposite Hermance (p. 203). The château formerly belonged to *Necker*, a native of Geneva, who became a banker at Paris and minister of finance to Louis XVI. In 1790 he quitted Paris and retired to Coppet, where he died in 1804. His daughter, the celebrated *Madame de Staël* (d. 1817), the first lady-writer of her age, also resided at the château for some years. Her desk, her portrait by David, and a bust of Necker are shown to visitors. The father and daughter, with other members of the family, are buried in a chapel concealed by a group of trees and enclosed by a wall to the W. of the castle. The property now belongs to the *Duc de Broglie*, grandson of *Madame de Staël*.

Nyon (**Hôtel du Lac*, carriages to St. Cergues, see below; **Ange*, unpretending, near the station, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the lake), the *Colonia Julia Equestris*, or *Noviodunum*, of the Romans. The ancient castle in the Romanesque style, with walls 10' in thickness, and five towers, now the property of the town, was built in the 12th century. *Carnot* (d. 1823), the able and devoted adherent of Napoleon, found a refuge here. Farther on, among the trees, stands the château of *Prangins*, formerly the property of Joseph Buonaparte; *La Bergerie*, a portion of it, now belongs to Prince Jerome Napoleon; the remaining part has been converted into the '*Pension Grand Château de Prangins*'.

On a promontory stands *Promenthour*, and on the opposite bank, 3 M. distant, *Yvoire* (p. 203). The Jura mountains gradually recede. The most conspicuous peaks are the *Dôle* (see below), the highest of the chain, rising about 600' above its neighbours, and to the N. of this the *Noir-Mont* (5118'). The lake forms a semicircular bay from the mouth of the *Promenthour* to the *Aubonne* beyond Rolle, and here attains its greatest width (see p. 188). The banks of this bay, termed *La Côte*, yield one of the best Swiss wines (p. 174).

Ascent of the Dôle, a pleasant excursion in clear weather. Omnibus from Nyon in 3 hrs. (fare 2½ fr.) to **St. Cergues** (*Hôtel du Canton de Vaud; Union; Pension Delaigue*, and several others; the *Observatoire*, a small cabaret on an eminence, 5 min. from the post-office, between the old château of St. Cergues and the Noirmont, commands an admirable view), a village at the N.E. base of the Dôle, two-thirds of the way from the top, frequently visited in summer on account of the freshness of the air. The road from Nyon to St. Cergues leads by (3 M.) *Trélex*, at the foot of the hills. The traveller should drive (6 fr.) as far as the beginning of the well-shaded old road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Trélex, which

Post and Telegraph Office, at the entrance to the town from the station.
English Church erected by Mr. Haldimand.

Lausanne, the *Lausonium* of the Romans, with 26,520 inhab. (3517 Rom. Cath.), occupies a commanding and beautiful situation on the terraced slopes of *Mont Jorat*, over-shadowed by its cathedral on one side, and its castle on the other. The interior of the town is less prepossessing. The streets are hilly and irregular, and the houses in the older part insignificant. The two quarters are connected by the handsome **Grand-Pont*, erected in 1839—1844, also named the *Pont-Pichard* after the architect who designed it. The nearly level street constructed by him intersects the town and passes under the castle by a tunnel, 50 paces long, near the *Place de la Riponne*. The new quarters of the town contain a number of handsome houses.

The Protestant ***Cathedral** (Pl. 6), erected in 1235—1275, and consecrated by Gregory X. in the presence of Rudolph of Hapsburg, is a Gothic edifice of simple but massive construction. The terrace on which it stands is approached from the market-place by a flight of 164 steps of mean appearance. The sacristan (*marguillier*) lives to the l. (N.) of the principal entrance, No. 5.

In 1536 a celebrated Disputation took place in this church, in which *Calvin*, *Farel*, and *Viret* participated, and which resulted in the removal of the episcopal see to Freiburg, the separation of Vaud from the Roman Church, and the suppression of the supremacy of Savoy. The *Interior* (352' long, 150' wide) is remarkable for its symmetry of proportion. The vaulting of the nave, 66' in height, is supported by 20 clustered columns of different designs. Above the graceful triforium runs another arcade, which serves as a framework for the windows. The choir contains a semicircular colonnade. In the arcades which surround it appears an ancient form of pilaster, a relic of the Burgundian-Romanesque style of architecture. The beautiful rose window and the W. and S. portals, with their carving, also merit inspection. Above the cupola rises a clock-tower, covered with iron. The finest **Monuments* are those of Duke *Victor Amadeus VIII.* of Savoy (d. 1451), whom the Council of Bâle (p. 2) elected pope under the title of *Felix V.*; farther on in the choir are monuments to *Otto of Grandson* (?) who fell in a judicial duel (the absence of hands to the figure has no symbolical signification); the bishop *Guillaume de Menthonex* (d. 1406); the Russian Princess *Orlov* (d. 1782); the Duchess *Caroline of Curland* (d. 1783); *Harriet Stratford-Canning* (d. 1818), first wife of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, at that period ambassador in Switzerland (by Bartolini, not, as is commonly believed, by Canova); Countess *Wallmoden-Gumborn* (d. 1783), mother of the Baroness of Stein, the wife of the celebrated Prussian minister, etc. A tablet on the wall of the N. transept near these monuments bears the following inscription: '*A la mémoire du Major Davel, mort sur l'échafaud en 1723, le 24 Avril, martyr des droits et de la liberté du peuple Vaudois*', a tribute paid to his memory by Laharpe (p. 190), who succeeded in effecting that for which Davel was beheaded as a traitor.

The *Terrace* (formerly the churchyard) commands a fine *view of the town, the lake, and the Alps of Savoy; the prospect is still more extensive from the summit of the tower, 162' in height. The adjoining episcopal palace (*Evêché*) is now used as a prison and court of justice. The view from the ancient episcopal **Castle**

(Pl. 7) (now the Cantonal Council Hall) which stands higher up, is also very fine. It was erected in the 13th cent., but has been repeatedly altered.

The **Cantonal Museum** (Pl. 1) (open Wed. and Sat. 10—4, Sund. 11—2 o'clock) in the *Collège* near the cathedral, contains a cabinet of natural history, a valuable collection of freshwater conchylia, presented by M. de Charpentier (d. 1855), relics from Aventicum (p. 165) and Vidy, the ancient Lausanne, and valuable *Celtic Antiquities* from the ancient lake-dwellings.

The **Arlaud Museum** (Pl. 19), founded by an artist of that name in 1846, in a large building in the *Riponne* opposite the corn-exchange (*Grenette*), is open 11—3, gratis on Sund., Wed., and Sat., at other times fee 1 fr. It contains a few pictures by old masters and several good modern works: *Calame*, Lake of Brienz; *Diday*, Rosenlaur; *Gleyre*, Execution of Major Davel (see above), etc. — In the vicinity, Rue Chaucran 16, is the *Musée Industriel Élémentaire*, with well arranged industrial collections (admission on Wed. and Sat. 12—3½, Sund. 11—12 o'clock).

The admirably organised **Blind Asylum** (*Asyle des Aveugles*), ½ M. from the town, on the high-road to France, was founded by the wealthy and benevolent Mr. Haldimand (d. 1862), who amassed a considerable fortune in England. The **Blumer Institution**, for children physically or mentally diseased, at the château of *Vennes*, is 1½ M. above Lausanne, on the road to Bern. The **Penitentiary**, erected in 1828, is a model of good order. The *Schools* of Lausanne enjoy a high reputation.

The **Montbenon**, an eminence close to the town, and on a level with it, situated on the road to Geneva which diverges to the W. near the *Hôtel du Grand-Pont*, is laid out with avenues on the W. side, commanding a charming view of the lake, and serving as a promenade, an exercising-ground, and a place for public meetings. The environs of Lausanne are more beautifully wooded than those of the towns on the E. bay of the Lake of Geneva.

The ***Signal** (2126'), ½ hr. walk above the town, commands a justly celebrated view. From the post-office to the castle ¼ hr.; follow the road over the tunnel for about 100 paces; then ascend to the r. by a paved path, and thence by a flight of steps on the l. to the carriage-road; follow this to the r. till the summer-house and pleasure grounds are seen on the r., and finally enter them by a footpath. The view embraces a great part of the lake. Mont Blanc is not visible from this point, but is seen from the *Grandes Roches* (1½ M. from the town, to the r. of the Yverdon road), another charming point of view. (Indifferent inn.)

The steep and lofty slopes at the base of which lie the villages of *Lutry*, *Cully*, and *St. Saphorin*, bear the name of *La Vaux*, and yield one of the best and strongest of the Swiss white wines. Between *Pully* and *Lutry*, higher up, is the lofty viaduct of the *Lausanne-Freiburg* line, across the valley of the *Paudèze*. The

amphitheatre of mountains becomes grander as the steamboat advances; the Moléson, Dent de Jaman, Rochers de Naye, the Tour d'Ay and Tour de Mayen, the Dent de Morcles and Dent du Midi; between these, to the S., Mont Catogne, and in the background the snowy pyramid of Mt. Velan. Stat. *Corsier*, then

Vevay, Fr. *Vevey*, the *Vibiscus* of the Romans.

Hotels. *TROIS COURONNES, or *Hôtel Monnet*, on the lake; *GRAND HÔTEL DE VEVEY, to the W. of the town; *GRAND HÔTEL DU LAC, to the E. of the Couronnes; these three hotels are spacious and comfortable, charges R. 2—4 fr., L. 1, B. 1½, déjeuner à la fourchette 3, table d'hôte at 1, 5, and 7½ o'cl. 4, A. 1 fr., reading, smoking and billiard-rooms, and warm baths. — *HÔTEL LÉMAN, to the W. of the Couronnes, *HÔTEL SENN, both on the lake, charges more moderate; HÔTEL DU FAUCON, opposite the Couronnes, smaller, well spoken of TROIS ROIS, not far from the station, no view; CROIX BLANCHE, near the post-office; HÔTEL DU PONT, at the station, unpretending; HÔTEL DE LA POSTE, in the town. — **Pensions** see p. 196.

Cafés. *Café du Lac*; *Bellerue*; *Des Alpes*; all on the new quay, with terraces. — *Rinsoz*, Rue du Lac.

Baths at the E. end of the town; small bath-houses on the lake (50 c.); farther on, a swimming-bath (7—12 a. m. for ladies only). *Warm Baths* at the Hôtels Monnet, Senn, and Trois Rois.

Station on the N. side of the town, on the l. bank of the Veveyse.

Post Office, Place de l'Ancien Port. — **Telegraph Office** opposite the N. side of the Hôtel de Ville. — **Bankers:** *Geo. Glas*, Place de la Maison de Ville; *A. Cuenod Churchill*, Place du Marché 21.

Omnibus from the station to the hotels 20, box 10 c.; to La Tour-de-Peilz 30, box 15 c.; to Chexbres from the post-office 1 fr. (see p. 163). — **One-Horse Carriage**, half-a-day 8 fr. and 2 fr. driver's fee.

Rowing-boats may be hired at the quay and the Place du Marché: without rower 1 fr. per hr., with 1 rower 2, with 2 rowers 3 fr.; to Chillon, with 1 rower 6, with 2 rowers 10 fr.: to St. Gingolph (p. 204) same charges; to the rocks of Meillerie (p. 204) with 2 rowers 12, with 3 rowers 15 fr.

Pianos at *Ratzenberger's*, Place de l'Hôtel de Ville. — *Nestler's Atelier de peinture*, at La Tour; studios of *Madame Hegg* (flowers) and *Valovés* (oils), both in the Place du Marché.

Bookseller. *Benda*, at the Hôtel Monnet (also music, etc.).

Physicians. Dr. *De Montet*, Dr. *Curchod*, Dr. *Guisan*, Dr. *Muret*, and Dr. *Rosier*. — *Grape-cure*, p. 196.

English Church Service at the Church of St. Clair.

Vevey, charmingly situated at the influx of the Veveyse (1263'), is the second town in the Canton de Vaud, with 7887 inhab. (1393 Rom. Cath.). Rousseau has contributed greatly to immortalise this spot. The views from the small terrace at the market, the quay, and the new *Château of M. Courreau* (beautiful *garden with plants of southern growth, fee 1 fr.) embrace the whole scene of the '*Nouvelle Héloïse*', the 'burning pages' of which accurately depict this lovely neighbourhood. To the E. the Tour de Peilz, Clarens, Montreux, and Chillon are visible; next, Villeneuve and the mouth of the Rhone; in the background the Alps of Valais, the Dent du Midi, Mont Velan (adjoining the Great St. Bernard) and Mont Catogne (the 'Sugar-loaf'); on the S. bank of the lake, the rocks of Meillerie, overshadowed by the Dent d'Oche; at the foot of the mountains

the village of St. Gingolph (p. 204). The *Quai Sina* and *Perdonnet* afford a beautiful walk, sheltered from the N. wind.

The **Church of St. Martin**, erected in 1498, on an eminence (the '*Terrasse du Punorama*') among vineyards outside the town, surrounded by lime and chestnut trees, commands a lovely prospect. It is only used for service in summer. An '*Indicateur des Montagnes*' has been placed here.

In the church repose the remains of the regicides Ludlow ('*potestatis arbitrarie oppugnator acerrimus*', as the marble tablet records) and Broughton. The republicanism of Ludlow was of the purest kind; he opposed the ambitious views of Cromwell, and was free alike from hypocrisy and fanaticism. Broughton read the sentence to King Charles ('*dignatus fuit sententiam regis regum profari, quam ob causam expulsum patriam suam*' is the inscription on his monument). On the restoration of Charles II. he demanded the surrender of the refugees, a request with which the Swiss government firmly refused to comply. Ludlow's House, which stood at the E. end of the town, has been removed to make way for an addition to the *Hôtel du Lac*. The original inscription chosen by himself, '*Omne solum forti patria*', was purchased and removed by one of his descendants.

In the best wine-years the guild of vintners (*l'Abbaye des Vignerons*) celebrates a curious festival at Vevay, probably a relic of the superstitions of the Roman age. The last occasion of the kind was in 1865, when thousands of visitors were attracted by the novelty of the spectacle. The principal feature of the ceremony consists in a grand allegorical procession, in which sacred and mythological subjects are often blended together with absurd incongruity.

The château of ***Hauteville**, 2 M. to the N.E. of Vevay, with an admirably kept park, commands a beautiful view from the terrace and temple. In the same direction, 2 M. higher, is the mediæval château of **Blonay**, which has been in possession of the family of that name for centuries; the path from Hauteville to Blonay inclines to the r. through vineyards, walnut groves, and picturesque villages. In returning, the path to the r. beyond the bridge may be descended to the carriage-road below, which leads to the (1 M.) bridge below *Chatelard*, where the path (described below) from Vevay to Montreux and Chillon may be followed. About 1 hr. to the N.E. of Blonay are the **Pléiades** (properly *Pléyaur*, 4488'), a celebrated point of view, at the E. base of which are the small sulphur-baths of *L'Alliaz* (3428').

To the E. of Vevay, on the l., is M. Sillig's *Bellerive* school, to the r. is the manège or riding-school, with the play and gymnastic ground. The little fleet belonging to the pupils is visible from the *Hôtel Monnet*, lying at anchor or cruising about on the lake. The tower among the trees beyond, the *Tour de Peilz* (*Turris Peliuna*), said to have been built by Peter of Savoy in the 13th cent., was used as a prison before the separation of the cantons of Vaud and Bern. The neighbouring château of M. *Rigaud* contains a collection of ancient weapons. In the vicinity is a villa erected in 1857 by the *Princess Liegnitz*, widow of Frederick William III. of Prussia by amorganatic marriage (d. 1873).

From Vevay to Freiburg, see R. 39; over the Jaman into the valley of the Sarine and to Thun R. 38. A pleasant excursion to *St. Gingolph* (1½ hr. by boat) and *Novel* (on foot), in the valley of the Morge, thence ascending the *Blanchard* (p. 204). Inns at St. Gingolph and Novel very poor; the traveller should therefore bring refreshments from Vevay.

Pedestrians proceeding from Vevay to Montreux and Chillon ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) should avoid the hot and dusty high-road, and select the shady path along the slope of the hill, winding among villas and gardens, and commanding lovely views of the lake. It is now crossed by the railway in many places, and is therefore somewhat difficult to find. Take the first vineyard-path to the l., 1 M. beyond *La Tour*, and bear to the r.; in 12 min. to the l.; 12 min., finger post (p. 149) to the r. to Maladeyre and Clarens; 7 min. to the l.; to the r. a new château; immediately afterwards cross a bridge; 17 min. cross-way, but still follow the broad path; 3 min. below the château castle of *Châteland*, built towards the end of the 15th century; then cross a bridge to the r. and descend the paved path; 5 min. to the l., and ascend slightly; 3 min. *Churchyard of Clarens* (with several handsome monuments) commanding a lovely view; the path continues at the same height, traverses a grove of walnuts, and leads to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) church of Montreux, thence to *Veytaux*, and down to the high-road.

Not far from the lake, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Vevay, lies the beautiful village of **Clarens**, immortalised by Rousseau. On a promontory to the W. is situated *Les Crêtes*, a chestnut copse, sometimes termed the '*Bosquet de Julie*'. Rousseau's '*Bosquet*', however, has long since disappeared, having been, according to the indignant comments of Lord Byron, uprooted by the monks of St. Bernard, to whom the land belonged, to make way for vineyards. Beautiful view from above Clarens, near the churchyard (see above).

On this favourite S.E. bay of the Lake of Geneva a large number of **Pensions** (see Introd. III) have established themselves. The best-known are here mentioned in their order from Vevay. At VEVAÏ: *Pension du Château* (6—8 fr.). three houses to the E. of the Hôtel Monnet, with a large shady garden on the lake; a few houses farther *Pension du Quai*; then *Pension Maillard*, all with a view of the lake (5 fr.); *Pension Wolff* (4—6 fr.). Rue des Promenades, recommended to ladies. *Pension du Panorama*, at the back of the town; *Pension Chemenin*, 10 min. above the town, charming view, 5—6 fr. Farther up (at St. Léger) *Pension Béguin*, (at Blonay) *Pension Majonniér*, 4—5 fr. — Near Vevay, at LA TOUR DE PEILZ: *Pension Victoria*, on the lake; adjoining it, *Pension du Paradis*; *Pension Burckhardt*, in the little town of La Tour; *Bellerue*, pleasant garden, fine view; *Du Rivage* (*Prétaz*); *Nestler* (*Riant-Site*), for gentlemen. — At BASSET, near Clarens, the **Pension Ketterer*, recently enlarged, sheltered. At CLARENS, to the r. **Hermitage*, on the lake; l., *Pension Gabérel* (5—6 fr.); r., **Pension Murry* (4 fr.), unpretending; l., **Pension Moser* (4 fr.); r., *Pension Mèrenen* (4 fr.); *Maison Puinzieux*, suites of apartments of 4 rooms, kitchen, servants room, bed and table-linen, at 150—200 fr. per month. In the village: *Major* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). Between the village and the railway-station: *Genton* (5 fr.). Opposite the station: *Hôtel des Crêtes* (5—6 fr.), well shaded. Between Clarens and VERNEX (all on the lake): *Pension Alexandre* (5 fr.), delightfully situated; *Richelieu* (5—8 fr.); **Lorius* (three houses), adjoining the residence of Dr. Carrard. At CHAILLY, **Pension Benker* (shaded by fruit and walnut-trees), $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; at CHERNEX, higher up (above VERNEX), several pensions (*Dufour*, etc.) at 4 fr., well shaded. — At VERNEX: l., *Pension Germann*; r., **Cygne*, pension 6—8 fr., also a hotel (R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ A. $3\frac{1}{4}$ fr.), boat to Chillon ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. incl. stay) with 1 rower $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; in the village, *Monod* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.); next to the post office, *Beauchou* (4 fr.); higher up, close to the station, **Hôtel et Pension de Montreux* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). — Between VERNEX and TERRITEL, on the bank of the lake: to the r., *Monney*, well fitted-up ($4\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.); *Beau-Sejour*; *Rolandais*; *Hôtel Suisse*; *Bellerue* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.); l., *Plaine de Montreux* (4—5 fr.), opposite the steamboat-pier; l., above the road, *Haute-Rive* (4—5 fr.); farther on, r., **Beau-Rivage* and **Bon Port* (4—6 fr.), the three last commanding a fine

view. At MONTREUX, **Mlle. Mooser* (5 fr.), with pleasant view; **Vautier*, attentive landlady; adjacent, *Petite Pension Vautier*, 5 fr. — At TERRITET: **Hôtel des Alpes*, containing 90 rooms (from 2 fr.) and 'Salons' (5–10 fr.), a favourite rendezvous of visitors. table d'hôte at 2 and 6 o'cl. 3 fr., pension from 7 fr.; opposite, *Maison des Alpes*, in which suites of apartments may be hired for 200–400 fr. per month; r. *Mounond*, 3½–4 fr.: **Röhrling (Hôtel Boulevard)*, R. from 2, B. 1½, A. and L. 1 fr. — At VEYTAUX, **Masson* (4–5 fr.). — Between *Chillon* and *Villeneuve*, **La Printannière* (4–6 fr.), shady walks; also the handsome **Hôtel Byron* (R. 2, D. 4, L. 1, A. 1 fr.). — Near GLION (3002'), in a healthy and beautiful situation, **Hôtel Right Vaudois* (R. from 2 fr., B. 1¼, D. 4 fr., Pension 5–10 fr.), two houses, recommended for the wheycure, reached by a good carriage-road (2 M., one-horse carr. 6 fr., two horse 11 fr. incl. fee), and a steep footpath (½ hr.). Adjoining it, *Hôtel Bellevue* (4–5 fr.). At Glion, **Hôtel du Midi* (4 fr.), and other pensions at moderate charges.

Most of these Pensions receive passing travellers at hotel prices, but in autumn they are often full. The *grape-cure* generally begins at the end of September and lasts about a month. Grapes charged ½ fr. per lb. — *Aigle* (p. 199) and *Bex* (p. 199) have lately become places of considerable resort. In the height of summer when the heat on the lake and in the valley of the Rhone becomes overpowering, the pensions at *Château d'Oex* (p. 154) are much frequented. There are also similar pensions at Geneva, see p. 177.

All the villages which lie scattered about, partly on the lake and partly on the mountain, *Clarens*, *Chernex*, *Vernex*, *Glion*, *Colonges*, *Veytaux*, etc., are in the parish of *Montreux*. This district is divided into two parts by the brook of *Montreux*, the groups of houses on the r. bank being named collectively *Châtelard* (p. 195), those on the l. *Les Planches*. **Montreux** (*Hôtel del'Union*, *Pont*, both poor; pensions see above; *Benda's* book-shop and reading-room), lying in the centre of these scattered hamlets, on the lake, possesses a handsome church which commands a superb *view of the lake, from the mouth of the Rhone to a point far beyond Lausanne. Figs, pomegranates, and laurels flourish here in the open air, and the wine is much esteemed. Consumptive patients are frequently sent to Montreux owing to its sheltered situation.

Excursions from Montreux. **Rochers de Naye* (6706'), the S. neighbour of the Jaman, ascent 4, descent 3 hrs., view embracing the whole of the Bernese mountains, Valais, and Savoy; *Mont Blanc* only partially visible. Easiest ascent by Glion and *Mont Caux*; but most picturesque over the wooded ridge of *Mont Sonchand*, for which last a guide is desirable. — *Mont Cblti* (3940'), N.E. of Chernex, to the summit and back in 4 hrs. — To the **Gorge du Chandron*, a profound wooded ravine, with groups of rocks and waterfalls, between *Glion* and *Soncier*. The entire valley is termed *La Baie de Montreux*. The walk to the gorge from the bridge at Montreux and back occupies 1 hr., or returning by Glion 2½ hrs. — By *Chernex* and *Chaulin* to the *Bains de l'Alliaz*; and the *Pléiades*, returning by *Blonay* (p. 194), 8 hrs. — To the *Val d'Iliez*, see p. 205. — By *Aigle* to *Ormonts*, see p. 156. — Ascent of the *Jaman*, see p. 158. Mules may be hired. — To the *Pisscrache* and *Gorge du Trient* (p. 201) by railway, and back in one day.

Stat. *Territet-Chillon*. The **Castle of Chillon**, with its massive walls and towers, 1½ M. from Montreux, stands on an isolated rock 22 yds. from the bank, with which it is connected by a bridge. Boats are in readiness to convey passengers from the steamboot-pier to the castle (¼ hr.).

"Chillon! thy prison is a holy place.
 And thy sad floor an altar, — for 'twas trod.
 Until his very steps have left a trace,
 Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,
 By Bonnivard! — may none those marks efface,
 For they appeal from tyranny to God."

The author of these beautiful lines has invested this spot with much of the peculiar interest which attaches to it, but it is an error to identify Bonnivard, the victim to the tyranny of the Duke of Savoy, and confined by him in these gloomy dungeons for six years, with Byron's 'Prisoner of Chillon'. The author calls his poem a Fable, and when he composed it he was not aware of the history of Bonnivard, or he would, as he himself states, have attempted to dignify the subject by an endeavour to celebrate his courage and virtue. Francis Bonnivard was born in 1496. He was the son of Louis Bonnivard, Lord of Lune, and at the age of 16 inherited from his uncle the rich priory of St. Victor, close to the walls of Geneva. The Duke of Savoy having attacked the republic of Geneva, Bonnivard warmly espoused its cause, and thereby incurred the relentless hostility of the Duke, who caused him to be seized and imprisoned in the castle of Grölée, where he remained two years. On regaining his liberty he returned to his priory, but in 1528 he was again in arms against those who had seized his ecclesiastical revenues. The city of Geneva supplied him with munitions of war, in return for which Bonnivard parted with his birthright, the revenues of which were applied by the Genevese to the support of the city hospital. He was afterwards employed in the service of the republic, and in 1530 when travelling between Moudon and Lausanne fell into the power of his old enemy, the Duke of Savoy, who caused him to be confined in the castle of Chillon. In 1536 he was restored to liberty by the Bernese and Genevese forces under Nögelin, and having returned to the republic, he spent the remainder of his life as a highly respected citizen. He died in 1571 at the age of 75 years.

Above the Castellan's entrance are the words, '*Gott der Herr segne den Ein- und Ausgang*' (God bless all who come in and go out) inscribed by the Bernese in 1643. The rooms with their old wooden ceilings, the dungeons with their pillars and arches, and the other reminiscences of the time of the dukes of Savoy are interesting (fee 1 fr.). The steps of Bonnivard and other illustrious captives have left their traces on the pavement. A fine effect is produced by the beams of the setting sun streaming through the narrow loopholes into these sombre precincts. Among the thousands of names inscribed on the pillars are those of Byron, Eugène Sue, and Victor Hugo.

It is an historical fact that in the year 830 Louis le Débonnaire incarcerated the Abbé Wala of Corvey, who instigated his sons to rebellion, in a castle from which only the sky, the Alps, and Lake Lemán were visible (*Pertz, Monum. II. p. 556*); this could have been no other than the Castle of Chillon. Count Peter of Savoy improved and fortified the castle in the 13th cent., and it now stands much as he left it. The strong pillars early in the vaults are in the early Romanesque style, and belonged to the original edifice. The Counts of Savoy frequently resided in the castle, and it was subsequently converted into a state-prison. Since 1798 it has been used as a military arsenal.

Between Chillon and Villeneuve, on the slope of the hill, is the '*Hôtel Byron*' (p. 196). The *Ile de Paix*, an islet 30 paces long and 20 wide, 1/2 M. to the W. of Villeneuve, commanding a complete panoramic view, was laid out and planted with three elms by a lady a century ago, and recalls Byron's lines:

'And then there was a little isle,
Which in my very face did smile,
The only one in view.'

Prisoner of Chillon. S. XIII.

In the E. bay of the lake (1230'), 9 M. from Vevay, 1½ M. from Chillon, lies **Villeneuve** (*Hôtel de Ville*), a small town surrounded by a wall, the *Pennilucus*, or *Penneloci* of the Romans. The railway station is behind the town, to the E. (see below). Footpath to Montbovon (p. 157) over the *Col de la Tinière* (5341') 4½ hrs., to Château d'Oex (p. 154) in 6 hrs.

Railway Journey (comp. p. 187) from *Geneva to Lausanne*, see p. 174. **Lausanne**, see p. 190.

The line skirts the lake the greater part of the way to Villeneuve; a seat should therefore be selected on the *right* (S.) side. After the station at Lausanne is quitted, the Freiburg railway (p. 162) diverges to the l. Before stat. *Lutry*, the line crosses the *Paudèze* (the viaduct of the Freiburg line with its nine arches is above, to the l.), passes through a short tunnel, and winds round the vine-clad slopes of *La Vaux*. On the opposite (S.) bank are the rocks of *Meillerie* (p. 204). Then another tunnel. The high-road traverses vineyards to the r., lower down.

From stat. *Cully*, where there is a monument to Major Davel (p. 191), to *Riraz St. Saphorin* the line runs close to the lake. (The line from Lausanne to Freiburg, which has been gradually ascending, here leaves the bank of the lake, and turns inland to the N.E.) Near Vevay the train quits the lake, crosses the *Vereyse*, and stops at the station of

Vevay (p. 193), which lies behind the town.

The line skirts the foot of the hills for some distance, and passes through a tunnel near stat. *Clarens* (p. 195), on emerging from which it commands a fine view of Montreux, Chillon, and the E. bay of the lake. Stat. **Vernex-Montreux** (p. 196) lies at a considerable height above the lake. The line again approaches the lake. Stat. **Veytaux-Chillon** (p. 196) is ¾ M. from the castle (**Café Einholz*, near the station).

Villeneuve, see above. The line passes behind the town and enters the *Rhone Valley*, here 3 M. wide, and bounded on both sides by high mountains. The valley is flat, and in most parts marshy.

The Rhone flows into the lake on the W. side of the valley, near Bouveret. Its grey waters, the deposit of which in the course of ages has formed an extensive tract of marshy alluvial soil, present a marked contrast to the crystalline azure of the same river where it rushes through the bridges at Geneva.

The first station in the valley of the Rhone is *Roché*. Part of the mountain near *Yverne* (1561') was precipitated on the

village below by an earthquake in 1584. An excellent wine is grown in the gorge. The large and thriving village extends along a vine-clad hill near Aigle, a little to the l. of the railway. On the r. the jagged and snow-clad *Dent du Midi* (p. 206) is visible.

Stat. Aigle (1374') (***BEAU SITE** at the station, comfortable, pension 5—6 fr.; ***MON SÉJOUR**, also recommended, 2 min. from the station; ***VICTORIA**, 2 min. farther, opposite the post and diligence office, all three hotels with baths and pleasant grounds. — ***HÔTEL DU MIDI** and **HÔTEL DU NORD**, both commercial, in the town $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station. — **GRAND HÔTEL DES BAINS** on the height above Aigle, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway, opened in 1872, on the impetuous *Grande-Eau* (p. 156), the *Aquila* or *Aquileja* of the Romans, once a Roman cavalry station, is a favourite summer resort (3307 inhab.). The village is built of the black marble found in the neighbourhood.

To the Ormonts (p. 156), a pleasant excursion, driving as far as *Sepey*, or the whole way to the *Hôtel des Diablerets* (one-horse carr. there and back 15 fr., fee 1 fr.).

To Villard, a very favourite point $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Aigle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. above *Ollon* (see below), one-horse carr. 12—14, two horse 25 fr. and fee. High road to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ollon*, thence a good carriage road with numerous windings. Pedestrians follow the old road, which diverges to the l. from the new immediately above *Ollon*. About 3 min. farther the path divides into three, of which that to the extreme r. is to be followed, 50 min. *La Pousaz*, where the path to the l. must be taken; 35 min. *Huemo*: (pron. *Wems* by the natives), charmingly situated; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Chesiere*, with beautiful view; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Villard** (4003'), an insignificant hamlet with several much frequented pensions (**Grand Moveran*; *Chalet Genillard*, new; pension in each 5—8 fr.). Admirable view of the Rhone valley, as well as of the *Grand Moveran* (or *Muveran*), *Dent de Morcles*, *Dent du Midi*, etc. Pleasant park-like environs, affording a variety of walks. — The principal excursion hence is the ascent (2 hrs., carriage road nearly to the top) of the ***Chamossaire** (6972'), which commands a remarkably picturesque view, including the *Diablerets*, *Grand Moveran*, *Dent de Morcles*, *Dent du Midi*, valley of the Rhone, *Sepey*, and the *Ormonts*.

From Villard to Ormonts-dessus over the *Col de la Croix* (5174') 3 hrs.; descent on the farther side to the *Hôtel des Diablerets* steep and rough; guide unnecessary (comp. p. 156).

On an isolated wooded eminence, rising from the valley of the Rhone near stat. *Ollon-St. Triphon*, stands a tower, 60' in height, of Roman origin, the remnant of an ancient castle. The village of *Ollon* (*Hôtel de Ville*, rustic) lies at the foot of the hills, 2 M. from the railway. A finger-post points the road to the r. to *Colombey* (p. 205) on the l. bank of the Rhone, connected with the r. bank by a suspension-bridge.

Interesting excursion to the *Blocs Erratiques*, near (3 M.) *Monthey* in the *Val d'Iliez*. Ascent of the *Dent du Midi*, see p. 206.

Bex (1427'), pronounced *Bay* (***Grand Hôtel des Salines**, with baths, well situated; **Union*; *Hôtel des Bains*; **Bellerue*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small town on the *Arençon*, lies $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station (omnibus 30 c.). The considerable saltworks of *Devens* and *Berieux*, 3 M. to the N.E., approached by a shady path of gradual ascent, may be inspected in half a day (guide 5 fr.). Visitors usually drive to *Devens*, see the salt-works, and then visit the

mines, where the salt is obtained from the saline, argillaceous slate by steeping it in fresh water. — A hill to the S.E., $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Bex, crowned by the ruined *Tour de Duin*, commands a pleasing survey of the Val d'Illiciez, the Dent du Midi, Dent de Morcles, etc.

From Bex to Sion by the *Col de Chéville*, see R. 58.

The line now approaches the *Rhone*, crosses it by a wooden bridge, and unites with the railway on the S. bank (Bouveret-Sion, p. 205). Before the train enters a tunnel through the rock which here descends towards the Rhone, scarcely leaving room for the high road, the picturesque situation of the little town is seen to advantage. The fortifications were built in 1832 and 1841, before the war of the Separate League. The single-arched stone bridge, with its span of 70', by which the high-road crosses the Rhone, constructed in the 15th cent., rests with its E. buttress on a spur of the *Dent de Morcles* (9639') and its W. end on one of the *Dent du Midi* (10,449', see p. 206). Above the castle, half-way up the hill, is the *Grotte aux Fées*, a stalactite cavern nearly 2 M. long. Cards of admission (1 fr.) are sold by the castellan of the fortress.

On emerging from the tunnel beyond the town (of which little is visible from the line), the train stops at stat. St. Maurice. Passengers by all trains to or from Bex *change carriages* here. To the r., half-way up the apparently inaccessible precipice at the foot of which the station stands, is perched the hermitage of *Notre-Dame-du-Sex* (sax = rock), to which a narrow footpath has been hewn in the rock.

St. Maurice (1342') (*Hôtel des Alpes*, well spoken of; *Dent du Midi*; *Ecu du Valais*), an ancient town with very narrow streets, on a delta between the river and the cliffs, the *Agaunum* of the Romans, capital of the *Nantuates*, is said to derive its name from St. Maurice, the commandant of the Theban legion, who according to tradition, suffered martyrdom here in 302 (near the *Chapelle de Verolliaz*, see below). The abbey, probably the most ancient religious house on this side of the Alps, is said to have been founded at the end of the 4th cent. by St. Theodore. It is now occupied by Augustinian monks, and contains some interesting old works of art. Among these are a vase of Saracenic workmanship, a pastoral staff in gold with elaborately wrought figures, each $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, a chalice of agate, Queen Bertha's chalice, and a rich MS. of the Gospels, said to have been presented to the abbey by Charlemagne. On the walls of the churchyard and on the tower of the ancient church are Roman inscriptions.

The *Baths of Lavey* (1420'), on the r. bank of the Rhone, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., above the bridge of St. Maurice, are much frequented. The warm spring (100° Fahr.), first discovered in 1831, containing chloride of sodium and sulphate of soda, rises in the bed of the Rhone.

Beyond this, to the r. of the line, is the *Chapelle de Verolliaz*, with rude frescoes, supposed to mark the spot where the 6000 soldiers of the Theban legion once suffered martyrdom. On the opposite bank of the Rhone are the *Baths of Lavey* (see above). The line now approaches the Rhone, and winds round the spot where a gigantic stream of mud from the Dent du Midi inundated the valley in August 1835, covering it with huge blocks of stone and debris.

Stat. *Erionnaz* occupies the site of the town of *Epaunum*, which was destroyed by a similar mud-stream in 563. A great Council met here in 517. In front rises the broad snow-clad *Mont Velan* (p. 235). Near the little village of *La Barma* the railway and high-road wind round a projecting rock close to the Rhone, and the beautiful fall of the *Sallenche*, known as the **Pissevache*, becomes visible on the r. The *Sallenche*, which drains the glaciers of the Dent du Midi, here precipitates itself into the valley of the Rhone from a height of 200'.

The *Pissevache* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Vernayaz, the nearest station. The path to the r. above the waterfall, formerly accessible only to goats, is now protected by a balustrade (1 fr.). From the height above the fall, where a red flag is usually waving, the glacier of *Mont Velan*, the true summit of the Great St. Bernard, is distinctly visible.

Stat. **Vernayaz** (1535') (*Hôtel des Gorges du Trient; des Alpes*, and *de la Poste*, poor; *Café* at the station, dear), is the starting-point of the new route to Chamouny via Salvan and Triquent (see p. 225), and now possesses a staff of guides and horses (same charges as at Martigny: guide to Le Chatelard or Barberine 6, to Chamouny over the Col de Balme 12, Cascade du Dailly 4 fr.).

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond Vernayaz, on the r., the traveller perceives the barren rocks at the mouth of the **Gorge du Trient*, which may be ascended to a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (where the gorge widens) by means of a wooden pathway (similar to that at Pfäfers, p. 285) attached to the precipice, immediately above the foaming Trient. Admission 1 fr. — At the entrance is the **Grand Hôtel des Gorges du Trient*.

The view at the entrance to the gorge is imposing. The rocks, here about 420' high, approach so closely to each other at every turn, that the traveller continually expects to find himself in a huge vaulted cavern. The sunshine never penetrates into this gully. The report of a small cannon awakens the most deafening reverberations. At the point where the path crosses the Trient for the second time, the stream is said to be 40' deep; at the end of the gallery it forms a waterfall, 30' in height. The gorge is 8 M. long, extending as far as the *Hôtel de la Tête Noire* (p. 224), from which its entrance is visible. — The interval between the arrival of one train at Vernayaz and the departure of the next suffices for the inspection of the *Pissevache* and the Gorge.

From Vernayaz to Chamouny by Salvan, see p. 225.

Near Martigny, at the apex of the right angle which the Rhone valley here forms, on a hill to the r. of the line, stands *La Batiaz* (1985'), a castle of the bishops of Sion, erected by

Peter of Savoy in 1260, and dismantled in 1518. The steep ascent from the Dranse bridge occupies $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. It commands a *view of the broad lower valley of the Rhone as far as Sion, and some of the Bernese Alps (the Sanetschhorn and a small part of the Gemmi being particularly prominent): on the mountains on the S. side stands the Pierre-à-voir (see below), resembling a tower; below are Martigny and Martigny le Bourg; through the valley to the S.W. runs the path to the Forclaz (p. 225), above which rise the peaks of the Aiguilles Rouges; to the N. the Dranse, and beyond it the Trient empty themselves into the Rhone.

The train crosses the *Dranse*, an impetuous mountain-torrent, one branch of which rises on the Great St. Bernard (p. 236). The station of Martigny is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town (omnibus $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

Martigny (1558') (**Hôtel Clerc*, expensive; **Hôtel de la Tour*. R. 2, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, A. $3\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; **Grande-Maison-Poste*. R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. and L. 1, D. 4 fr.; *Bellevue*, at the station; *Cygne*; *Baths* near the Hôtel de la Tour, 2 fr.), the Roman *Octodurum* or *Civitas Vallensium*, capital of the *Veragri*, is now a busy little town in summer owing to the great influx of tourists, being the starting-point of the routes over the Simplon to the Lago Maggiore (R. 61), over the Great St. Bernard to Aosta (R. 56), and over the Tête-Noire and Col de Balme (RR. 53, 54) to Chamouny. The monastery of Martigny relieves from time to time the Augustinian monks who occupy the Hospice of St. Bernard (p. 236).

Above Martigny, on the road to the Great St. Bernard, lies ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Martigny le Bourg* (Lion d'Or, tolerable; Trois Couronnes, poor, good 'Coquempey' wine), the vineyards of which yield excellent wine (*Coquempey* and *la Marque*, both known to the Romans).

Cretinism in its most repulsive form was formerly prevalent in this angle of the Rhone valley, but the disease has gradually retired before the modern introduction of airy dwellings and other sanitary improvements. The brown cotton material of which the men's blouses are made in this district is peculiar. A small kind of gnat with black, gauzy wings is a source of great annoyance in the marshy districts of the lower Rhone Valley in summer, especially towards evening; the windows of bedrooms should therefore be closed early.

The ***Pierre-à-Voir** (7467'), a limestone peak in the mountain range which separates the valley of the Rhone and the Val de Bagne, is frequently ascended from Martigny and the Baths of Saxon (p. 252), or Sembrancher (p. 234). The ascent from Martigny (6 hrs.), and the descent to Saxon is recommended. (Guide from Martigny 8, mule 10 fr.) From the Col, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the summit, the descent may either be made in a rapid, but not very pleasant manner on a kind of sledge to the Baths of Saxon in 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., or on foot in 3 hrs. The summit commands a beautiful view of the Alps of the Valais (from Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn), the Bernese Alps (from the Dent de

Morcles to the Jungfrau), of the Rhone, Entremont, and Bagne valleys, and the glacier of Gétroz, which occasioned a great inundation in 1818 (p. 234). At the back of the Hôtel de la Tour at Martigny the height attained by the water is indicated by an inscription on the wall.

Railway to *Sion*, see R. 61.

49. From Geneva to St. Maurice by Bouveret. Lake of Geneva (*Southern Bank*).

Comp. Map, p. 188.

Steamboat to Bouveret by the S. Bank (railway in course of construction) in 4½—5 hrs.; fare 6 or 3 fr. — From Bouveret to St. Maurice by *Railway*, three trains daily in correspondence with the steamboats, in ¾ hr.; fares 2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 85, 1 fr. 40 c.

Those who have seen the N. Bank (R. 48) may choose this interesting route by way of variety. Leaving Geneva by the first boat, they will reach St. Maurice (and also Martigny and Sion) as soon as the train by Lausanne and Villeneuve. Excursion-tickets from Geneva to Chamouny by Martigny and back by Sallanches (or vice versa) see p. 212. *Comp.* also p. 187.

The *Road from Geneva to Bouveret*, being the first part of the Simplon route constructed by Napoleon I. to connect Geneva with Milan (comp. R. 61), runs at a considerable distance from the lake, and passes through (9¾ M.) *Douvaine*, and *Thonon* (9¾ M., nearly half way). Thus far it is unattractive, except the first part, to *Vesénaz* (p. 185). From *Amphion* to *Bouveret* it skirts the rocky bank of the lake, and is very picturesque.

As the steamboat quits the quay, it affords a fine retrospect of the town with its numerous villas, passes *Cologny* and *Vesénaz* (p. 185), and first touches at *Bellerive*, the station for *Colonge*, which lies a little inland. The village on the opposite bank is *Genthod* (p. 174). Next station *Anières*, opposite *Ver-soix* (p. 189); then *Hermance* (opposite Coppet, p. 189), where the brook of that name falls into the lake, forming the boundary between the Canton of Geneva and Savoy. On the N. bank, opposite stat. *Nernier*, *Nyon* (p. 189) is conspicuous.

Beyond *Ivoire*, with its ancient castle, situated on a promontory, the lake suddenly expands to its greatest width (between Rolle and Thonon 9 M.). The N. bank is now so distant that its villages are only distinguished in clear weather. A large bay opens to the S., in which the village of *Excenevrex* lies to the r. The mountains of Savoy here become more conspicuous. The steamboat now approaches

Thonon (1401') (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, on the terrace; *Balance*; *Ville de Genève*), rising picturesquely from the lake, the capital (pop. 4825) of the Savoyard province of *Chablais*, and formerly a residence of the Counts and Dukes of Savoy. It possesses handsome buildings and a lofty terrace in the upper part of the town, the site of the ducal château destroyed by the Bernese in 1536.

About 6 M. to the S. of Thonon is situated the small town of *Les Allinges*, commanded by the ruins of an old castle (fine view).

From Thonon a good carriage-road ascends the pretty *Valley of the Dranse* by *St. Jean d'Aulph*, with interesting ruins of a monastery, in 8—9 hrs. to *Moraine* (*Hôtel du Chamois*). Thence to Samoens and Sixt, see p. 221; or to Champéry in the Val d'Illeiez, p. 206.

Further to the N., the steamboat passes the ruined château of *Ripaille* on the bank of the lake, formerly the seat of Duke *Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy* (p. 191), who died at Geneva in 1451. The promontory round which the steamboat now steers has been formed by the deposits of the *Dranse*, which falls into the lake here (not to be confounded with the stream of that name in the Valais, which falls into the Rhone near Martigny). The high-road crosses it by a long bridge of 24 arches, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the lake. In the bay, situated on the high-road, which here skirts the lake, are the sulphur-baths of *Amphion*, recently much frequented, in the midst of a grove of chestnuts.

The steamboat next touches at *Evian* (*Hôtel des Bains*; *Hôtel Evian*, with garden on the lake; *Hôtel de France*; *Hôtel du Nord*; *Hôtel de Fonbonne*, on the lake), a small town picturesquely situated, with a lofty and conspicuous spire. High above the lake, in the centre of the town, is the *Bath-house*, with alkaline baths; the garden-terraces at the back afford a beautiful view. Most of the summer residents at Evian and Amphion (between which an omnibus runs frequently) are French.

On the lake, near station *Tour-Ronde*, stands the old castle of *Blonay* with its park (not to be confounded with the castle of Blonay near Vevay, p. 194). On the opposite bank lies Lausanne (p. 190), picturesquely situated on an eminence; more to the E. is visible the arch of the lofty Paudèze viaduct, on the Oron line (p. 162). The mountains of the S. bank, which the boat now skirts, become more precipitous. In a romantic situation close to the lake is *Meillerie*, or *Millerez*, where, in Rousseau's 'Nouvelle Héloïse', St. Preux is represented as taking shelter during a storm at the house of Madame Volmar. Napoleon I. caused the rocks here to be blown up, in order to provide material for the Simplon road. Meillerie was formerly accessible from the lake only. Charming view near *Les Vallettes*, and still more extensive from the *Dent d'Oche* (7986', ascent 6 hrs.).

St. Gingolph (*Poste*; *Lion d'Or*), on a promontory opposite Vevay (p. 193), belongs half to Savoy, and half to the canton of Valais, the *Morge*, which flows through a deep gorge, forming the boundary. The grotto of *Viviers*, with its springs, may be visited by boat.

A delightful excursion, with a succession of fine views, may be made by ascending the ravine of the *Morge* and crossing the mountain to *Port Valais* (see below), from whence the traveller may proceed to *Bouveret* or *Vouvry*. Those who wish to extend their walk, may follow the l. bank of the Morge for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Novel* (two poor inns), ascend the *Blanchard* (4642'; 3 hrs. there and back; guide necessary), and return by the r. bank of the Morge through beautiful forest to *St. Gingolph*. From Novel to the summit of the *Dent d'Oche* (7986') in 4—5 hrs.

Bouveret (*Tour*) lies at the S.E. end of the Lake of Geneva, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.W. of the mouth of the Rhone, which converts the neighbouring district into a marsh. Its impetuous current, termed *la Battaglière*, may be traced for upwards of 1 M. in the lake.

The railway enters the valley of the Rhone to the S.E., following the l. bank of the river. (Railway on the r. bank see p. 200.) Soon after leaving Bouveret, the train passes a rocky eminence on the r., bearing the *Port Valais*, the *Portus Vallesiae* of the Romans, which in their time lay on the lake, but is now $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant from it. Near *La Porte du Ser* (1289') the rock approaches so near the river as scarcely to leave room for the high-road, which passes through a 'Porte' between the precipice and the Rhone. In ancient times this entrance was fortified, and formed the key to the Canton of Valais in this direction. The railway is constructed on the bed of the river, which it crosses by a wooden bridge to *Chessel* on the r. bank. To the r. the Dent du Midi (p. 206) is visible.

Vouvry (*Poste*), on the r., is the first station; beautiful view near the church. The Rhone is joined here by the *Stockalper Canal*, which was begun a century ago by a family of that name for the drainage of the district and the transport of goods, but never finished. To the r. of the line, before *Colombey* is reached, are the villages of *Evionnaz* and *Muraz* at the foot of the mountain. Opposite the former, on the r. bank of the Rhone, lies *Yvorne* (p. 198), to the r. of which rise the serrated *Diablerets* and the snow-clad *Oldenhorn*. A suspension-bridge, 70 yds. in length, connects the banks of the Rhone between *Colombey* and stat. *St. Triphon*, on the railway of the r. bank (p. 199). The nunnery of *Colombey*, from which there is a fine view, has an interesting vestibule.

On the hill near stat. **Monthey** (1453') (*Croix d'Or*; *Hôtel de Morgins*), is an old château, which was occupied by an *Amtmann* down to 1798. In a chestnut-grove (guide desirable) 20 min. above *Monthey*, among a number of boulders, is the huge *Pierre Adzo* (*pierre suspendue*), balanced on a point not exceeding a few square inches in area.

Monthey lies at the mouth of the ***Val d'Illeiez**, a valley 12 M. long, which winds up to the S.W. towards the mountains of Savoy, and is remarkable for its fresh green pastures, picturesque scenery, rare plants, and stalwart race of inhabitants. One-horse carr. from *Bex* (p. 199) to *Champéry* 13. two-horse 18 fr. and driver's fee. Near *Monthey* the new road ascends through vineyards, and afterwards for 2 M. through a chestnut wood, by numerous windings, which the pedestrian may avoid by following the old paved bridle-path (the beginning of which had better be asked for at *Monthey*). Beautiful retrospect of the valley of the Rhone, *Bex* and *Aigle*, the *Diablerets*, and the *Grand Moveran*. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above *Monthey* the old path joins the road, which must now be followed to the l. where the telegraph wires turn in that direction, and not again quitted (path to the r. leads to *Morgin*). The road, now nearly level,

leads to (1½ M.) the beautifully situated village of *Troistorrents* (Hotel and Pension), near the church of which there is a good fountain. (Here to the W. opens the *Val de Morgin*, in which are situated the baths of that name, 3 hrs. from Monthey; the waters are impregnated with iron, and are chiefly used for drinking. Inn tolerable.) The road in the Val d'Illicz gradually ascends, commanding a beautiful view of the Dent du Midi all the way, to (2½ M.) *Val d'Illicz* (Inn with pension), and

(2½ M.) **Champéry** (3389') (*Hôtel de la Dent du Midi*, R. 2, B. 1½, D. 3, L. and A. 1, pension excl. R. 4½ fr.; *Croix Fédérale*, unpretending), the highest village in the valley, 7½ M. from Monthey, beautifully situated (one-horse carr. to Monthey 9, two-horse 14 fr.; omnibus in summer daily, 2 fr. 90 c.). Pleasant walk of ½ day to the summit of the *Culet* (6453'), or to the still higher *Roc d'Ayerne*, commanding a noble prospect, especially towards the Dent du Midi. Follow the path to the Col de Coux (see below) for ¾ hr.; then turn to the r. by a small shrine where the path divides; a large chalet on the l. is next passed, and another on the r., farther up; a pine wood is then traversed, beyond which a narrow foot-path ascends to the cross on the Culet. Chalets and cowherds afford frequent opportunities of enquiring as to the route.

The ***Dent du Midi** (10,449') is ascended in 6—7 (descent 4—5) hrs. from Champéry, guide necessary, fee according to tariff 15 fr. In unfavourable weather the ascent is only made as far as the (2 hrs., fee 6½ fr.) chalets of *Bonavaux* (several beds, coffee and milk). The last 3 hrs., over rocks and loose stones, are very fatiguing, but without danger to the practised walker. In the latter part of summer the path is almost free from snow. The view of Mont Blanc and the Alps of the Valais and Bern is imposing; the background to the S. is formed by the Alps of Dauphiny and Piedmont; the Lake of Geneva is visible from Villeneuve to Vevay. In descending, the traveller need not return to Champéry, but may cross the *Col de Susanfe* (7940'), the saddle between the Dent du Midi and the Tour Sallière, to the valley of the *Sallenche*, and descend by the chalets of *Van d'en Haut* to *Vernayaz* (p. 201), or to *Salvan* (p. 225.). — *La Tour Sallière* (10,587') is also occasionally ascended (in 9—10 hrs., guide 30 fr.) from Champéry. The route is difficult and fatiguing, frequently crossing glaciers, and the view is inferior to that from the Dent du Midi.

From Champéry to Samoëns a bridle path crosses the Col de Coux to the Dranse valley, and thence over the Col de Golèze, an easy and attractive walk of 6¼ hrs.; guide (13 fr.) unnecessary. At the small shrine, which is reached in ¾ hr., keep to the l.; in 2 hrs. more the *Col de Cour* (6463'), the frontier of Savoy and Switzerland, is reached, from which a survey of the valley of the Dranse is obtained. The first saddle seen hence towards the l. is the Col de Golèze. In descending, the paths leading to the r. to Morzine must be avoided. In 1½ hr. more the *Col de Golèze* (6644') is attained. Beautiful view in descending, embracing the side-valley in which *Les Allemandes* lies, and a glimpse of the more distant valley of the Giffre. Then (2 hrs.) *Samoëns* (*Hôtel de la Poste*; *Hôtel du Commerce*, both uninviting). A chapel on the height above the church, 5 min. walk, commands a fine view of the valley. Omnibus daily to Geneva at 4. 30 a.m. in 7 hrs., fare 4 fr.; from Geneva at 2. 30 p.m. in 8 hrs. From Samoëns to (4½ M.) *Sirt* a good road (comp. p. 220). — *From Champéry to Sirt* over the *Col de Sageroux* (7907') 8 hrs., a tolerable path; guide necessary (15 fr.). This is a more fatiguing route than the above, and the scenery is less pleasing, but it affords nearer and more imposing views of the Dent du Midi and the glaciers. — *From Sirt to Chamouny*. By far the most interesting ways of approaching Chamouny are the passage of the *Col d'Anterne* and *Col du Brévent* (9—10 hrs.) or that of the *Col Lechaud* and the *Buet* (10—12 hrs.), both from Sirt, the former without, the latter with a guide (comp. p. 220).

The line crosses the *Viège*, which descends from the Val d'Illicz. Near *Massonger* the mountains on the r. approach nearer

the Rhone. Near St. Maurice the railway of the r. bank joins that of the l. (route by Bex, p. 200).

St. Maurice, see p. 200.

50. From Geneva by Culoz and Aix-les-Bains to Chambéry, returning by Annecy.

Railway to Aix-les-Bains in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (11 fr. 40, 8 fr. 60, 6 fr. 25 c.), to Chambéry in 4 hrs. (13 fr. 10, 11 fr. 20, 7 fr. 20 c.), to Chamousset (p. 209) in $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (14 fr. 85, 11 fr. 20, 7 fr. 85 c.). The express trains to Lyons convey 1st-class passengers only; tickets, however, need only be taken to *Culoz*: (8 fr. 15 c.), where carriages are changed, and a halt of 20 min. is made. The trains thence to Aix-les-Bains, Chambéry, etc. have 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages. Return-tickets, available for the same day, are issued as far as Bellegarde. *Railway* from Aix-les-Bains to Annecy in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (p. 208); *Diligence* between Chamousset and Albertville, Albertville and Annecy, Annecy and Geneva daily.

The railway (Geneva-Lyons) first traverses an uninteresting country, passing through numerous cuttings. Stations *Meyrin*, *Satigny*; on the l. flows the *Rhone*. Near stat. *La Pleine* the valley of the *London* is crossed. Stations *Chancy* (the village lies on the opposite bank of the Rhone) and *Collonges*. The steep slopes of the *Mont Vouache* (3444') on the Savoy side, and the huge buttresses of the highest part of the Jura chain are here separated by the Rhone. The lofty **Fort de l'Ecluse**, to the r., which commands this entrance into France, was founded by the Dukes of Savoy, reconstructed by Vauban under Louis XIV., destroyed by the Austrians in 1814, and rebuilt by the French ten years later. The train now passes (in 7 min.) through the *Tunnel du Crêdo*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, crosses the *Valserine Viaduct*, and stops at

Bellegarde (*Perte du Rhône*), the French frontier station, where luggage is examined.

Above the confluence of the Valserine and the Rhone, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the hotel, and visible from the high-road to Collonges, is the so-called *Perte du Rhône*. When the river is low, the water disappears for about 100 paces in a cleft in the rock, which, however, has recently been considerably widened.

The train passes through four tunnels and crosses a lofty viaduct before it reaches stat. *Pyrimont* (asphalt-mines in the vicinity). The valley of the Rhone expands. At stat. *Seyssel* the banks are connected by a double suspension-bridge.

Stat. **Culoz** (774') (**Rail. Restaurant*), at the base of the *Colombier* (5033'), is the junction of the lines to Lyons, Macon (Paris), and Turin. The carriages of the Lyons railway must here be quitted for those of the Victor-Emmanuel line, which diverges S.E. towards Mont Cenis, and a considerable delay generally takes place. The train now traverses the broad valley of the Rhone, crosses the river, and at stat. *Châtillon* with its old castle, on a wooded promontory to the r., reaches the N. end of the **Lac du Bourget** (702'), which is 12 M. long.

1½ M. broad, and 250' deep. The line skirts the rocky E. bank, passing through a succession of tunnels; to the r. a pleasing view of the lake, the monastery of Haute-Combe opposite, and the mountains of the W. bank.

Aix-les-Bains (850') (**Hôtel Impérial*, nearest the station. R. from 3, D. 5 L. and A. 2 fr.; **Venat*, with garden; *Globe* and *Europe*, D. 4 fr.; *Ambassadeurs*; *Guilland* (Poste); *Univers*; the three last expensive; pensions: *Villa des Fleurs*, with shady grounds, 12 fr.; *Chabert*, *Bossus*, etc.; one-horse carr. per drive of 25 min. 2 fr.), known to the Romans as *Aquae Allobrogum*, or *Aquae Gratianae*, is a famous, but not very attractive watering-place with 3000 inhabitants, visited annually by upwards of 4000 patients, chiefly from Lyons. It possesses warm (113°) sulphur springs, the waters of which are drunk and used for baths. The extensive *Etablissement Thermal*, erected in 1864, deserves a visit. The place in front of it is adorned with a Roman *Triumphal Arch*, erected by T. Pompeius Campanus in the 3rd or 4th cent. The other Roman antiquities (ruins of a temple, baths, etc.) are situated in private grounds, and can only be visited by special permission.

Pleasant excursion to **Haute Combe**, a Cistercian monastery on the N.W. bank of the *Lac du Bourget*, at the foot of the *Mont du Chat*. It was formerly used as the burial-place of the Princes of Savoy, until the Superga near Turin was employed (1731) for that purpose. The monastery, destroyed during the French Revolution, was rebuilt in 1821 by Charles Felix, king of Sardinia. The church contains the monuments of Amadeus V., VI., VII., Humbert III., Louis I., Baron de Vaud, Jeanne de Montfort, Count Haymon, Boniface of Savoy (Archbishop of Canterbury) the splendid mausoleum of Peter of Savoy, Anna of Zähringen, etc. The view from the neighbouring tower of *Phare de Gessens* has been described by Rousseau. About ¾ M. from the monastery is the intermittent *Fontaine des Merveilles* (comp. p. 130). On the site of the old Roman road a good high-road leads across the *Mont du Chat*. The traveller may advantageously combine a visit to the monastery with a survey of the country by taking a boat from Aix to Haute-Combe, whence it should be sent on to the village of *Bourdeaux*, at the S. end of the road over the *Mont du Chat*; after visiting the monastery and the intermittent spring, descend by foot-paths to the *Mont du Chat* road, which leads to *Bourdeaux*, and return thence by boat to Aix. Tariff: boat with 2 rowers, to Haute-Combe, incl. stay of 1 hr., 8 fr., for each additional hour 1 fr., to *Bourdeaux* 4 fr. 50 c.; a previous understanding with the boatmen is recommended. — A *Steamboat* plies round the lake on Sundays, halting for 1 hr. at Haute-Combe.

From Aix-les-Bains to Annecy a branch-line runs in 2–2½ hrs., (fares 1 fr. 40, 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 45 c.) by stat. *Grèp-sur-Air*, *Albens*, *Blöye*, *Rumilly* (where the *Chéran* is crossed); then through the picturesque valley of the *Fier*, by *Marcellaz* and *Loragny*, to *Annecy* (p. 211).

The train now runs along the E. bank of the lake to the S. end. Stat. *Voglans*; to the l. are the beautifully wooded slopes of *Mont d'Asi* and the *Dent de Nirolet* (4997').

Chambéry (883') (*Hôtel de la Paix*, near the station: *de France*; *de l'Europe*; *Poste*; *des Princes*), the capital of Savoy, with 20,000 inhab., is a handsome looking town. On the promenade between the railway and the town stands a large monu-

mental *Fountain*, adorned with life-size elephants, in memory of General de Boigne (d. 1830), who bequeathed to Chambéry, his native town, a fortune of 3½ million fr. which he had amassed in the East Indies. The Rue de Boigne, a fine street with arcades, leads from the monument to the château (at the beginning of the arcades is a side-street leading to the cathedral, see below). The square tower and part of the façade belonging to the ancient and loftily situated *Château* of the counts and dukes of Savoy, erected in 1230, and now the seat of the préfet, are still standing. The choir of the chapel, to the r., is a good specimen of late Gothic. The terrace of the garden affords a fine survey of the environs, the Dent de Nivolet, and Mont d'Azi (see above). The small, but interesting Gothic *Cathedral*, completed in 1430, has been disfigured by later additions. Chambéry is the seat of an archiepiscopal see. General de Boigne and Madame de Warens, the friend of Rousseau, are interred in the church of *Lemanc*, situated on a height above the town.

The railway from Chambéry traverses a picturesque district, passing the castles of *Bâtie* and *Chignin*. The precipitous *Mont Granier* (6358') on the r., forming the boundary between the valleys of Chambéry and Graisivaudan, owes its remarkable form to a landslip in 1248, which buried sixteen villages. A branch-line diverging to the r. from stat. *Route de Grenoble* leads through the beautiful valley of the Isère, here called the *Valley of Graisivaudan*, to Grenoble. The main line now turns to the l., and reaches the river *Isère* near stat. *Montmélian*, where good wine is produced. The castle on a wooded height, of which a few fragments only are extant, long served as a bulwark of Savoy against the French, and was defended for 13 months against the army of Louis XIII. by Geoffrey Benso, an ancestor of the able Italian minister Cavour. It was destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1705. The line now crosses the Isère, passes stat. *St. Pierre d'Albigny*, and reaches *Chamousset*, at the mouth of the *Arc*, where the train is quitted.

Beyond this point the railway ascends the valley of the *Arc*, to the r., to *Modane*, and runs through the great *Mont Cenis Tunnel* (7½ M. long) under the *Col de Fréjus* to stat. *Bardonnèche* and *Turin* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*).

The *Road* from Chamousset to Albertville (diligence daily, also to Annecy, farther on) crosses the Isère by a handsome stone bridge and skirts the r. bank of the river, which here runs through an artificial channel. Opposite the bridge, to the E. of the small town of *St. Pierre d'Albigny*, at the foot of the mountains on the r. bank, rise the ruins of the castle of *Miolans*, which belonged to the Miolans family from the 9th to the 16th cent. It was afterwards used as a state-prison by the dukes of

Savoy, and was destroyed during the French Revolution. The walls of the cells are still covered with the names of the prisoners.

Albertville (1033') (*Hôtel des Balances*), a small town with broad streets (popul. 1500), formerly called *l'Hôpital*, received its present name in 1835 in honour of King Charles Albert. On the opposite mountain-spur which separates the valleys of the Isère and the Arly, lies the strikingly picturesque village of *Conflans* (1178'), with its green overgrown battlements, separated from Albertville by the Arly, which flows into the Isère a short distance below.

Beyond Albertville the diligence from Chamousset continues to ascend the valley towards the S.E. to *Moutier en Tarentaise*. Road thence by Bourg St. Maurice and the Petit St. Bernard to Pré St. Didier and Aosta, see p. 233.

The road to Annecy now ascends the picturesque valley of the *Arly*, which opens to the N. To the l., on an abrupt eminence above the road, stands the church of *Palud*; on the r. the *Doron* emerges from the *Vallée de Beaufort*, which extends E. towards the Col de Bonhomme (p. 230). At **Ugine** (1758') (*Aux Balances*; *Grande Maison*), a small, badly built town, with 3000 inhab., commanded by the ruins of a castle on the N., the road quits the valley of the Arly and enters that of the *Chaise* to the l.

From Ugine to Sallanches, or to the Baths of St. Gervais (25M.). The following is the best route for travellers proceeding from Geneva to Aix-les-Bains, Chambéry, and afterwards to Chamouny. Carriage-road through the valley of the Arly to (9 M.) **Flumet** (3035') (*Poste*), a market-town at the mouth of the *Arondine*, which descends to the Arly from a lateral valley on the l. On a rock stands the ruined castle of the ancient barons of Faucigny. Flumet is on the frontier of the Département des Hautes-Alpes. Travellers from Chamouny undergo custom-house formalities here, as the Hautes Alpes are exempt from French imposts. Then (6 M.) *Mégevè* (*Soleil*), 1 M. beyond which a path to the (2½ hrs.) *Baths of St. Gervais* (p. 213) diverges to the r., effecting a considerable saving to pedestrians proceeding to Chamouny. Near *Comblour*, as the road descends to Sallanches, a magnificent Alpine *view is enjoyed: opposite the spectator rise the *Aiguilles de l'Arvens* (8956'), to the l. the valley of the Arve is visible as far as Magland (p. 213), to the r. rises the entire *Mont Blanc* chain, with its numerous peaks and glaciers, including the summit; below lies Sallanches and the bridge over the Arve to St. Martin. *Sallanches*, see p. 213.

At Ugine the culture of the vine begins on the lower slopes of the mountains facing the S. Beyond *Marlens* the road quits the valley of the Chaise, and crosses the hardly perceptible watershed between the Chaise and the *Eau Morte*, by the side of which the road now descends. Above *Faverges* (1925') (*Poste*) rises a conspicuous old castle. 6 M. beyond which the traveller reaches the S. end of the **Lac d'Annecy** (1463'), 9 M. long (steamboat three times daily to Annecy in 1¼ hr., pleasant journey). The high road skirts the W. bank of the lake, affording charming views. To the r. rise the grotesque rocky pinnacles of *Mont Tournette* (7769'). On a promontory extending far into

the lake stands the prettily situated **Château Duing** (1476'), which the road passes, a favourite point for excursions from Annecy. On the opposite bank lies *Talloires* (1433'), the birthplace of the chemist Berthollet, and a little farther N., on the hill above the village of *Menthon* is the château of that name (1873'), the birthplace of St. Bernard.

Annecy (1509') (**Hôtel Verdun, de Genève*, both near the lake, R. 2, D. 3, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Angleterre; Aigle*) is a picturesque, old-fashioned town (pop. 9000) with linen manufactories. In the 12th cent. it was the capital of the Duchy of Genevois, and was named *Anneckiacum Novum*, to distinguish it from *Anneckiacum Vetus*, which lay in the neighbourhood to the N.E., on the slope of a beautiful hill, where numerous Roman relics have been found. The lofty old *Château* of the Genevois-Nemours family is now a barrack. The Gothic *Cathedral*, with its modern tower, and the ancient episcopal palace deserve mention. In the modern church of *St. François* reposes St. Francis de Sales (Bishop of Geneva, d. 1622). The avenue on the lake affords a pleasant walk and picturesque view. Near the town, shaded by trees, is a bronze statue of the eminent chemist *Berthollet* (d. 1822), near which is the modern *Hôtel de Ville*, with a handsome fountain. Annecy, with its delightful environs, is recommended as a pleasant and not expensive resting-place.

From Annecy to Geneva (26 M.) diligence in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., railway projected. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Annecy the road crosses the *Fier* by a handsome stone bridge, and ascends the *Mont des Bornes*. Several châteaux lie on the hill to the l.; fine retrospect of Annecy and its environs. The road now traverses a picturesque, undulating district, and crosses the ***Pont de la Caille**, or *Pont Charles Albert*, a suspension-bridge constructed in 1839, 227 yds. long and 700' above the river, spanning the *Usses*, and thus avoiding the long circuit described by the old road. Far below, in the ravine to the l. lies a small sulphur bath (unpretending but good), to which paths descend on both sides of the bridge. (Travellers from Geneva to Annecy are subjected to French custom-house formalities near this bridge.)

Cruseilles (2589'), a small town (pop. 1300) with the ruins of an old castle, lies at the S. base of *Mont Salève*. The road skirts the mountain, high above the picturesque landscape which stretches to the l.; in the distance to the W. rises *Mont Vouache* (3444', p. 207). The pass (2106') between *Mont Sion* (2330') and *Salève* (p. 186) is now ascended, beyond which a charming prospect is obtained as the road descends: to the r. rises *Mont Salève*, in front lies the rich plain of Geneva with the town, lake, and Jura chain.

St. Julien (1538') is the frontier town of Savoy. **Carouge** (1260') (*Balance; Écu de Savoie*), the Swiss frontier town, once

threatened to become a rival of Geneva. In 1780 King Victor Amadeus III. of Savoy attracted a number of workmen from Geneva hither, by offers of superior advantages; but his plan was frustrated by the union of the town with France in 1792, and subsequently with Geneva in 1816. Tramway from Carouge to Geneva 10 c. (p. 178).

The road crosses the *Arve* by a bridge constructed by Napoleon I., and reaches

Geneva (see p. 177).

51. From Geneva to Chamouny.

Distance 49½ M.: Bonneville 15, Cluses 24, Sallanches 33 M., thence to Chamouny 16½ M. more. The road is uninteresting as far as Bonneville (p. 214), beyond which the scenery becomes more and more attractive. Good walkers should take the diligence only as far as St. Gervais-Bains (p. 213), where it arrives about 1 p. m., and walk thence over the Col de la Forclaz (p. 214).

Diligence to St. Gervais in 5½ hrs., to Chamouny in 7½ hrs. The return-journey to Sallanches occupies 2¼ hrs., and from Sallanches to Geneva 4 hrs. only. *Coupé* 25, ordinary seats inside, or on the *banquette* outside 21 fr. — *Excursion-tickets* are issued from Geneva to Chamouny and back by Martigny (R. 53 or R. 54) and Bouveret (R.R. 48, 49), or vice versa. Second class tickets entitle ladies only to a mule between Chamouny and Martigny. These tickets, however, effect little or no saving. Those who purchase them should be satisfied as to the respectability of the agent who offers them for sale. — In the height of summer seats in the diligence should be secured two or three days in advance. Route by Samoëns and Sixt, see p. 221.

Carriages (p. 178). The ordinary charge for a one-horse carriage from Geneva to St. Martin or Sallanches is 30 fr., thence to Chamouny 15 fr., but of late years the travellers have sometimes been charged 60 fr. to St. Martin (including 20 fr. for the return-journey on the following day), and from St. Martin to Chamouny 40 fr. (including 15 fr. for the return-journey on the following day), *i. e.* for the whole journey to Chamouny the exorbitant sum of 100 fr., with 5 fr. additional for the driver. — Those who return to Geneva by a hired conveyance should make a previous bargain with the driver for the whole journey.

The road to Bonneville traverses the new suburbs, passing villas and well-kept grounds in almost uninterrupted succession as far as the large village of **Chêne** (1355'). The *Foron* separates Geneva from Savoy. **Annemasse** (1384'), 3¾ M. from Geneva, is the first French village (no examination of luggage, as the Département des Hautes Alpes is exempt from imposts). Beyond the village, in the distance to the r., rises the château of *Etrambière*, with its four towers, at the base of the *Petit-Salève*, and beyond it *Mornex* (p. 186) becomes visible. The road approaches the *Arve*, and crosses the *Menoge* by a handsome bridge.

The scenery becomes more picturesque. In the back-ground the pyramid of the *Môle* (6125') bounds the landscape. Beyond **Nangy**, on a fir-clad knoll, stands the *Château de Pierre*, the property of an Englishman. Near **Contamines sur Arve** (1361'), to the l. on the slope of the hill, lies *Château Villy*; beyond the village, on a rocky height, are the two ruined towers of the

ancient castle of *Faucigny*, from which the province derives its name.

15 M. **Bonneville** (1460') (*Couronne; Balance*), a small town with 2127 inhab., the capital of the province, is picturesquely situated in a fertile valley, flanked by the rugged limestone rocks of the *Brezon* (6142') on the r., and the slopes of the *Môle* on the l. A handsome bridge crosses the *Arve* here, beyond which rises a *Monument*, 100' high, to King Charles Felix of Sardinia.

The road now traverses flat meadow-land, which is frequently inundated, and then enters a broad and fertile valley bounded by lofty mountains. Opposite *Vougy* the *Giffre* falls into the *Arve*, on its r. bank. *Scionzier*, a village where horses are changed, lies at the entrance to the wild *Reposoir* valley. On the hill to the l., which is crossed by a road to Tanninges (p. 221), stands the castle of *Châtillon* (view). The road crosses the *Arve*.

9 M. **Cluses** (1607') (*Hôtel des Balances*, dear; *Union*, at the farther end of the village), a small town, rebuilt since a fire in 1844, is chiefly inhabited by watchmakers. To the l. near the entrance is an *École d'Horlogerie*. Beyond **Balme** (1624'), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Cluses, two cannons planted by a roadside inn awaken the echoes for a fee of 1 fr. In the precipitous bluish-yellow limestone rock to the l., 800' above the bank of the river, is the entrance to a stalactite-grotto, which is difficult of access and hardly worth visiting (3 fr. each pers.).

Near **Magland** a large stream issuing from the rocks by the road-side was supposed by Saussure to descend from the small *Lac de Flaine* (4695'), on the hill above. Fine echo here. On the l. rise the bold precipices of the *Aiguilles de Varenis* (8960'). The conspicuous cascade of *Arpenaz*, which after rain assumes imposing dimensions, bears some resemblance to the Staubbach.

The valley now expands. The road traverses a district devastated by torrents of mud and detritus. At the village of **St. Martin** (*Hôtel du Montblanc*) the dazzling peaks of *Mont Blanc* suddenly become visible. Its stupendous dimensions seem to annihilate the intervening space, which is no less than 12 M. in a straight line. Above the broad bed of the *Arve*, in the same direction, rises *Mont Forclaz* (see below), with its fir-clad slopes. Beyond it tower the *Aiguilles du Gouter* (12,707') and the *Dôme du Gouter* (14,209'). A handsome bridge crosses the *Arve* to

9 M. **Sallanches** (1791') (*Bellevue; Chalet Suisse*), a small town with 1981 inhab., rebuilt since a fire in 1840, where the road divides. The *old* road leads on the r. bank of the *Arve* from St. Martin (see above) to *Chède* and (9 M.) *Servoz*, while the *new* road continues to follow the l. bank. Beyond (3 M.) *Fayel* (*Hôtel des Alpes*) the latter road crosses the Bon-Nant, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther reaches

$3\frac{1}{2}$ M. **St. Gervais-les-Bains** (2066') (**Hôtel*), a small, but

much frequented watering-place with sulphur-springs, situated in the wooded ravine of the *Bon-Nant* (all mountain streams are termed 'Nant' in Savoy), which forms a picturesque waterfall at the back of the baths, termed '*La Cascade de Crépin*' (diligence passengers dine here).

The **Village of St. Gervais** (2657') (*Hôtel du Mont Joli*, **du Montblanc, de Genève*) lies on the road to Contamines (p. 229) 550' higher than the baths.

Pedestrians may quit the diligence at St. Gervais and walk over the **Col de la Forclaz** (5105'), a pass between the *Tête Noire* (5800', not to be confounded with the *Tête Noire* between Chamouny and Marigny) and the *Prarion* (6460'), direct to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Ouches* in 6—7 hrs.; guide desirable, 6 fr. (comp. map).

From the **Pont du Bon-Nant** a road crosses the Arve to Chêde and Servoz (see above). The new high road to Chamouny on the l. bank of the Arve skirts the foot of the *Tête-Noire* (see above), and, gradually ascending, traverses the (1½ hr.) *Tunnel of Châteldard* (near the entrance a small restaurant); to the l. a pretty view of the valley of Servoz. The route then proceeds by *Le Lac* to the *Hôtel des Montets*, where the road from Servoz is joined. The old Chamouny road ascends thence *Les Montets*, a rocky ridge separating the lower from the upper region of the valley, and passes the hamlets of *Les Chavants*, *Le Fouilly*, *Les Trubots*, and *Les Ouches*, affording a striking survey of *Mont Blanc*. The new road traverses the picturesque rocky defile of the impetuous Arve, crossing to the r. bank by the *Pont de Marie* below the hamlet of *Le Fouilly*, and to l. again below *Les Ouches* near the mouth of the *Nant de la Gria*.

The glaciers gradually become visible, but the mind can hardly at first comprehend the vastness of their proportions owing to the stupendous dimensions of the mountains in which they are framed. The first are the *Glaciers de Gria* and *de Tacouay*; then the *Glacier des Bossons* near the village of that name, with its lofty pyramids of blue ice, which, as it extends farthest into the valley, is apparently the most extensive. In the distance is the *Glacier des Bois*, the offshoot of the *Mer de Glace*.

16½ M. **Chamouny** (3445').

52. Chamouny and its Environs.

Hôtels. ***HÔTELS IMPÉRIAL, ROYAL, UNION, ANGLETERRE** and **LONDRES, COURONNE**, and **PALAIS DE CRISTAL** all belong to a company; ***HÔTEL DU MONTBLANC**. Charges in all: R. from 2, L. ½, A. 1, B. 1½—2, table d'hôte from 5 to 8 p. d. 4 fr. ***HÔTEL PENSION COUTET**, new, R. 2—3, B. 1¼, D. 3½ fr. — **HÔTEL DE FRANCE**, moderate, R. 2, B. 1¼, pension 5 fr.; **HÔTEL DES ALPES**, R. from 1½, D. 4 fr. **HÔTEL DE LA PAIX**, well spoken of; **AUX BALANCES**; **A LA RÉUNION DES AMIS**; all unpretending. — It should be observed that as much is usually charged for a slight meal as for the table d'hôte dinner. — *Café de la Terrasse*, near the bridge.

Guides. A guide is unnecessary for the ordinary excursions to the *Montanvert* and the *Flégère*. The paths are so minutely described in the



following pages that they can hardly be mistaken, and they are so much frequented that opportunities of making inquiries constantly recur. Should a guide be considered necessary for the *Chapeau*, one may be engaged at Les Tines, where a boy may be hired for 1—2 fr. The following extract is made from the '*Règlement et Tarif des Guides de Chamouni*', of 8th March, 1862. Travellers are provided with guides by the *Guide Chef*, who is bound to employ each in turn, the traveller having no choice except in four cases: (1). When a *course extraordinaire* (see below) is contemplated; (2). When an excursion is made for scientific purposes; (3). When the traveller speaks no French, and the guide is unacquainted with the language of the traveller; (4). When travellers have previously employed a certain guide and desire to re-engage the same, or when ladies alone wish to engage a particular guide. — Each guide must be furnished with a badge, with his number and the words: '*Compagnie des Guides de Chamouni*'. Hotel-keepers, waiters, etc. are forbidden to recommend particular guides. A guide who loses his way in average weather is excluded from the 'compagnie'. Complaints to be made to the '*Guide Chef*'.

The excursions are divided into Courses Ordinaires and Courses Extraordinaires.

<i>Courses Ordinaires:</i>			
Glacier des Bossons 3 fr., ditto incl. Cascades du Dard and du Pôlerin	4½ fr.	Martigny by the Col de Balme or Tête Noire (incl. return- fee)	12 fr.
Source de l'Arveyron 3, ditto incl. Montanvert, Mer de Glace, Mauvais Pas, and Chapeau	8 fr.	Sixt by the Brévent and Col d'Anterne in one day (incl. return-fee)	18 fr.
Flégère and Source de l'Ar- veyron	6 fr.	Sixt by Servoz and Col d'An- terne	16 fr.
Brévent by Plampraz 8, by the Flégère and down by Plampraz	10 fr.	Pavillon de Bellevue, Col de Voza or Prarion	6 fr.
Montanvert, Mer de Glace, Chapeau, and Flégère in one day	12 fr.	Contamines by the Col du Tricot	15 fr.
Pierre de l'Echelle	10 fr.	<i>Courses Extraordinaires:</i>	
Jardin, back by the Chapeau Col de Balme, incl. Cascades de Barberine and de Bérard in one day 9, in two days .	12 fr.	Mont Blanc	100 fr.
Buet and down to Sixt, incl. return-fee, in one day 23, in two days	28 fr.	Grands Mulets and back in one day 15, in two days	25 fr.
		Courmayeur by the Col du Géant	50 fr.
		Col du Tour and back	20 fr.
		Glacier - excursions on the Mont Blanc chain, above the zone of vegetation, per diem	10 fr.

The guides are bound on the courses ordinaires to carry baggage of 12 kilogr. (25 Eng. lbs.) in weight; on the courses extraordinaires, 7 kilogr. (14 lbs.) only.

Guides from Martigny are prohibited from acting as such at Chamouny; but the prohibition does not extend to guides from German Switzerland and Courmayeur. Most of the Chamouny guides are well-informed and respectable. The following are recommended for difficult expeditions: *Jean Bapt. Croz*, *Franç. Jos.*, *Henri* and *Michel Devouasoud*, *Franç. Cachat*, *B. Simon* ('Benoni'), *M. Ducros*, *Michel* and *Fred. Payot*, *M. A. Tairraz*, *M. Charlet*, *J. Balmat*, *J. M. Couttet*, etc.

Mules. With the exception of the excursion to the Montanvert and Chapeau (9 fr.), and to the Montanvert for the purpose of visiting the Jardin, and returning to Chamouny in the evening (7 fr.), the same charges are made as for the 'courses ordinaires' of the guides.

The **Collection of Pictures** of *M. Loppé*, a talented painter of Alpine scenery, situated at the back of the *Hôtel Royal*, on the path to the Montanvert, merits a visit. Admission gratis.

English Church Service during the season.

Travellers intending to spend *one* day only at Chamouny, should ascend the Montanvert (p. 217) in the morning (2 hrs.), cross the Mer de Glace (p. 217) to the Chapeau (p. 218) (1¼ hr.), descend to Les Tines (p. 218) (¾ hr.), and from (½ hr.) Les Praz (p. 218) ascend the Flégère (p. 218) (2½ hrs.), and descend in 1¾ hr. Early in the morning the path to Montanvert is in the shade, in the afternoon that to the Flégère is at least partly so, and by this arrangement the traveller reaches the Flégère at the time most favourable for observing Mont Blanc. If time and strength permit, the traveller may visit the Source of the Arveyron (p. 219, ½ hr. from Les Praz, 1 hr. from Chamouny), on his return from the Flégère. For this excursion a guide is only necessary across the Mer de Glace (see p. 217). Those who ride must send their mules round from Montanvert to Les Tines or the Chapeau to meet them. The excursion to the Flégère alone occupies about 5 hrs. (ascent 2½, rest ½ hr., descent 1¾ hr.), to the Montanvert or the Chapeau and the Source of the Arveyron also 5 hrs. — It is, however, needless to say that one day cannot possibly suffice for the thorough appreciation and enjoyment of these excursions, which, moreover, will somewhat severely tax the strength of the ordinary traveller. Those who come from the E., and have spent the night at Argentière, should leave the road near Lavancher (p. 223) and proceed by way of the Chapeau, the Mer de Glace, and Montanvert to Chamouny. Those who have spent the night at the Col de Balme (p. 226) or Tête Noire (p. 221), and arrive at Chamouny about noon, may quit the road before Lavancher is reached, and proceed by *La Joux* on the r. bank of the Arve to the Flégère (comp. p. 223).

After the Montanvert, an excursion to the *Glacier des Bossons* (p. 220) is a pleasant mode of spending a cloudy afternoon, when the views from the heights are concealed. There and back 3 hrs.: follow the old road to the *Pont de Perralotaz*, and immediately beyond it diverge to the l. to the '*Hôtel des Pyramides*' (a chalet visible from a long distance); then cross the glacier (with guide). A visit to the ice grotto hewn in the glacier to a depth of 80 yds. is interesting and free from danger. Then return across the moraine and through a wild valley with several waterfalls (*Cascade des Pélerins*). — The *Jardin* (p. 218), 9–10 hrs. there and back, occupies an entire day. Those who wish to economise their strength, or intend to descend by the Chapeau to Argentière, or farther, should spend the night on the Montanvert. — The ascent of the *Brévent* (p. 219) requires 6–7 hrs. from Chamouny (there and back), ascent or descent by the Flégère 2 hrs. more.

The **Valley of Chamouny** (3445'), 15 M. long, ¾ M. wide, is watered by the *Arve*, and stretches in a direct line from N.E. to S.W. towards *Les Ouches* (p. 226). It is bounded on the S.W. by the chain of Mont Blanc, with its gigantic ice-cataracts, the *Glacier du Tour*, *d'Argentière*, *des Bois* (*Mer de Glace*), and *des Bossons*; on the N.W. by the *Aiguilles Rouges* and the *Brévent*.

A Benedictine priory first brought the valley into cultivation at the beginning of the 12th cent., but its reputation was so bad at that period that travellers came armed, and spent the night in tents, strictly guarded, rather than trust themselves under the roofs of the lawless inhabitants. The sobriquet of *Les Montagnes Maudites* acted as a ban upon the district. On one occasion *St. Francis de Sales*, Bishop of Geneva (1602 to 1622), visited the then pathless wilds on foot, which was considered an act of the utmost temerity. The valley became better known in 1740, when the celebrated traveller Pococke, and another Englishman named Wyndham visited and explored it in all directions, and published the result of their observations in the *Mercur de Suisse*. An impulse was thus given to the curiosity and enterprise of the public, which was still further stimulated by the publications of the Genevese naturalists de Saussure, de Luc, Bourrit, Pictet, and others. Since that time Chamouny, like the Bernese Oberland (R. 27),

has become a great central point of attraction for travellers, especially English, Americans, and French, and is visited by upwards of 15,000 strangers annually. It is inferior to the Bernese Oberland in picturesqueness of scenery, but superior in the grandeur of its glaciers; in the latter respect Zermatt (R. 64) alone can vie with Chamouny.

The ***Montanvert**, or *Montenvers* (6302') (ascent 2, descent $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.), an eminence opposite the Flégère, on the E. side of the valley, is visited solely for the view it affords of the immense sea of ice which fills the highest gorges of the chain of Mont Blanc in three branches (the *Glacier du Géant* or *du Tacul*, *Glacier de Lechaud*, and *Glacier de Talèfre*), and, at length uniting in the form of a huge stream of ice about 12 M. long and 1—4 M. wide, descends into the valley of Chamouny. The upper part of this stream is termed the *Mer de Glace*, the lower the *Glacier des Bois*. From Montanvert the motionless billows, as they may be termed, of the *Mer de Glace* are visible for a distance of 6 M., but the huge pinnacles of the *Glacier des Bois* are concealed from view. The footpath from Chamouny passes the Hôtel de l'Union, crosses to the l. bank of the Arve, and runs diagonally across the meadows (the middle track preferable) to a house ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), where it turns to the r. towards the mountain. The broad and easy bridle-path ascends from the hamlet situated at the foot of the mountain, to which a carriage-road leads past the English Church on the l. bank in a straight direction up the valley. It then traverses a pine-forest, somewhat steep at places, passing numerous tracks of avalanches. Halfway, where the footpath and bridle-path unite, is the *Caillet*, a spring of fresh water, formerly shaded by trees, which have been swept away by avalanches (refreshments at a hut). The path turns to the r. about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther, and the ***Mer de Glace** and the mountains enclosing it are now immediately opposite to the spectator.

The surface of the *Mer de Glace*, de Saussure observes, 'resembles a sea suddenly frozen, not during a tempest, but when the wind has subsided, and the waves, although still high, have become blunted and rounded. These great waves are nearly parallel to the length of the glacier, and are intersected by transverse crevasses, the interior of which appears blue, while the ice is white on the surface'.

In 1779 Goethe visited this magnificent scene. He mentions in his journal the fact of an Englishman named Blair having erected a hut upon the spot, from which to survey the sea of ice. This hut still exists, and affords accommodation for the guides. Adjoining it is a tolerable *Inn* (250' above the glacier). The path descending directly to the *Source of the Arveyron* (p. 219) is precipitous and unsuitable for ladies.

From Montanvert it is usual to cross the ***Mer de Glace** (in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to the *Chapeau* (see below), which lies opposite. The passage of the glacier ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr., guide 2 fr., to the *Chapeau* 4 fr.), practicable even for ladies, is annually rendered easy and safe by means of steps hewn in the ice. The services of a guide

are, however, desirable, as the route varies with the direction of the crevasses, which are always changing their form. The *Maurais Pas*, where for a short distance the path is hewn in the rock on the N.E. side of the glacier in the form of steps, near the Chapeau, was formerly a giddy and hazardous point, but the iron rods now attached to the rocks afford perfect security. The excursion is easier in the reverse direction (from the Chapeau to Montanvert), but a guide for the passage of the N. moraine to the Mer de Glace is indispensable.

The ***Chapeau** (5082') (auberge), a limestone precipice on the N.E. side of the glacier, nearly opposite the Montanvert, at the base of the *Aiguilles du Bochart*, is considerably lower than the Montanvert, but commands fine views of the *Aiguilles de Charmoz* (11,293') and *de Blaitière* (11,591') as far as Mont Blanc, the beautiful *Glacier des Bois* with its innumerable ice-pinnacles, and the valley of Chamouny below. The path from Chamouny leaves the carriage-road near (3 M.) *Les Tines* (p. 223), while that from Argentière quits the road near (2¼ M.) *Lavancher* (p. 223); these paths, which can hardly be mistaken, ascend, traversing old moraines, in 1 hr. to the inn.

The **Jardin** (9143'; guide necessary, 12 fr.) is a triangular rock rising from the midst of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, and walled in by its moraine on all sides. Around a spring in the midst of this oasis in the wilderness of ice, several species of flowers bloom in August. From the Montanvert or the Chapeau the moraines and glacier (Mer de Glace) must be traversed for 2½—3 hrs. as far as the foot of the *Seraes de Talèfre*, the precipitous S.W. slope of the Glacier de Talèfre (or the traveller may proceed from the Chapeau across rocks and moraine, without descending to the glacier, but ladies should not attempt this route). Here the guides formerly turned to the l., and skirted the base of the *Couvercle* (8852') and the *Aiguille du Moine* (11,214'), but they now prefer to ascend the moraine to the r., on the S. side of the *Seraes* (¾ hr.; a stone hut half-way up). Finally a walk of 25 min. across the Talèfre Glacier to the Jardin. This excursion affords an imposing survey of the icy wildernesses of the Mont Blanc group, and although somewhat fatiguing, is now frequently undertaken by ladies.

The ***Flégère** (5925') (ascent from Chamouny 2¾; descent 1¾, or including a visit to the Source of the Arveiron 2½ hrs.), an eminence to the N. of Chamouny, is a buttress of the *Aiguille de la Floria* (9488'), one of the highest peaks of the *Aiguilles Rouges*. The road from Chamouny ascends the valley to (1½ M.) *Les Prax* (p. 223) and crosses the *Arre* by a bridge (the foot-path on the r. bank is often marshy, and should therefore be avoided, especially as the saving effected is slight). In the village the road divides, to the r. to the Source of the Arveiron

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La Chaîne du Mont-Blanc vue de la Flégère

($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), to the l. to the Flégère. At a small fir-wood ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) quit the road and follow the path to the l., which recrosses to the r. bank (5 min.), at the base of the mountain; then ascend the barren and stony slope by a good bridle-path. After $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. enter the wood to the r.; 8 min., cross the *Grand Nant*, a mountain torrent, and in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more the *Croix de la Flégère* (6260') is reached (poor inn, high charges). The *view embraces the entire chain of Mont Blanc, from the Col de Balme (the inn on which is clearly discernible) to the Glacier des Bossons, which extends into the valley to the S.; Mont Blanc with its vast snow-fields is visible from summit to base. From no point of view do the serrated pinnacles surrounding the *Aiguille Verte* (13,540') appear so striking as from here, and the riven peaks of the *Aiguilles Rouges* also present a singular aspect. A great part of the *Glacier des Bois* (*Mer de Glace*) is surveyed. The view is seen to the best advantage by evening light (comp. Panorama). — Travellers approaching Chamouny from Argentière may ascend by *La Joux* (p. 223) to *Les Prés Hauts* (guide not absolutely necessary), and walk along the brow of the hills opposite the Mont Blanc chain in the direction of the cross on the Flégère.

The descent from the Flégère to the foot of the mountain scarcely occupies 1 hr. After the Arve is crossed, a path to the l., before the village of *Les Pracs* is reached, leads by the village of *Les Bois* and a fir-clad moraine of the *Glacier des Bois*, in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the **Source of the Arveyron**, which here issues from the Glacier des Bois through an arch of ice (illumination $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), usually closed in winter. During some seasons this spot hardly merits a visit. It is dangerous to venture under the ice-arch, as blocks of ice frequently become detached. In 1868 a young English lady lost her life in this manner. On the road, near the glacier is an inn, '*Au Touriste*'; carriage for four persons' to (3 M.) Chamouny 5 fr.

The **Brévent** (8284'), the S. prolongation of the *Aiguilles Rouges*, affords nearly the same view as the Flégère (see above); but Mont Blanc is here disclosed to the spectator in all its grandeur, whilst from the Flégère the *Mer de Glace* and the *Aiguille Verte* are the most conspicuous objects. From this point the direction of the usual route to the summit of Mont Blanc may be distinctly traced; and with the aid of a telescope the Chalet de la Pierre Pointue (see below), and the two stone huts on the Grands Mulets (p. 222), the two stations for spending the night, may also be seen. The new bridle-path to the Brévent leaves the village on the W., and passes the church ('*Chemin Muletier de Chamonix à Sixt*'). In $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. the chalets of *Plan Pratz*, or *Plambraz* (6772') (Inn, poor and dear) are reached. From this point a tolerable path to the l. ascends to the trigonometrical signal on the summit ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); the latter portion, '*La Cheminée*',

steep and stony. Guide, not necessary, but agreeable from Plan Praz onwards. — The ascent of the Brévent may also be combined with that of the Flégère. The 'Route du Planpraz' diverges to the r. (S.W.) from the Flégère path, about 20 min. below the Croix de la Flégère, and leads in 2 hrs. to the chalets of Plan Praz, which are visible from the Flégère. At places, however, the path is not well defined.

The ***Pavillon de la Pierre Pointue** (6722'), another favourite point, is reached by a bridle-path in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (mule 9 fr.; guide unnecessary). The route leads from Chamouny along the l. bank of the Arve, past the hamlets of *Le Praz Conduit* and *Les Barats*, through the *Forêt des Tisours*, and along the brow of the hill to the l. to the (50 min.) *Cascade du Dard*. It crosses the brook, and immediately afterwards the *Nant des Pèlerins* (p. 216), beyond which the path in a straight direction leads to the *Glacier des Bossons*, while that to the Pierre Pointue zigzags upwards through wood and pastures to the l. to the (50 min.) *Chalet de la Para* (5266') and the (2 hr.) *Chalet de la Pierre Pointue* (Restaurant, déjeuner 3, D. 4 fr.), on the margin of the beautiful Glacier des Bossons. Opposite, apparently close to the spectator, rise Mont Blanc, the Dôme du Gouter, the Aiguille du Gouter, and other huge peaks. Towards the N. and W. the view is particularly fine. From the Pierre Pointue over the *Glacier des Bossons* to the *Grands Mulets* (10,007') $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., not without a guide (comp. p. 222).

From Chamouny to Sixt by the *Col du Brévent* and the *Col d'Anterne* (21 M.) in 9–10 hrs.; mule 18 fr., return-fee included; guide (unnecessary in settled weather) 18 fr. The route is by the well-defined *Chemin Muletier* already mentioned, and can hardly be mistaken. From Chamouny to the chalets of *Plan Praz* (dear auberge) $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., thence to the summit of the *Col du Brévent* (8078') 1 hr.; then down a slope richly clad with bilberry, raspberry, and many other plants, into the valley of the *Dioza* (5413'), which is crossed by a wooden bridge ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). [If attended by a guide, the traveller may here turn to the r. and proceed by the chalets of *Silly* and the *Col de Salenton* (8277') in 6– $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the summit of the Buet, see below.] The path to the *Col d'Anterne* ascends to the l., turning afterwards to the r.: 2 hrs., summit of the pass (7428'), whence a magnificent retrospect of Mont Blanc is obtained. Then descend by the (2 hrs.) *Chalets des Fonds* (milk), above which the path unites with the usual Mont Buet route. The picturesquely situated house which here overlooks the lower part of the valley, is the summer-residence of an Englishman. The bridle-path now descends the picturesque *Vallée des Fonds*, watered by a tributary of the Gilfre (see below). Near (1 hr.) *Salvagny*, a fine cascade descends from the mountain on the l. Then ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Sixt** (2483') (*Hôtel du Fer à Cheval*, established in an old monastery, R. and L. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr., sometimes crowded). In spring, when the brooks are swollen by the melting of the snow, Sixt is remarkable for the magnificent waterfalls which abound in the neighbourhood. In the upper part of the valley alone, termed *Vallée du Fer à Cheval* from its resemblance to a horse-shoe, there are as many as thirty cascades. In summer and autumn, however, the number dwindles down to five or six, and a visit to the falls does not repay the fatigue. Near *Fond de la Combe*, at the head of the valley, 3 hrs. from Sixt, there is a vault of snow, 100 paces long, containing another waterfall, to which travellers may drive.

The above route, the most striking of all the approaches to Mont Blanc,

is far preferable in the reverse direction: Sixt to the *Chalets des Fonds* 1¾ hr.; a few min. farther the bridle-path turns to the r. and crosses the brook (the path to the l. ascends to the *Col Léchaud*, or *Col des Fonds*, whence the Buet may be ascended; by this route from the chalets to the summit of the Buet and down to Chamouny 9–10 hrs., guide from Sixt necessary, 15 fr.; 3 hrs. *Col d'Anterne*, whence in clear weather a most striking view of Mont Blanc is obtained. At the foot of the Col the path turns to the l. (that to the r. leads to Servoz); 1 hr. bridge over the Dioza; 2 hrs. *Col du Brévent*, where another superb survey of the Mont Blanc chain is enjoyed; ¾ hr. *Chalets de Plan Praz*; 1¼ hr. *Chamouny*. In fine weather the route by the Col des Fonds and the Buet is still more impressive. A path leads from Sixt to the N.E. over the *Col de Sageroux* (7907') to Champéry, see p. 206.

In the valley of the *Giffre*, 4¼ M. below Sixt, is situated **Samoëns** (2293') (*Hôtel de la Poste*; *Hôtel du Commerce*, cuisine tolerable; both uninviting), a small town with 3000 inhab., whence the traveller may either cross the *Col de Jourplaine* (6683'), or the *Col de Golèze* (6444') to (4 hrs.) *Morizine* (*Hôtel du Chamois*), and thence descend the valley of the Dranse to *Thonon* on the Lake of Geneva (p. 205). Or from Samoëns by omnibus through the valley of the Giffre (once daily in 7 hrs., fare 4 fr.), viâ *Tanninges* and *St. Jeoire*, to Geneva (where the omnibus stops at the small and poor *Hôtel de Savoie*, Rue de Rive 13). From Samoëns to Geneva at ¾ 30 a. m., from Geneva to Samoëns at 11 a. m. — From Samoëns by the Col de Golèze and the Col de Coux to Champéry in 6–7 hrs., see p. 206.

From Chamouny to Sixt by *Argentière* and the *Mont Buet*, an interesting, but fatiguing route, 10–11 hrs. (guide necessary). To (6 M.) *Argentière* see p. 223. Thence ¾ hr. on the Tête Noire route as far as the entrance to the *Bérard Valley*, up which the path leads to the *Pierre à Bérard* chalets (small inn, where the night had better be spent in order that the summit may be reached early). Then over loose stones and snow for 3½ hrs. to the summit of the ***Buet** (10,197') which commands a magnificent view of the Mont Blanc range, Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, the Bernese Alps with the Finsteraarhorn and Jungfrau, the Dent du Midi, and the Jura as far as the mountains of Dauphiné. Descent of 2¾ hrs. by the *Col Léchaud*, or *des Fonds*, to the *Chalets des Fonds* (milk). Bridle-path thence to Sixt in 1¼ hr.

Mont Blanc (15,781'), the monarch of European mountains (Monte Rosa 15,364', Finsteraarhorn 14,026', Ortler 12,812', the Pic de Nethou, or Maladetta, the highest of the Pyrenees, 11,168'), which since 1860 has formed the boundary between France and Italy, is composed chiefly of Alpine granite or protogine. It was ascended for the first time in 1786 by an enterprising guide named Jacques Balmat. On his return he fell ill in consequence of the fatigue and exposure he had undergone, and he was attended by a local physician, Dr. Paccard, to whom he made known his discovery. He afterwards accompanied the doctor to the summit, which they reached after a succession of perilous adventures. In 1787 the ascent was made by the celebrated naturalist De Saussure, accompanied by seventeen guides, and his narrative was received with great interest by the scientific world. In 1825 the summit was attained by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill, and in 1827 by Mr. Auldjo, who published a highly interesting account of his ascent. These were the principal pioneers of a route now annually trodden by numbers. The ascent is made about 40 times annually, and in fine weather is attended with no very serious difficulty or danger. Travellers are however ear-

nestly cautioned against attempting the expedition in foggy or stormy weather. A party of eleven persons perished in a storm during the ascent in 1870, and a young English lady and a guide were precipitated into a crevasse near the Grands Mulets the same year in consequence of having neglected the important precaution of attaching themselves together by a rope.

On the first day the travellers generally ascend by the *Chalets de la Pierre Pointue* (p. 220), which may be reached on mule-back, to the *Grands Mulets* (10,007'), where the night is spent at one of the two stone huts (refreshments and beds); on the second they proceed to the summit, and back to the Grands Mulets, and on the third Chamouny is regained (or the entire descent may be made on the second day). Those who make the ascent from *St. Gervais* (p. 214), by the *Pavillon de Bellevue* (p. 228), spend a night on the *Aiguille du Gouter*, where the guides of St. Gervais have erected a hut. The two routes unite on the *Grand Plateau* (about 12,300'), a valley of *névé*, forming the source of the *Glacier des Bossons* (p. 220) and the *Glacier de Tacouay* (p. 214), which separate near the Grands Mulets (see above). The view from the summit is unsatisfactory; owing to the great distance, all objects appear indistinct; even in the most favourable weather the outlines only of the great chains, the Swiss Alps, the Jura, and the Apennines are distinguishable. The ascent is somewhat expensive; one traveller requires one guide (100 fr.) and a porter (50 fr.) and for each additional person one guide or porter more is desirable, but experienced mountaineers require comparatively fewer. Besides this there are other expenses for provisions, wine, etc., so that the ascent of Mont Blanc can seldom be made under 220–250 fr. for each person.

Tour du Mont Blanc, see R. 55.

From Chamouny to Courmayeur (p. 231), direct, by the *Col du Géant* (11,030'), a difficult and fatiguing glacier-pass, not to be attempted except by experienced mountaineers. This pass was long considered the highest among the Alps, and although recent discoveries have assigned it an inferior rank, it is still one of the grandest and most interesting. It traverses the upper part of the *Mer de Glace*, which on the W. side of the *Pic du Tacul* (11,279') merges in the *Glacier du Tacul*, or du Géant (to the r. rises the *Mont Blanc du Tacul*, 13,940'); it then ascends to the culminating point between the *Tour Ronde* (12,385') on the r. and the *Aiguille du Géant* (13,156') on the l., and descends almost perpendicular rocks to the *Pavillon du Fruitiér* (p. 231), and thence to the *Val Ferret*, Entrèves, and Courmayeur. The expedition, which occupies 12–15 hrs., is unattended with serious danger, as most of the guides are well acquainted with the route. The fatal accident, by which three Englishmen lost their lives on this pass in 1861, was occasioned by their neglect of the necessary precaution of binding themselves together with the rope.

53. From Chamouny to Martigny by the Tête-Noire, or to Vernayaz by Triquet and Salvan.

Comp. Map, p. 214.

To Le Chatelard $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., thence over the Tête Noire to Martigny $4\frac{1}{4}$, or by Salvan to Vernayaz $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 hrs. Carriage-road as far as Argentière, thence a bridle-path to the Hôtel de la Tête Noire, beyond which there is a carriage road to Martigny. If a carriage be taken to Argentière (one-horse 6, two-horse 10–12 fr.), the remainder of the route can easily be accomplished on foot in one day, even by ladies, if they are good walkers. At the hotels of Barberine (p. 224), or Le Chatelard, half-way, guides with horses returning to Martigny offer their services for a few francs. The following directions, however, render a guide unnecessary. Those who leave Chamouny early may reach Geneva the same day by railway. — By making a digression of 2 hrs. (with a guide), the view from the *Col de*

Balme may be combined with the Tête-Noire. The guides (p. 225) by this longer route are entitled to an additional fee of 3 fr.

Three *Bridle-Paths* connect the valley of Chamouny with the Valais viz. those described in the present and the following route. The path by the *Tête-Noire* to Martigny and that leading by *Salvan* to Vernayaz are by far the most interesting and least fatiguing, while the third, traversing the *Col de Balme*, commands a superb view of the Valley of Chamouny and Mont Blanc, which are not visible from the Tête-Noire route. These, however, are familiar to persons quitting Chamouny, who, therefore, will do well to select the Tête-Noire route, while those coming from Martigny should choose the Col de Balme in fine weather. The routes may be combined in the way above indicated (see also p. 227). The most impressive way of approaching Mont Blanc is from Sixt, over the Col d'Anterne (p. 230).

The routes to Martigny and Vernayaz do not divide until Le Chatelard (p. 224) is reached. The road ascends from Chamouny (3445') by the *Arve*, which it crosses by a bridge near (1½ M.) *Les Pratz*. The village and *Glacier des Bois* (Source of the Arveyron, p. 221, a digression of 20 min.) are left on the r.; (½ M.) *Les Tines* (Au Touriste, poor); then (¾ M.) *Lavancher* (3848'). A little farther, on the opposite bank of the Arve, are the groups of houses of *La Joux*, whence the Flégère may be ascended by travellers coming from Argentière. *Les Iles* and *Grasonet* are next passed. (¼ M.) **Argentière** (4236') (**Couronne*, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, A. 1½ fr.; **Bellevue*), the third largest village in the valley, near which the huge glacier of the same name descends into the valley between the *Aiguille Verte* (13,450') and the *Aiguille du Chardonnet* (12,543').

Beyond the village the road to the right follows the course of the Arve to Tour and the *Col de Balme* (2½ hrs., see p. 227; the inn on the Col being visible almost all the way). The *Tête Noire* route is by a bridle-path to the left, traversing a wild ravine, which, like that on the W. side of the valley (p. 214), bears the name of *Les Montets*. Beyond the (¼ hr.) hamlet of *Trélechamps*, the path reaches the (20 min.) summit of the pass (*Col des Montets*, 4819'), indicated by a cross, the watershed between two streams, one of which descends to the N. to the Rhone, while the other to the S. joins the Arve. Numerous boulders afford indication of the glaciers which once occupied the bed of this valley. Near *Poyaz*, to the r. of which the path afterwards passes, opens the wild and barren *Vallée de Bérard*, from which the *Eau-Noire* descends. This stream forms the picturesque **Cascade de Bérard*, or *de Poyaz*, most romantically situated ½ hr. higher up (admission 1 fr.). At the end of the valley the snow-clad summit of the *Buet* (p. 221) is visible to the r. of the *Aiguilles Rouges*. The path traverses a desolate and stony gorge, following the course of the *Eau-Noire*. The first chalets are near the (½ hr.) bridge over the Eau-Noire; ½ hr. beyond which is the church of **Valorcine** (4232'), protected from avalanches by walls. This village, the largest in the valley (640 inhab.), consists of a long row of

chalets. (Immediately beyond the church a finger-post indicates the path to the l. leading direct to the fall of the Barberine mentioned below, and thence to the Hôtel Barberine.)

The valley contracts, the path descends to the stream which rushes foaming over the rocks, and the scenery becomes grander. (25 min.) Confluence of the *Barberine* and the *Eau-Noire*; the former forms a beautiful waterfall (for permission to visit which 1 fr. is demanded), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the **Hôtel Barberine*, or *de la Cascade*, a roadside inn, halfway between Chamouny and Martigny. (5 min.) Bridge over the *Eau-Noire* (3684'), the boundary of Savoy and the Canton of Valais; (10 min.) **Hôtel Royal du Chatelard* (R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), where the two routes to the valley of the Rhone separate. To the r. is the well known route by the Tête Noire to Martigny, to the l. the new and still more attractive path *viâ Triquent* and *Salvan* to *Vernayaz* (p. 201).

From *Le Chatelard* to *Martigny* $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. The once dangerous but now disused *Mapas* (*mauvais pas*) descends to the l., while the new route leads high above the sombre and profound valley, and penetrates the rocks of the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Tête-Noire**, or *La Roche-Percée*. (The *Summit of the Tête-Noire*, 6595', lies to the S., and is a peak of the chain which terminates in the *Croix de Fer*, to the N. of the *Col de Balme*, p. 226.) On the opposite side of the stream rises the *Bel-Oiseau* (8612'), to the N. of which are the *Dent de Morcles* (p. 200) and *Grand Moveran* (10,045'). About 10 min. beyond the *Roche-Percée*, 3 hrs. from *Argentière*, the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (4003') is reached. (Path to the *Col de Balme*, see p. 227.) The road here turns suddenly to the r. into the dark and beautiful forest of *Trient* and winds round the *Tête-Noire*. Deep in the valley below, dashes the brawling *Trient* (which joins the *Eau-Noire* a little farther on). Where the forest is quitted, the valley widens, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Trient** (*Inn*) is reached, a little beyond which the present route unites with that from Chamouny over the *Col de Balme* (see below).

From this village the road ascends to the (35 min.) *Col de Trient*, better known as the *Col de la Forclaz* (5020') (two small inns). The view from the summit is limited, but $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. lower a noble prospect is disclosed, embracing the valley of the Rhone as far as *Sion*, extended like a map beneath the eye of the spectator, with *Martigny* immediately below. The road to *Martigny* (descent 2, ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) at first traverses pastures and forest, and then meadows planted with fruit and chestnut-trees. Good walkers may reach *Martigny* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by following the steep and stony old road, which cuts off the windings of the new. *Martigny le Bourg* and *Martigny* see p. 202.

From *Chatelard* to *Vernayaz*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (several new inns on the route). The new bridle-path to the l. ascends partly by zig-

zags for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., and, where the path divides, turns to the r., in the direction of Finhaut, which is visible. Then for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. nearly level, with views of the valleys of the Eau-Noire and the Trient (p. 226), the Glacier de Trient, and behind the traveller the Aiguilles Rouges and Mont Blanc. Beyond *Finhaut* (4058') the path at first ascends slightly, is then level, and afterwards descends in easy windings to the small village of *Triquent* (3261'), and the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Gorge of Triquent* with the beautiful **Falls of the Triève*, surrounded by pines. For a short way the path is again level, and then gradually descends to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Salvan** (3035') (two small inns).

The **Cascade du Dailly* near Salvan merits a visit. A good path leads to it in 40 min. by the hamlet of *Les Granges*, situated on the slope facing the valley of the Rhone. The finest points of view are above and opposite the fall respectively, and if these be visited, the excursion occupies about 3 hrs. from Salvan. In returning to Salvan a fine view of the snow mountains of the Great St. Bernard is enjoyed. Guide from Salvan 1—2 fr. according to the extent of the excursion, not absolutely necessary.

The path finally descends in numerous windings, shaded by chestnuts, in 50 min. to *Vernayaz* (rail. stat., p. 201).

54. From Martigny to Chamouny. Col de Balme.

Comp. Map, p. 214.

8½ hrs. (comp. pp. 222, 223). Carriage-road from Martigny to Trient, and from Tour to Chamouny. Guide (12 fr.) unnecessary, if the following directions be observed. Mule and attendant by the Col de Balme or Tête Noire to Chamouny 24 fr.; if the two routes are combined, 3 fr. additional. For the excursion to Chamouny by the Col de Balme and back by the Tête Noire (3 days) the same guide may be employed (6 fr. per day, or mule with attendant 12 fr. per day). The inn on the Col de Balme is tolerable, and considering its situation the charges are not unreasonable.

Martigny (see p. 202) lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway station. The road leads thence to the S. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Martigny le Bourg* (p. 202), crosses the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dranse*, which flows from the Great St. Bernard, and ascends through vineyards, orchards, and meadows. The new road is practicable for light vehicles as far as Trient. About 4 min. from the bridge stands a cross, opposite which a tablet on a house indicates the road to Chamouny to the r., and that to the Great St. Bernard to the l. At the (10 min.) first village the excellent new road diverges to the l. and ascends the hill in windings, which the rugged old path cuts off; 20 min. *La Fontaine*. Immediately above the village the old and new routes coincide and lead to the l. (the steep path to the r. ascends into the woods only). Then 10 min. *Sarmieux*, 55 min. *Chavans en Haut* (refreshments; extensive view of the Rhone valley); 25 min. **Col de la Forclaz** (see p. 224). A road here leads to the l. to the *Glacier du Trient*, the most N. arm of the ice-fields of Mont Blanc, but not visible hence, while the Chamouny road descends in a straight direction.

Opposite the traveller, slightly to the l., is visible the valley, along the l. side of which lies the route to the Col de Balme.

After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the path to the Col de Balme diverges to the l. from the road to the lower part of the village of Trient and the Tête Noire (fine view of the Glacier de Trient in descending), and in 10 min. crosses a bridge opposite the upper houses of Trient (4317'). The meadows to the l. are now traversed; 12 min. the *Nant-Noir* ('Nant', probably from *nature*, is the Savoyard word for a mountain stream), which descends from the *Mont des Herbagères*, is crossed. The path ascends the r. bank for about 200 paces, and then, turning to the l., winds upwards in zigzags through the *Forest of Magnin*, which has been considerably thinned by avalanches. The path is steep and fatiguing for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., but afterwards becomes more level, and traverses green pastures and slopes carpeted with the rhododendron; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the poor *Chalets des Herbagères*, or *Zerbazière* (6663'), where milk may sometimes be procured. A fine retrospective view of the Col de Forclaz and the Bel-Oiseau to the l.

After a gradual and winding ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more the path reaches the summit of the pass, the **Col de Balme* (7231') (*Hôtel Suisse*, tolerable, charges high), the boundary between Switzerland (Valais) and France (Savoy). In clear weather the whole of the Mont Blanc range is visible from summit to base, surrounded by the Aiguilles de Tour, d'Argentière, Verte, du Dru, de Charmoz, du Midi, etc., with its huge glaciers descending to the green valley of Chamouny, which is also visible as far as the Col de Voza. On the r. are the Aiguilles Rouges, and beside them the Brévent, by which the valley is bounded; in the rear, the snow-clad Buet (p. 221) is visible to the r. The retrospective view over the Forclaz embraces the Valais and the gigantic mountains which separate it from the Bernese Oberland, the Gemmi with its two peaks, the Jungfrau, the Finster-Aarhorn, Grimsel, and Furca.

The *view from a second eminence to the r., with a white boundary stone, about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. N.W. of the inn, is still more extensive. To the N. extends the *Croix de Fer*, or *Aiguille de Balme* (7680'), the extremity of the precipitous hills which rise above the Col de Balme. From this point Mont Blanc presents a still more imposing appearance than from the Col, and the entire chain of the Bernese Alps is visible to the N.E., rising like a vast white wall with countless pinnacles. The descent may be begun immediately from this point. The ascent of the Aiguille itself is difficult, and not recommended. The cross erected on it is to the memory of Escher von Berg, a young native of Zürich, who lost his life in attempting the ascent, contrary to the advice of the guides.

The Col de Balme and Tête Noire routes are also connected by means of a footpath (2½ hrs.), which is recommended to the traveller who is desirous of visiting these points in one day from the valley of the Rhone. A guide may be dispensed with in fine weather. To the W. of the Col, behind the above mentioned eminence with the boundary stone, a narrow, but well defined path leads nearly to the (10 min.) brink of the Tête Noire Valley, and then becomes indistinct. The traveller must not descend to the valley, but turn to the r. (N.) and follow a slight depression for a few minutes until a number of heaps of stone become visible. The path soon re-appears and passes to the r. of these (10 min.) heaps; 10 min. a group of chalets, before quite reaching which the path crosses a small stream and descends rapidly to the l. on its bank; ½ hr. another group of chalets (paths descending l. to be avoided); 20 min. a third group of chalets. Delightful view during the descent, embracing the entire Tête Noire valley, which presents a pleasant contrast to the Col de Balme route. The path, now well constructed and much frequented, passes several chalets and farms, and at length reaches (1 hr.) the *Hôtel de la Tête Noire* (p. 224). The views are less striking if the excursion be made in the reverse direction. From Martigny and back by this route 10—11 hrs., from Chamouny and back about 12, from Chamouny to Martigny 10—11 hrs.

In descending from the inn, the *Arve*, which rises on the Col de Balme, flows to the r. The path crosses several small brooks, and then passes (¾ hr.) the *Homme de Pierre*, a heap of stones which serves as a landmark when the paths are covered with snow; ¼ hr. a heap of stones, resembling a hut without a roof; ¼ hr. *Tour*, to the l. of which is the beautiful glacier of that name. Carriage-road hence to Chamouny. The fragments of black slate brought down by the *Arve* are carefully collected into heaps by the peasants. In spring they cover their fields with these slabs, which being heated by the sunshine cause the snow beneath them to melt several weeks earlier than would otherwise be the case. (Carriage from Tour to Chamouny with one horse 6, with two 9—10 fr.; those who intend to drive should hire a carriage here rather than at Argentière.) About ½ M. from Tour the road crosses the *Buisme*, which drains the *Glacier du Tour*, and at (1¼ M.) **Argentière** joins Route 53 (p. 223). The traveller should spend the night here, and proceed the following day by the Chapeau and Montanvert to Chamouny, as the distance from the base of the Glacier des Bois to Chamouny is thus traversed but once. From Argentière to Chamouny 6 M. more. From the Col de Balme to Chamouny 4 hrs. (ascent 4½ hrs.).

55. Tour du Mont Blanc.

From Chamouny to Aosta by the Col de Bonhomme and the Col de la Seigne.

Comp. Maps, pp. 214, 234.

Bridle-path well trodden, and not easily mistaken except after a fall of snow. An easy walk of three days to Courmayeur: 1st, to Contamines 6 hrs.; 2nd, to Mottet 6¾ hrs.; 3rd, Courmayeur 6¾ hrs.; 4th, drive to Aosta, 28 M. — Good walkers may reach Courmayeur from Chamouny in two days, by spending the night at La Balma (p. 229), Chapui (p. 230), or Mottet (p. 230). This may also be accomplished by taking a mule. — From

Courmayeur to Aosta a good carriage road; one-horse carr. 18, two-horse 30 fr.; diligence from 1st July to 15th Sept. only. Guides at Chamouny, see p. 215. Tolerable mountaineers may dispense with a guide in favourable weather. The tour of Mont Blanc is reckoned as five days' journey, and costs 30 fr., besides which a gratuity is expected.

The ***Tour of Mont Blanc**, as this expedition is termed, is frequently undertaken, especially by travellers from Chamouny to Aosta or those who desire to visit the Great St. Bernard without retracing their steps. Unless the rare good fortune of an unclouded prospect from the Col de Bonhomme and Col de la Seigne is enjoyed, the traveller will probably be disappointed in the excursion. The Allée Blanche and the neighbourhood of Courmayeur, however, rank with the grandest portions of the Alps.

About $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Chamouny the traveller quits the new road, crosses the Arve, and reaches ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Les Ouches*, or *Les Houches*, recognisable by its picturesquely situated church. Two paths ascend hence to the l.: the first (preferable) by the brook, a few paces beyond the church, hardly to be mistaken, ascends in 2 hrs. to the ***Pavillon de Bellevue**, a small inn situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above the Col de Voza, and commanding a magnificent *view (best by evening-light) of the valley of Chamouny as far as the Col de Balme, Mont Blanc, the valley of the Arve, St. Gervais, Sallanches, etc. The other path diverges from the old road $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, and ascends in 2 hrs. to the

Col de Voza (5495') (*Pavillon de Voza*); but this route may more easily be mistaken, and the view from the pass is less extensive than from the Bellevue (situated $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the N., higher up, and not visible hence).

From the Col de Voza and from the Bellevue paths descend in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the village of *Bionnassay*.

The longer route (4 hrs.) hence to Les Contamines leads to the r., and descends to *Bionnay* (3191'); the more direct route ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) to the l. leads by *Champel*. At the small chapel of Bionnassay the footpath descends to the l., crosses the brook, and soon unites with the longer bridle-path. In 1 hr. the village of *Champel* is reached, where the path turns to the l. by the fountain and rapidly descends the hill; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *La Villette*, where the path leads to the r. by the fountain and soon reaches the carriage-road from St. Gervais. The *Montjoie Valley*, which the road traverses, watered by the *Bon Nant*, resembles that of Chamouny, bounded on the E. by the vast grey *Glacier of Bionnassay*, a wild waste of rock and snow. On the *Hermance*, the N. slope of *Mont Joli* (8373'), which bounds the view on the W., stands the picturesque village of *St. Nicolas de Verce*. In 1 hr. more Les Contamines is reached.

[Instead of the direct route from the Pavillon or from the Col to Contamines through Bionnassay, the digression by the *Prarion* (6460') (route to St. Gervais), about 300' higher (3865'), is

recommended by some (comp. p. 214), as it commands a beautiful view towards Sallanches.]

Les Contamines (3943') (**Col du Bonhomme*, at the lower end; *Union*, in the village, tolerable), a large village with a picturesque church, lies on the E. slope of the valley. The Mont Joli (see above) is frequently ascended hence in 4—5 hrs., as well as from St. Gervais; admirable view from the summit; guide 6 fr., not absolutely necessary (guide to the Col de Bonhomme 6—8, Col des Fours 6—8, Chapiu 8—10, Mottet 10—12 fr.; the higher fees being charged when the guide cannot return the same day).

Beyond Contamines the road descends, commanding a view of the valley as far as the peaks of the Bonhomme, and crosses the brook near the hamlet of *Pontet*. The valley contracts, and, near the (40 min.) chapel of *Notre Dame de la Gorge*, terminates in a deep ravine at the foot of Mont Joli. Numerous pilgrims resort to this chapel on 15th Aug. Wrestling-matches, see Intro. XV.

The road terminates here. The footpath ascends to the l., near a bridge, passing frequent traces of glacier-friction (see Intro. XIV), and then traverses a wood; (40 min.) it crosses by a stone bridge to the l. bank of the Nant-Borant, and (7 min.) reaches the *Chalets of Nant-Borant* (4780'), 4½ hrs. from the Baths of St. Gervais (tolerable inn, mule to the summit of the Col de Bonhomme 5 fr.). The traveller now crosses the wooden bridge to the l., and traverses the pastures by a rough and stony path, crossing the brook several times. Magnificent view of the *Glacier de Trelatête*, which descends from the *Aiguille* (12,900') of that name; opposite the spectator rises the Bonhomme, to the r. the beautiful mountain *La Rosalette*. Looking back, the eye ranges over the whole of the Montjoie Valley as far as the *Aiguilles de Varens* (p. 210). A spring of excellent water bubbles up by the side of the path a few minutes below La Balma.

The (1 hr.) *Chalet de la Balma*, or *Barmaz* (6007'), is a small and tolerable inn. In doubtful weather a guide should be taken from this point to the summit of the pass (3 fr.); but, as guides are not always to be met with here, it is safer to engage one at Les Contamines.

The path, indicated by stakes, now ascends wild, stony slopes. Vegetation disappears, and the Alpine rose alone finds a scanty subsistence. On the (55 min.) *Plaine des Dames* (6543') rises a conical heap of stones which is said to mark the spot where a lady once perished in a snow-storm. The path now ascends in windings on the slope to the r., and in 40 min. reaches a saddle, sometimes termed the Col du Bonhomme, but not the real summit of the pass. Two rocks, the *Pic du Bonhomme*

(10,138') and the *Pic de la Bonnefemme* (9908'), here tower aloft, like two ruined castles.

The desolate and barren valley into which the traveller looks down on the opposite side of this saddle is that of the *Gitte*. A path, at first ill-defined, descends into this basin, passes the lonely *Chalet de la Source*, turns to the r. and crosses the brook, and finally reaches the chalet of *La Gitte* in 2 hrs.; thence to *Beaufort* (p. 210) 3 hrs. This route is uninteresting, but convenient for travellers proceeding to the Tarentaise. Guide not absolutely necessary.

Beyond this first saddle the traveller follows the slope of the mountain to the l., the rocky path being indicated by stakes, and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more attains the crest of the *Col de Bonhomme* (8087'), which commands a magnificent panorama of the mountains of the *Tarentaise* (p. 233).

The traveller may now reach the valley by one of the following routes. He may turn to the l., continuing to ascend by the posts to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Col des Fours* (8894'), and then descend to (2 hrs.) *Mottet* (see below). This pass is rarely quite free from snow. On the N. side especially, where the posts cease, fresh snow frequently conceals the path as early as the beginning or middle of September, in which case a guide is desirable. The path descends at first across stony slopes, passes ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a group of chalets, and reaches the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hameau du Glacier* at the bottom of the valley. Here it descends by the chapel, crosses the bridge, and in 20 min. more reaches the inns of *Mottet*.

Or the traveller may descend from the *Col de Bonhomme* in a straight direction, partly over loose stones, to ($\frac{13}{4}$ hr.)

Chapiu (4973'), properly **Les Chapieux**, an Alpine village (*Hôtel du Soleil*; *Le Pavillon*), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. lower down the valley than *Mottet*.

From *Chapiu* to *Pré St. Didier* over the Little St. Bernard (11 hrs.; preferable to the route over the *Col de la Seigne* in doubtful weather). The path to (3 hrs.) *Bourg St. Maurice* is at first very stony, but afterwards improves, and commands a beautiful view of the upper *Isère* valley (*Tarentaise*) the whole way, until at length it unites with the high road. From *Bourg St. Maurice* to *Pré St. Didier*, see p. 233.

Mottet (6187') possesses two small inns (*Repos des Voyageurs*, *Ancien Hôtel*), which afford tolerable accommodation. A well trodden, and in many places carefully constructed bridle-path ascends hence to the (2 hrs.) ***Col de la Seigne** (8307'). The summit of the pass, where a cross indicates the frontier of France and Italy, commands an extensive and imposing survey of the **Allée Blanche**, a lofty valley several miles in length, bounded on the N. by the precipices of the *Mont Blanc* chain, upwards of 10,000' in height, and on the S. by the *Cramont*, or *Gramont* (8976'). *De Saussure* not inaptly compares *Mont Blanc*, as seen from the *Col de la Seigne*, to an artichoke surrounded by its leaves. The eminent German geographer *Ritter* (d. 1859) maintains that the view from the *Col* is unsurpassed

in the Alps, and that a parallel can only be found among the Himalayas. The view from the Cramont is however superior (see below).

The path descends and soon reaches a chalet, where Alpine fare may be procured in summer, and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther a group of chalets (milk). It traverses patches of snow (which, however, disappear in warm seasons), rocky debris, and pastures, and passes the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Lac de Combal* (6341'). At the (E.) lower end of the lake the path crosses to the l. bank of the *Doire*, which is formed by the discharge of glaciers, skirts the base of the lofty moraine of the *Glacier de Miage* for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and then recrosses the brook (*Cantine de l'Avizaille*, tolerable). In 1 hr. more it reaches the beautiful *Glacier de Brenva*, which fills the valley with its huge moraine, compelling the path to follow the abrupt slopes of the *Mont Chétif*. Opposite the glacier, and immediately above the path, rises the picturesquely situated white *Chapelle du Glacier*, or *Notre Dame de Guérison*, occupied by a hermit. At the hamlet of *Entrèves* (4226') the *Doire* is joined by a stream descending from the Ferret Valley, and below this point takes the name of *Dora Baltea*. Opposite the small Baths of **La Saxe** ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the path again crosses the brook, and in 25 min. more reaches

Courmayeur (3986') (*HÔTEL ROYAL, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, A. 1 fr.; *ANGELO, UNION, and *MONT BLANC, similar charges, the last is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the village, on the way to the Col de la Seigne. *Diligence* in summer to Aosta in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 5, coupé 6 fr. One-horse carriage 18, two-horse 30 fr., return vehicles generally two-thirds of the full fare. A society of guides has recently been constituted at Courmayeur, with charges, regulations, etc. resembling those of Chamouny. *Jul. Grange* surnamed *la Berge*, *L. Lagnier*, *L. Bromont*, etc., are recommended), a considerable village at the upper extremity of the valley of Aosta, with baths much frequented in summer. Those who do not intend to scale the Mont de Saxe or the Cramont (see below) from Courmayeur, should not fail to ascend the Ferret Valley (see below) for about 1 M. in order to obtain a view of Mont Blanc (not visible from Courmayeur) in all its magnificence. In the Allée Blanche the spectator is too near to enjoy an effective view of the different groups.

From the ***Mont de Saxe** (7329') (ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 hrs.; guide 6 fr., unnecessary) the view embraces the entire E. side of Mont Blanc with its numerous glaciers, from the Col de la Seigne to the Col de Ferret, the Col du Géant and the Jorasses being in the immediate vicinity. Those who come from Aosta need not ascend to the highest point, as a view of the Aosta Valley only is thus obtained; the chain of Mont Blanc is seen equally well from the last chalets (milk).

The ***Cramont** (8976'), the finest point of view in the neighbourhood of Courmayeur, ascended in 4 hrs. (guide 6 fr., advisable), commands an admirable survey of the Allée Blanche and the remarkable rocky pinnacles by which Mont Blanc is surrounded.

From Courmayeur to Chamouny by the Col du Géant (comp. p. 222) in 14 hrs., guide 45, porter 25 fr.; to the summit and back 12, porter 8, in two days 15, porter 10 fr. — The ***Pavillon du Fruitier**

(7149'), situated on the *Mont Fréty*, on the route to the Col du Géant, commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc, and the Alps of the Tarentaise towards the S., is a pleasant object for an afternoon's excursion. Ascent 2½ hrs., guide unnecessary, 6 fr.

From Courmayeur to Martigny. Those who wish to avoid the digression by Aosta and the Great St. Bernard on their return-journey, may prefer the following route: through the narrow *Val de Ferret*, with its numerous glaciers, bounded on the W. by the enormous masses of the *Géant* (13,133'), the *Jorasses* (13,799'), and the *Glacier of Triolet*; then over the *Col de Ferret* (8176'), the frontier of Italy and Switzerland (*Mont Dolent*, 12,566', to the N.W. of the Col, has since 1880 formed the boundary of France, Italy, and Switzerland), which commands a most striking view, especially when reached from the direction of Martigny; thence by *Orsières* (p. 234), where the valley of Ferret descends to the valley of Entremont and the Great St. Bernard route; Martigny is thus reached in 14 hrs.: Col de Ferret 6, Orsières 5, Martigny 3 hrs. A guide should be taken as far as the Chalets de Ferret (6 fr., to Orsières 12 fr.), and provisions carried.

Beyond *Entrèves* (see above) a good path crosses a branch of the *Doire*, which flows through the Ferret valley, follows the r. bank as far as the Chalets of *Pré Sec*, and then recrosses to the l. bank. (The path along the r. bank is soon lost among the huge rocky fragments of a moraine.) After 3 hrs. the head of the valley is reached, opposite a series of precipitous slopes which are connected on the l. with the last snow-peaks of the Mont Blanc chain. Near the last of these the path crosses the pass. By keeping to the l. a mistake can hardly be made. The traveller must be careful to avoid the two following paths, which are well trodden and likely to mislead. From the highest chalet in the valley (*Saljoan*), a chalet of considerable size is visible exactly in front, apparently half-way up the mountain; past this runs a well-beaten path, which leads to the Hospice of St. Bernard (in 4½ hrs.). The other path, which diverges farther on, leads to the same destination.

From the Col de Ferret (to which there is a steep ascent of 1½ hr. from *Saljoan*, past the moraine of the *Glacier du Mont Dolent*) the path leads to the chalets of *Le Folly* (5240'), from which a well-defined path leads through the N. (Swiss) part of the *Val de Ferret*, by *Li Seiloz*, *Praz de Fort* (where a carriage-road begins), *Ville d'Issert*, and *Som la Proz*, to (4 hrs.) *Orsières* (p. 234). During the ascent in the S. valley of Ferret, the retrospective view of the S.E. side of the chain of Mont Blanc as far as the Col de la Seigne is very fine. From the summit of the Col de Ferret, the view extends to Martigny and the W. portion of the Bernese Alps, the Diablerets, the Oldenhorn, and the Sanetsch.

The route from Courmayeur to Aosta is highly attractive. The vegetation, which becomes more luxuriant as the road descends, the picturesque waterfalls, the magnificent view of Mont Blanc and other snow-peaks to the W., the S., and afterwards to the N., all combine to render the Valley of Aosta interesting even to those who are familiar with the finest scenery of Switzerland. Cretinism in its most repulsive form is unfortunately very prevalent in this beautiful valley. It is sometimes ascribed to the badness of the water, but there is little doubt that it is chiefly caused by the squalid habits of the natives. At Martigny, where sanitary matters are better attended to than formerly, the disease is on the decrease, while in the Aosta valley the reverse is the case, the proportion of cretins being now 2 per cent of the population. There are no good inns between Pré St. Didier and Aosta.

Passing ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Palésieux*, the road crosses the *Doire* to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Pré St. Didier** (*Rosa; Posta*), a village with baths, where the road to the *Little St. Bernard* diverges to the S.W. Near the hot springs ($\frac{1}{4}$ M. lower down) the stream forces its way between perpendicular rocks towards the Dora valley.

From *Pré St. Didier* to *Bourg St. Maurice* over the *Little St. Bernard*, 8 hrs., a route preferred by many to that over the Col de la Seigne (p. 230), especially in doubtful weather. The carriage-road, now nearly completed, traverses the valley of the *Thuille*, passing through *La Thuille* (accommodation, if necessary, at Brigadier Morel's), and *Serran*, near the *Cantine des Eaux Rouges* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. below the summit of the pass, Alpine fâre), and ascends to the pass of the *Little St. Bernard* (7240'; summit indicated by a granite pillar), whence the view of the Mont Blanc range is very imposing. Since 1860 this pass has formed the boundary between France and Italy. On the S. side of the pass, 5 hrs. from *Pré St. Didier*, 3 hrs. from *Bourg St. Maurice*, is a hospice similar to that on *Great St. Bernard* (p. 236), and adjoining it an inn.

The descent is long and gradual, commanding a beautiful view of the upper valley of the *Isère* (*La Tarentaise*) and the mountains of Savoy the whole way; the road then passes through *St. Germain* (becoming steeper) and *Seez*, and reaches **Bourg St. Maurice** (**Hôtel des Voyageurs*), a small town on the *Isère*, from which a diligence runs daily in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Montier (en Tarentaise)*, a small town with salt-works, and thence through *Albertville* (high-road to Geneva by Annecy. see p. 211) in about 6 hrs. to *Chamousset* (p. 209), a station on the railway from Geneva to Mont Cenis by Chambéry; from *Chamousset* to *Chambéry* (p. 208) in 1 hr., to Geneva in 4 to $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., see R. 50.

From *Bourg St. Maurice* to *Chapiu*, see p. 230.

Beyond *Pré St. Didier* the road passes *Morgex* (two waterfalls beyond the village), and reaches *La Salle* (with a ruined castle), where it descends into the valley and crosses the stream. It then ascends the steep r. bank of the *Doire*, which dashes over the rocks far below. Opposite lies *Avise*, picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence and overtopped by an old tower. *Liverogne*, a small and dirty village. *Arvier* (*Cantine des Voyageurs*) is noted for its wine. The road then traverses a plantation of walnut-trees, and crosses to the l. bank near *Villeneuve*, the most beautiful point in the valley. On a lofty rock above the village stands the ruined *Castle of Argent*. The châteaux of *St. Pierre* and *La Sarra* are next passed. On the opposite bank, at the mouth of the *Val de Cogne*, rises the castle of

Aosta (p. 239), 28 M. distant from Courmayeur.

56. From Martigny to Aosta. Great St. Bernard.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.: from Martigny to the Hospice $11\frac{1}{2}$, thence to Aosta 6 hrs. (from Aosta to the Hospice 8, from the Hospice to Martigny $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); carriage-road to the *Cantine de Proz* (p. 235), thence to St. Remy (4 hrs.) bridle-path; carriage-road again to Aosta. Guide unnecessary. As the ascent to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Orsières is slight, the traveller had better drive thus far, or to *Bourg St. Pierre*, walk thence to St. Remy, and drive from St. Remy to Aosta, so as to accomplish the whole journey in one day. *Diligence* in summer daily at 6.45 a. m. from Martigny to *Bourg St. Pierre* in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; one-horse carriage to Orsières 6–8, to Liddes 14 fr. *Carriage* (for 1 to 3 pers.) from Martigny to the *Cantine de Proz*, 7 M. from the Hospice, drawn by a mule, which is ridden thence to the Hospice, 30 fr.

Mule from Liddes to St. Remy over the St. Bernard 10 fr.; one-horse carr. from St. Remy, to Aosta, 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 12, 3 pers. 15 fr.

The *Great St. Bernard* is the least interesting of the Alpine passes, with the exception of those parts of the route near Aosta and Martigny. Those who have to choose between the Simplon, St. Gotthard, Splügen, Bernardino, and St. Bernard, should not be misled by the reputation of the latter. If the traveller has already traversed the pass to Aosta and is returning by the same route, he may, for variety, take the footpath which diverges to the W. of the road at *Orsières*, passes the *Lac de Champey* on the W. side of *Mont Catogne*, and rejoins the road at *Vallette*. He may also leave the road at *Sembrancher*, ascend *Mont Chemin* (4408') (beautiful view of Martigny and the valley of the Rhone down to the Lake of Geneva), and descend to Martigny through beech-woods. These two routes are longer, but more interesting than the main road.

Martigny (1558'), see p. 202. Beyond ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Martigny le Bourg* (p. 202) the road crosses the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dranse*, a few hundred paces from which the road to Chamouny diverges to the r. (R. 54). The St. Bernard road winds through a narrow valley, watered by the Dranse, and leads by *Le Brocard*, *Le Bourgeaud*, and *Les Vallettes*, to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Bovernier** (2037'). The Dranse forces its way through a narrow gorge, its course is impeded by huge masses of rock, especially near the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gallerie de la Monnaie* (2362'), a tunnel 70 yds. long, hewn in the solid rock. In 1818 a great fall of rocks took place here in consequence of the bursting of a lake in the *Val de Bagne*, which branches off to the E. near Sembrancher. Comp. p. 240.

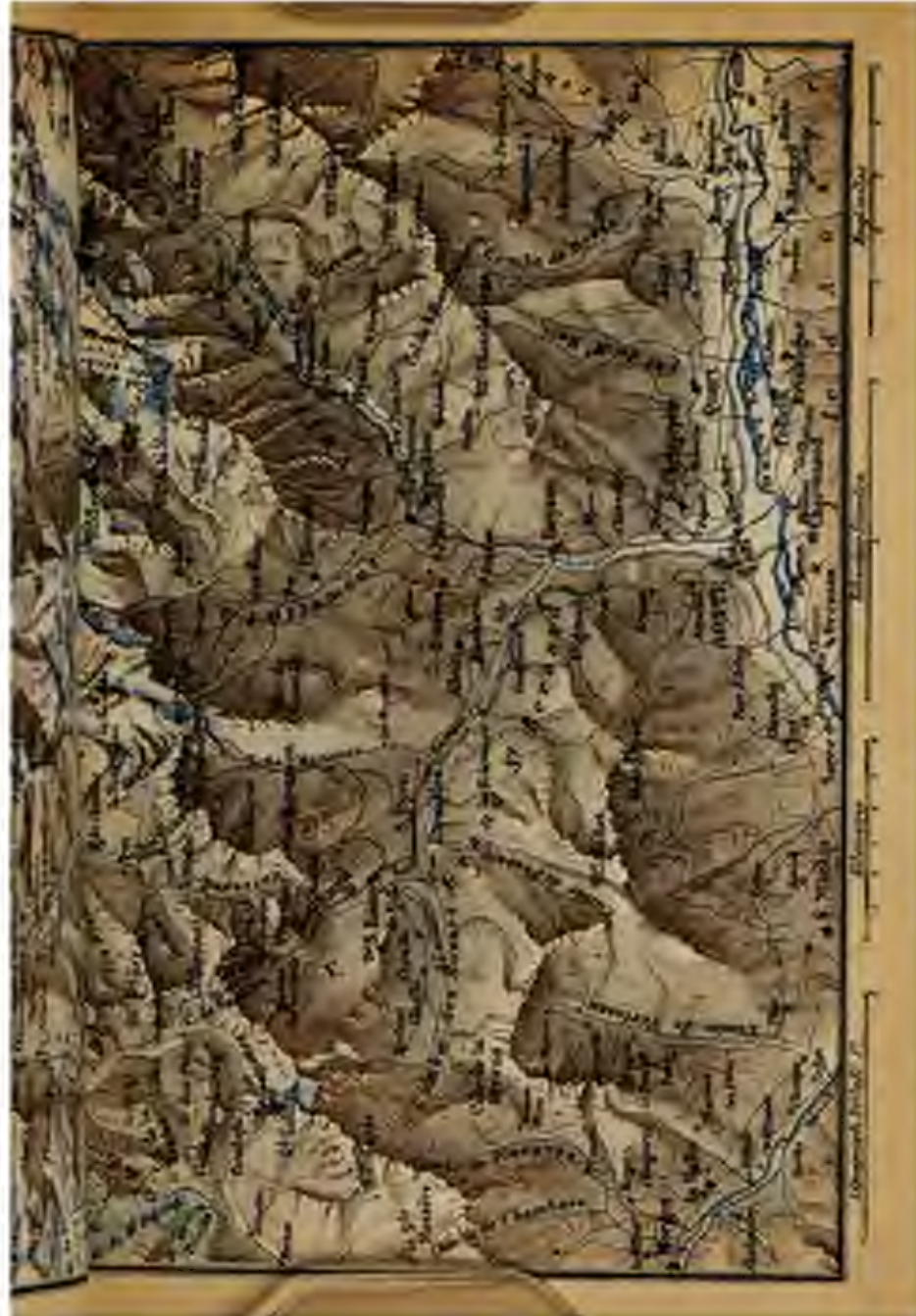
Detached blocks from the *Glacier de Gétroz* had intercepted the course of the E. branch of the *Dranse*, which traverses the *Val de Bagne*. A lake was thus formed, 1000' yds. in length, 220 yds. in width, and 190' deep, which suddenly burst its barriers, rushed into the valley, and caused terrible devastation. Bovernier owed its safety to a projecting rock. In 1595 a similar catastrophe occurred. Beautiful excursion to the *Val de Bagne*, see R. 57.

At ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Sembrancher** (2329') (*Inn*; mule or guide to the Pierre-à-Voir, p. 202, 5 fr.), the two streams which form the *Dranse* unite, one descending from the *Val de Bagne*, the other from the *Val d'Entremont* and the St. Bernard. On a hill are the ruins of a castle. To the S. W. of Sembrancher rises *Mont Catogne* (8461').

($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Orsières** (2894') (**Hôtel des Alpes*, moderate), at the junction of the valleys of Ferret and Entremont (p. 233), possesses a remarkable and very ancient tower resembling that of St. Pierre (see below). The road crosses the Dranse, the channel of which is so deep that the stream is rarely visible. The view obtained beyond the village is the most picturesque on this route; the background is formed by the snowy pyramid of *Mont Velan* (p. 235). Extensive corn-fields cover the undulating country which slopes towards the Dranse. The scenery becomes grander when the forest of St. Pierre is reached.

(5 M.) **Liddes** (4390') (*Hôtel d'Angleterre*, *Union*, rustic inns with hotel prices) is a considerable village. One-horse carriage to Martigny 10, mule to the Hospice 5 fr. The new road to





St. Pierre winds along the slope of the mountain; the old road is shorter for pedestrians. The wooden frames, which the traveller will observe here, are used for drying the corn.

(3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Bourg St. Pierre** or *St. Pierre Mont Joux* (5357') (*Cheval Blanc*; *Croix*, both very poor; *Au Déjeuner de Napoléon*, tolerable but dear), a dirty village, possesses an interesting old church, dating from 1010. On the wall near the tower is a Roman milestone.

Pleasant excursion from St. Pierre to the **Valsorey Valley** (7 M. in length), through which a good path leads on the r. bank of the *Dranse de Valsorey*. A little above its influx into the Val d'Entremont the river forms a picturesque waterfall. In 2 hrs. the traveller reaches the *Chalets de Valsorey* (7191'), in an imposing situation. The background is formed by the *Glacier de Valsorey*, and others uniting with it, (l.) that of the *Sonadon*, descending from the Grand-Combin, and (r.) that of the *Tzeudet*. Beautiful view of the dazzling snows of Mont Velan and the serrated rocks of the *Aiguilles de Valsorey*. — The night is passed at the chalet by those who are about to cross the *Col des Maisons Blanches* (12,136'), or the *Col de Sonadon* (11,220') to the Val de Bagne (R. 57), or the *Aiguilles de Valsorey* to the Val Ollomont (p. 241), or by those who propose to ascend the *Grand-Combin* (see below).

Beyond St. Pierre the road crosses a deep gorge, in which there is a beautiful waterfall to the l. above the bridge. The celebrated passage of the Alps by Napoleon was begun on 16th May, 1800, and occupied four days. The St. Bernard had been reported by Marescot, chief of the engineers, as 'barely passable' for artillery. 'It is possible: let us start then,' was the energetic reply of Napoleon. The part which most severely tried the troops was from St. Pierre to the summit, the pass being still covered with snow. The artillery carriages were taken to pieces and packed on mules, the ammunition was transported in the same way, while the guns were placed on sledges, and dragged over the snow by the soldiers who received 1200 fr. for each cannon. At the Hospice each soldier partook of the hospitality of the brethren.

The new road, hewn in the solid rock, and avoiding the steep parts of the old route, traverses the forest of St. Pierre and the *Défilé de Charreire*. Scenery picturesque, several waterfalls.

The (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Cantine de Proz** (5912') is a solitary inn (moderate) at the beginning of the *Plan de Proz* (5866'), the highest pasture in the valley. A one-horse carr. to Liddes or Martigny, and a mule to the Hospice or St. Remy may be obtained here. The carriage-road terminates here. Several glaciers, of which the *Glacier de Menouve* is conspicuous, descend on the l. as far as the lofty margin of the valley.

The **Mont Velan** (12,057'), a white pyramid rising in the background, to the E. of Great St. Bernard, commands a magnificent view. It is best ascended from the Cantine de Proz (in 6 hrs.): two guides necessary, each 25 fr.; *Dan*, and *Emman. Balley* at St. Pierre, and *Seraphin Dorsat*, son of the landlord of the Cantine de Proz, are recommended. The **Grand Combin**, or *Graffenire* (14,163'), the N.E. neighbour of Mont Velan, was ascended for the first time in 1861.

The bridle-path crosses the pastures of the *Plan de Proz* in 20 min., ascends the wild *Défilé de Murengo* (6312'), and in 1¼ hr. reaches two stone huts, one of them a refuge for cattle, the other the old *Morgue*, or receptacle for the bodies of travellers who had perished in the snow. It next crosses the *Dranse* by the bridge of *Nudri* (7336'), skirts the W. slope of the mountain, and leads through the dreary *Vallée des Morts* to the (1¼ hr.) Hospice. The iron cross on the wayside, 20 min. from the Hospice, was erected to the memory of *Père François Curt*, who perished at this spot in November 1845.

The **Hospice of St. Bernard** (8110'), a monastery situated at the summit of the pass, consists of two large buildings. One of these contains numerous apartments with wooden partitions, for the reception of travellers; the other and smaller (*Hôtel de St. Louis*) is a refuge in case of fire, and serves also as a granary and lodging for poor travellers. On arriving, strangers are received and welcomed by one of the brethren, who conducts them to a room and provides refreshments; and if they arrive shortly before dinner or supper (at 12 and 6), a place is assigned them at the brethren's table. Most of the monks are intelligent and well-educated men, and they readily give travellers every information in their power. French only is spoken. The table is simply but amply furnished; Fridays and Saturdays are fast-days. Travellers are accommodated gratuitously, but few will deposit in the alms-box less than they would have paid at an hotel. Liberality should, however, be shown, in consideration of the great expense attending the transport of the necessities of life to such a height.

Various accounts are given of the origin of the name of St. Bernard as applied to this pass; the most generally received is that Bernard de Menthon (p. 211), a pious ecclesiastic who was canonised after his death, founded the convent in 962. The brotherhood consists of from 10 to 15 Augustinian monks and 7 attendants (*maroniers*), whose office it is to receive and accommodate strangers gratuitously, and to render assistance to travellers in danger during the snowy season, which here lasts nearly nine months. In this work of benevolence the inferior creation is taught to lend its assistance. The breed of dogs employed at the Hospice is universally known and admired. Their keen sense of smell enables them to track and discover travellers exposed to peril by heavy falls of snow, numbers of whom have been rescued by these noble and sagacious animals. The stock is believed to have come originally from the Spanish Pyrenees, but the genuine old breed is now extinct.

The Monastery of St. Bernard comprises a society of about 40 members. Some of the brethren minister in the Hospice on the Simplon (p. 258); others perform ecclesiastical functions. The sick and aged have an asylum at Martigny. St. Bernard is the highest winter habitation in the Alps. *Humboldt* in his 'Kosmos' mentions that the mean temperature at the Hospice of St. Bernard (45° N. latitude) is 30° Fahr. (in winter 15°, spring 25°, summer 48°, autumn 32°), and that such a low temperature would only be found on the sea-level at a latitude of 75° (the S. Cape of Spitzbergen). Like the St. Gotthard (p. 82), the St. Bernard is not a single mountain, but a group.

During the Italian campaigns of 1798, 1799, and 1800, the pass was

crossed by several hundred thousand soldiers, both French and Austrian. In 1799 the Austrians endeavoured to avoid the hospice, but after several fierce engagements the French remained masters of the pass, and kept a garrison of 180 men in the hospice during a whole year. Napoleon's famous passage has already been mentioned (p. 235). It is also an historical fact that the Romans made use of this route, B. C. 100. After the foundation of *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* (Aosta, B. C. 26) it became more frequented. *Cecina* (A. D. 69) crossed it with his legions and the Gallic and German auxiliaries, when marching against Otho, in order to bring speedy succour to the fortified towns of Cisalpine Gaul, Milan, Novare, etc., which had already declared in favour of Vitellius. *Constantine* caused the road to be improved in 339. The Lombards made the passage about 547; an uncle of Charlemagne marched an army of 30,000 men by this route into Italy in 773, and, according to some, gave his name to the pass; part of the army of Frederick Barbarossa also crossed in 1166, under the command of Berthold of Zähringen.

The monastery was very wealthy in the middle ages. The beneficence of its object was widely recognised by extensive grants, chiefly by the emperors of Germany, and gifts from various parts of Christendom. At one period it possessed no fewer than 80 benefices, but was subsequently impoverished by various vicissitudes. The 30—40,000 fr. required for its annual support are chiefly derived from subsidies from the French and Italian governments, and from annual collections made in Switzerland; the gifts of travellers, it must be said with regret, form a very insignificant portion of the sum. Of late years 16—20,000 travellers have been annually accommodated, while the sum they have contributed barely amounts to what would be a moderate hotel charge for 1000 guests. The expenses of the establishment are increasing. Provisions are generally brought from Aosta, and in July, August, and September, about twenty horses are employed daily in the transport of fuel from the Val de Ferret (p. 233), 12 M. distant.

The present massive edifice dates from the middle of the 16th cent., the church from 1680. The large rooms are heated throughout the whole year; on the ground floor are the stables and magazines, above which are the kitchen, refectory, and sleeping apartments for the poor; in the upper storey the cells of the monks, and 70 to 80 beds for travellers of the better classes. The walls of the refectory are hung with engravings and pictures, the gifts of grateful travellers. The small room adjoining it contains a collection of ancient and modern medals, portraits, relics found in the environs, and fragments of votive brass tablets offered to Jupiter Penninus after escape from danger. Another room in the upper storey contains philosophical instruments and a small natural history collection. The visitors' books contain many well known names. The monument erected by Napoleon I. to General *Desaix* (*'à Desaix, mort à la bataille de Marengo'*) is on the l. side of the chapel; the bas-relief, representing the death of the General, is by Moitte (1806). The traveller is

frequently awoke at a very early hour in the morning by musical bells playing a hymn tune.

Near the hospice is situated the *Morgue*, a depository for the bodies of persons who have perished in the snow. The extreme cold retards decomposition so remarkably that the features of the dead are sometimes recognisable years after death.

The traveller will hardly quit the Hospice without a feeling of veneration and compassion for this devoted fraternity. They generally begin their career at the age of 18 or 19. After about fifteen years' service the severity of the climate has undermined their constitutions, and they are compelled to descend with broken health to the milder climate of Martigny or some other dependency. The thoughtless traveller, in the pleasure and novelty of the scene, is too apt to forget the dreariness of the eight or nine months of winter, when all the wayfarers are poor, when the cold is intense, the snows of great depth, and the dangers from storms or 'tourmentes' frequent and imminent. It is at this period that the privations of these heroic men are most severe, and their services to their fellow-creatures most invaluable; all honour to their self-denial and devotion!

Instead of returning to Martigny by the same route, the traveller may cross the *Col de Fenêtre* (8855'), which must not be confounded with the pass of that name from the Val de Bagne to Aosta (p. 241), and descend through the N. (Swiss) part of the *Val de Ferret* (p. 232), which runs parallel to that of Entremont, and is but little longer. Guide necessary. The *Chenavetta* (9478') and the *Mont Mort* (9403'), both of which may be ascended from the Hospice (with guide) in 1½–2 hrs., afford a magnificent view of Mont Blanc and its glaciers.

The path descending on the S. side passes between a small lake and the *Plan de Jupiter*, on which a temple dedicated to *Jupiter Penninus* once stood. The mountain has thence derived its Italian name of *Monte Jove*, locally *Mont Jour*, and the range is sometimes termed the Pennine Alps. At the end of the lake stands the frontier pillar between Switzerland and Italy. The path next traverses *La Vacherie*, a green pasture, where the cattle of the Hospice graze, with some chalets, and the *Cantine*, or road-mender's house. To the W., above the *Col de Fenêtre* (see above) rises the *Pain de Sucre* (9505'), recognisable by its sugar-loaf form (not to be confounded with Mont Catogne, p. 234, also called Pain de Sucre by the Vaudois). To the l. of the path is a stone in memory of M. Martinet of Aosta, a member of the Italian chamber of deputies, who perished here in 1858. The path follows the E. slope, and descends gradually to St. Remy.

From St. Remy to the Hospice. In ascending, the pedestrian should keep to the r. on the slope of the mountain. From the (1¾ hr.) Cantine mentioned above, he may proceed to the r., direct towards the saddle of the mountain. The culminating point of the pass is indicated by a pole on a rock, soon after passing which the lake and the monastery come in sight. The ascent occupies about 2¼ hrs. guide (1½ fr.) superfluous.

(1 hr.) **St. Remy**, the first Italian village, entirely fills the narrow gorge. The custom-house is the first building on the r. The first house on the l. is the *Hôtel des Alpes Pennines* (R. 2, B. 1½ fr.; one-horse carr. to Aosta, 3 hrs. drive, 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 12, 3 pers. 15 fr.; mule to the Hospice 3, to Liddes 10 fr.; guide to the Hospice 1½ fr.).

From St. Remy to Courmayeur. The path, which crosses the brook beyond the village leads by the W. side of the valley over the *Col de la Serena* (7389') in 9–10 hrs. to *Courmayeur* (p. 231), to which it is the shortest route from the St. Bernard, but somewhat uninteresting.

The descent from St. Remy is by a good carriage-road. The general cultivation of both sides of the valley begins at (2¼ M.) **St. Oyen**, and becomes richer at (1 M.) **Etroubles** (*Hôtel National; Lion d'Or*). The road here crosses the *Buttier*, the valley of which soon expands. The solitary inn of *La Cluse* (3 M.) on the hill side affords poor accommodation; 1½ M. farther, near two houses, is an excellent spring. The defile of (2¼ M.) **Gignod** (2398') was formerly defended by a square tower, erected by the Romans, and still standing. The scenery becomes more pleasing, the villages more picturesque, and the southern character of the Italian side of the Alps more perceptible. To the l. opens the *Val Pellina*, from which the glacier-passes mentioned at p. 240, 241 lead to the Val de Bagne, the Val d'Hérens, and Zermatt. The eye rests on a scene rich in corn, wine, and oil; the murmuring of brooks is heard in every direction, and a number of snowy summits hitherto concealed become visible. Beyond (1½ M.) **Signaye** the extensive vineyards of (2¼ M.) *Aosta* begin; to the l. is seen Monte Rosa, and to the r. Mont Blanc. This prospect, combined with the view of the handsome town of Aosta and its fertile valley, is an appropriate termination to the excursion.

Aosta (1912') (**HÔTEL DU MONTEBLANC*, at the upper end of the town, on the road to Courmayeur, ½ M. from the post-office, R. 2 fr. and upwards, B. 1½, D. 4, A. 1 fr.; **COURONNE* in the Place Charles Albert, next door to the post-office, conveniently situated for diligence travellers, less expensive. Carriages may be hired at both these hotels. Opposite the latter is a reading-room, provided with English and other newspapers. Travellers admitted gratis. — One-horse carriage to Châtillon 15, two-horse 25 fr., to Courmayeur 18 and 30 fr. — No supplementary carriages are provided for diligence passengers as in Germany and Switzerland), the *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* of the Romans, and now the capital of the Italian province of the same name, with 7760 in hab., is beautifully situated at the confluence of the *Buttier* and the *Doire* (p. 231). The Emperor Augustus gave his name to the place, and garrisoned it with 3000 men of the Prætorian cohorts. The *Town Walls*, flanked with strong towers, a double *Gateway* somewhat resembling the Porta Nigra of Trèves, a magnificent *Triumphal Arch*, constructed of huge blocks of hewn stone, and ornamented with ten Corinthian half-columns, the arch of a *Bridge*, and the ruins of a *Basilica* are the most

interesting Roman antiquities. The walls are reached in a few minutes by one of the streets leading to the N. from the *Place Charles Albert*. The other relics may be inspected in about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The traveller follows the principal street towards the E. from the Place and soon reaches the Roman Gate, and a few min. farther the Triumphal Arch. In a straight direction, 200 paces beyond the latter, the narrow Rue du Pont Romain crosses a brook by means of a Roman Bridge, the massive construction of which is seen by descending a few yds. to the l. The Place may now be regained in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — The modern *Cathedral* possesses a singular portal, with some frescoes, and the Last Supper in terracotta, gaudily painted. Near the church of *St. Ours* are cloisters with interesting early-Romanesque marble columns. Modern *Town Hall* in the Place Charles Albert, or market-place. A French patois is spoken in this valley, from Courmayeur near its head down to Châtillon.

The **Becca di Nona*, or *Bec de Onze Heures* (10,384'), which rises to the S. of Aosta, commands a superb view of the Alps. A good bridle-path ascends to the summit in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., passing a small inn three-quarters of the way up. — The view is still more extensive from the **Mont Emilius*, or *Pointe de Vallée* (11,667'), and moreover embraces the Graian Alps, the Grand Paradis, the Grivola, etc. (no difficulty for experienced mountaineers; guide necessary).

From Aosta to Zermatt (p. 269) the shortest route is through the Val Pellina, and over the *Col de Valpelline* (11,686'); a magnificent glacier-expedition, but only practicable for travellers accustomed to the ice, attended by able guides. From Aosta to the chalets of *Prérayen* (p. 246) 9 hrs., thence to Zermatt 12–14 hrs., according to the state of the ice and snow. From Prérayen a difficult ascent over the *Glacier de Cîa des Cians* to the pass, which lies to the S. of the *Tête Blanche* (12,303'); then across the *Stock*, *Tiefenmatten*, and *Zmutt* glaciers.

From Aosta to Châtillon, and over the *Matterjoch* to Zermatt, see p. 269; over the *Col de Colon* to Evolena, see p. 246; over the *Col de Fenêtre* or the *Col de Crête Sèche* to the *Val de Bagne*, see p. 241. From Aosta to Courmayeur and Chamouny (tour of Mont Blanc), see R. 55.

57. From Martigny to Aosta by the Col de Fenêtre. Val de Bagne.

Comp. Map, p. 234.

From Martigny to Mauvoisin $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (Sembrancher $2\frac{1}{2}$, Chablé $1\frac{1}{2}$, Champsec 1, Lourtier $\frac{1}{2}$, Mauvoisin 3 hrs.). To Chablé a good road, thence to Champsec bad, beyond Champsec a bridle-path. — Travellers about to proceed to Aosta by the *Col de Fenêtre* (a route unattended with danger; guide necessary, 18 fr.; *Justin Felley* at Chablé, *Seraphin Bessard* at Lourtier, and *Jos. Gillioz* at Champsec are recommended) should pass the night at the *Hôtel du Gictroz*, or on the Alpe Chermontane (see below), 3 hrs. from Mauvoisin. From Chermontane to the summit of the pass 2, Valpellina 4, Aosta $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — From Valpellina to Aosta a good carriage-road.

From Martigny to (8 M.) Sembrancher, see p. 234. The road into the *Val de Bagne* diverges here to the l. from that to Bourg St. Pierre (p. 234), and immediately beyond the village crosses the *Dranse*. The lower part of the valley is well cultivated.

Chable (2739') (*Hôtel Perrodin*). $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Sembracher, is picturesquely situated. In the background the snow-clad *Rouinette* (12,727'), to the l. *Mont Pleureur* (12,159'), and the *Glacier de Gétroz*. (Route over the *Col d'Etablon* to Riddes, see p. 253.)

Beyond Chable the road turns more towards the S. to *Pra-ray* (on this side of which, on the opposite slope, lies *Montagnier*), *Versegère*, *Champsec*, and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Lourtier* (3657'). Between Lourtier and Mauvoisin the Dranse forms several considerable waterfalls; at *Granges Neuves* (4843'), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. above Lourtier, it receives a considerable contribution from the *Glacier de Corbassière*, which descends from the *Grand Combin* (p. 235). About $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond *Fionnay*, a difficult pass diverges to the N.E. over the *Col du Cret* (10,328') and the *Glacier des Ecoulages* into the *Val d'Héremence* (p. 244). High above the stone bridge of (3 hrs.) **Mauvoisin**, opposite the *Glacier de Gétroz*, is situated the unpretending *Hôtel du Giétroz* (7087') in the midst of imposing scenery.

Beyond Mauvoisin the bridle-path crosses the former bed of the lake mentioned at p. 234. The *Glacier de Breney* soon becomes visible to the l., and the *Glacier du Mont Durand* to the r., both descending to the bottom of the valley, and occasionally extending across it. The most beautiful and extensive glacier in the valley is the *Glacier d'Hautemma*, or *de Chermontane*, at the base of which are situated the (3 hrs.) **Chalets de Chermontane** (7316'), a considerable Alpine farm (refreshments and a few mattresses). The background of the valley is encircled from W. to E. by the *Tour de Boussine*, *Gr. Combin*, *Mont Avril*, *Mont Gelé*, *Trouma du Bouc*, and *Piz Hautemma*.

The *Col de Sonadon* (11,220') is a glacier-pass leading to the W. from the *Chalets de Chermontane* over the glaciers of *Mont Durand* and *Sonadon*, along the S. slope of the *Gr. Combin*, into the *Valsorey Valley*, through which the path descends to *Bourg St. Pierre* (p. 234). — To the S., besides the *Col de Fenêtre* (see below), the *Col de Crête Sèche* (9475') crosses the lower extremity of the *Glacier d'Hautemma* and the *Glacier de Crête Sèche*, and leads to *Valpellina* (see below). — From Chermontane over the *Col de Chermontane* and *Glacier de Pièce*, or by the *Col du Mont Rouge* and *Pas de Chèvres* to *Evolena* in the *Val d'Hérens*, see p. 246.

The route from Chermontane to the (2 hrs.) summit of the **Col de Fenêtre** (9140'), skirts and afterwards crosses the *Glacier de Fenêtre*, and presents no difficulty. To the r. rises the *Mont Avril* (10,861'), which may be ascended with tolerable ease from the pass in 2 hrs. Pleasing glimpse of the *Val d'Ollomont*. The only steep part of the S. slope is near the *Chalets de Porchery*, but the descent is fatiguing. A bridle-path leads thence by *Les Veaux* and *Ollomont* to (4 hrs.) *Valpellina* (Inn at the baker's), from which a good carriage-road leads to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Aosta** (see p. 239).

58. From Bex to Sion. Col de Chéville.

Comp. Map, p. 146.

12 hrs. From Bex to Gryon, 7½ M. by a carriage-road; beyond Gryon a bridle-path. Guide as far as Avent (p. 243) desirable; one may generally be procured at the chalets of Anzeindaz. Path bad at places. Horse 20 fr.

The route over the *Col de Chéville*, which cuts off the right angle formed by the valley of the Rhone at Martigny, presents an almost uninterrupted series of wild and rocky landscapes, especially on the Valais (S.) side, and commands an extensive panorama of the Valley of the Rhone towards the end of the journey. If the walk be considered too fatiguing for one day, the traveller may pass the night at *Gryon*.

A new road ascends from Bex to Gryon in zigzags, which the pedestrian may avoid by following the old path. Beautiful view of the vast snow-fields of the *Dent du Midi*. Towards the end of the road a pleasing glimpse of the village of *Frenière* in the valley, and the waterfalls of a glacier-brook which here unites with the *Avençon*.

Gryon (3707') is a considerable village (**Pension Sauzet; Croix Blanche*). Guides from Gryon to Sion demand 12 fr.

From Gryon to Ormonts Dessus by the Pas de la Croix, see p. 156.

Near the last house of the village (10 min.), follow the path to the r., facing the four peaks of the *Diablerets*, and skirt its precipitous S. slopes in the valley of the *Avençon*, which the path crosses several times. On the r. is the *Argentine* (see below), and to the extreme r. the snowy summit of the *Grand Moreran* (10,043'). Near the (1 hr.) chalets of *Sergnement* (4212') is the villa of the poet *Juste Olivier*. For a short distance the path traverses a pine forest extending along the precipitous slope of the *Argentine* (7631'), which glitters like silver in the sunshine; (½ hr.) chalets of *Solutex* (4793') in a higher region of the valley. The stony path now ascends in zigzags to the l., at the head of the valley, then to the r. to the *Poraretaz*, a saddle which connects the W. spur of the *Diablerets* with the *Argentine*.

The chalets of (1 hr.) **Anzeindaz** (6224'; Alpine fare) are 3 hrs. from Gryon, 5½ from Bex (descent 4), 6½ to Sion (ascent 8 hrs.). The *Glacier de Paneyrossaz*, descending from the *Tête du Gros-Jean* which rises to the S., extends to the vicinity of this Alp. To the N. rise the rugged limestone cliffs and peaks of the *Diablerets* (10,666'). The path crosses the pastures towards the E., afterwards inclining towards the r., and in ¾ hr. reaches the **Col de Chéville** (6680'), which here separates the cantons of Vaud and Valais. In the distance are the Alps of Valais, over which towers the *Weisshorn*. The path now skirts the mountain to the l., reaches a wall and gate marking the frontier of Valais, and descends steep and stony slopes, past (20 min.) a waterfall, to the (10 min.) *Chalets de Chéville* (5722'), where the brook must be crossed, and the slope to the r. followed. It then descends in zigzag, passing a few chalets, to (½ hr.) the *Lac de*

Derborence (4711'), situated in a gloomy basin, and skirts its S. bank.

This lake is surrounded by a wilderness of rocks and debris, the scene of two landslips, traversed by the *Lizerne*. In the language of the people this spot is not inaptly termed the 'Vestibule de l'Enfer'. The mountain is composed of calcareous strata, worn into rugged and deep hollows. The lower strata, being soft, become saturated by the water of the great glaciers to the N. E.; large masses thus undermined and detached are frequently precipitated into the depths below. Catastrophes of this kind, which give warning of their approach by subterraneous noises, last took place in the years 1714 and 1749. In the latter case the channel of the *Lizerne* was obstructed, and the two *Lakes of Derborence* formed, one of which has since dried up. Three of the five rocky peaks of the *Diablerets* have already given way, and the other two will probably share the same fate. Profound abysses are seen on all sides, and an hour rarely passes without a fall of stones in some direction. High above tower the icy walls of the great *Sanfteuron Glacier*.

The path next crosses ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Lizerne*, follows the l. bank, and passing near the chalets of *Besson* (4383'), leads along the slope of the mountain, which descends from the E. perpendicularly into a profound gorge, where the *Lizerne* forces its passage far below. At the *Saut du Chien*, 10 min. from the chalets of *Besson*, the pathway, only $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, is supported by poles, and partly hewn in the rock, 1600' above the *Lizerne*. This pass will occasion unpleasant sensations to persons inclined to giddiness, but is unattended with danger. The path follows the wooded slope, nearly at the same height, as far as ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Chapelle St. Bernard* (3543'), at the end of the *Lizerne*-gorge, where an extensive view of the valley of the Rhone is suddenly disclosed.

The path now descends to the l. to (10 min.) **Avent**, an Alpine village (no inn), surrounded by fruit-trees, and leads along the slope to (20 min.) **Erdes**, at the last house of which it descends to the r. At the cross-way turn to the l., and continue bearing to the l. as far as (25 min.) *St. Séverin*, a pleasant village in the midst of luxuriant vegetation, belonging to **Conthey**, one of the most famous wine-growing villages in the valley of the Rhone, with houses extending to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) bridge over the *Morge*. A few fragments of the ancient castle of Conthey, once the property of the barons of Thurn, are still standing. *Vétroz* (accommodation at the curé's), mentioned at p. 253, lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., on the road through the valley of the Rhone, about halfway between Conthey and the railway-station of *Ardon* (p. 253).

At the bridge over the *Morge* the traveller reaches the high-road in the valley of the Rhone, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther **Sion** (see p. 253). Instead of following the dusty road, the pedestrian may proceed from *St. Séverin* over the vine-clad hill of *Muraz* by a path which commands a fine view.

59. The S. Valleys of the Valais between Sion and Tourtemagne.

(Val d'Hérens, Val d'Anniviers, Valley of Tourtemagne).

(Comp. Maps, pp. 146, 231, 270.)

The dusty and glaring high road in the broad and generally marshy valley of the Rhone offers no attraction to the pedestrian, who may, if disposed, proceed from Bex (p. 199) by picturesque mountain-paths (guide necessary for the different passes) in 6–7 days to *Zermatt* (R. 64). The first evening from Bex to Gryon, 7½ M. (p. 242). 1st day, over the Col de Chéville to Sion, 9½ hrs. (R. 58). — 2nd day, by the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, 15 M. — 3rd day, over the Col de Torrent to St. Luc in the Val d'Anniviers, 12 hrs. — 4th day, ascend the Bella Tola, and cross the Pas du Bœuf to Gruben in the Valley of Tourtemagne, 8½ hrs. — 5th day, over the Augstbord-Pass to St. Niklaus in the Valley of Zermatt, 7 hrs. — 6th day, to the Riffel, above Zermatt, 8 hrs. (RR. 63, 64). — A good *Special Map of the S. Valleys of the Valais*, in eight sheets, on the scale of 1:50,000, has been published by the Swiss Alpine Club.

a. From Sion through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena, and over the Col de Torrent into the Val d'Anniviers.

To Evolena 15 M., by a good carriage-road. Over the Col de Torrent, with guide, in 11–12 hrs.

The road from Sion to Evolena quits the Bramois road beyond the Rhone bridge (1624'), and leads in a straight direction to the (½ M.) foot of the mountain, where the ascent begins. *La Crête* lies to the l. below. The road then leads high along the l. bank of the *Borgne* to (4½ M.) *Vex* (3408') (Inn, good red wine), at the isolated church of which the view first develops itself. On the opposite (E.) side of the valley is the hermitage of *Longeborgne*. In the foreground rises the *Dent de Veisivi* (11,237'); somewhat farther, the *Dent Blanche* (14,318') becomes visible, and adjacent to it, the *Dent d'Hérens* (13,714'), which remains in view the whole way.

The road is now nearly level as far as the entrance of the *Val d'Héremence* (Orsera-Valley), as the W. ramification of the Val d'Hérens is termed, from the upper end of which glacier-passes lead to the Val d'Hérens to the E., and to the Val de Bagne (p. 242) to the S.W. The Val d'Hérens and the adjacent Val d'Anniviers are remarkable for the prosperity of their inhabitants. Almost every peasant possesses one or more mules, which are employed in the cultivation of corn-fields in apparently inaccessible situations.

At *Sauterot* (3051') the road crosses the *Dixense* and leads through the E. arm of the valley, the *Val d'Hérens*, properly so called (passing curious hillocks on the l., each surmounted by a flat stone, the remains of old moraines), and leads by *Ueigne* to the (4½ M.) *Chalets de Prajean* (3871'). Here it crosses the *Borgne*, ascends 3 M. more to the small chapel of *La Garde* (4567'), a pleasant resting-place, and then gradually descends to (2½ M.)

Evolena (4522') (**Hôtel de la Dent Blanche*, at the S. end of the village, R. 2½. B. 1½. L. and A. 1 fr.; *Hôtel du Mont Colon*), the principal place in the valley. Herr Quensell, a Hanoverian judge who was murdered in the neighbourhood in 1863, is interred in the churchyard here.

Guides (*A. P. Beytrison*, *Jean*, *Jean-Pierre*, and *Bapt. Gaspot*, *Jean Guindo*, and *M. Pralong* are recommended): *Glacier de Ferpèche* 3, *Couronne de Bréonna* 7, *Pic d'Arzinol* 6, *Becs de Bosson* 7, *Sasseneire* 6, *Grande Dent de Veisivi* 10, *Glacier de l'Arolla* 5, *Cascade des Ignes* 5, *Aiguille de la Za* 6, over the Col de Torrent to Vissoye (unnecessary) 12 fr. — Over the Col de Colon to Bionaz 20, Col d'Hérens to Zermatt 25, Col du Mont-Rouge to Chermontane 20 fr. — Porters 5 fr. per day.

Interesting walk to the chalets of *Forclaz* (5735') (to the S. of Evolena, 2 hrs. there and back), whence the *Ferpèche Glacier*, *Pigno* de l'Arolla, *Dent Blanche*, etc. are surveyed.

The *Pic d'Arzinol* (9846'), a pointed mountain to the W. of Evolena, ascended by a tolerable path in 4 hrs. (with guide, 6 fr.), commands a fine panorama, especially towards the S.

The Val d'Hérens divides, 1 hr. S. of Evolena, at *Haudères* (4747') (Inn). The S.E. branch, which retains the name of the main valley, is terminated by the *Glacier de Ferpèche*, 2½ hrs. from Evolena.

The *Glacier de Ferpèche* is worthy of a visit, but the walk to it is somewhat fatiguing; guide not absolutely necessary. The path follows the r. bank of the Borgne to the (3 hrs.) *Alp de la Bricolla* (7959') (refreshments), the best point of view. The *Mont Miné* (10,955') divides the upper part of the glacier into two arms, that to the W. bearing the name of *Glacier du Mont Miné*. Imposing mountain scenery.

The S. branch of the Val d'Hérens is called *Val de l'Arolla*, and terminates in the *Glacier de l'Arolla*.

Glacier de l'Arolla. At (1 fr.) *Haudères* (see above) cross the Borgne to the r., and ascend the l. bank of the glacier brook. Beyond (1 hr.) the *Chapel of St. Barthélemi* (5961'), to the r., is the *Cascade des Ignes*, which here issues from the *Glacier des Ignes*. In 1½ hr. more the *Chalets de l'Arolla* (6511') (two beds, wine, and coffee at J. Anzelin's) are reached. They are surrounded by Alpine cedars, and magnificently situated opposite the imposing *Mont Colon* (11,955'), whose base is encircled by the *Glacier de l'Arolla* on one side and the *Glacier de Vuibez* on the other, which unite their masses in lofty ice-cascades.

Ascent of the *Sasseneire* (10,692'), see below. The *Couronne de Bréonna* (10,381'), more to the S., commands a view similar to that from the *Sasseneire*.

Several magnificent *Glacier Passes* lead out of the Val d'Hérens, but all are difficult, and should not be attempted except by experienced mountaineers.

Over the *Col d'Hérens* (11,417') to Zermatt (12–13 hrs.). Unless the night be passed on the *Bricolla Alp* (see above), Evolena should be left at midnight, in order that a great part of the glacier may be traversed before 9 a. m., after which the surface of the ice softens. From the *Bricolla Alp* to the *Ferpèche Glacier* ¾ hr.; then a steep ascent over snow to the summit of the *Pass*, between the *Tête-Blanche* (12,304') and *Wandfluh*, in 3 hrs. The lofty *Matterhorn* rises to the E. The descent is now made to the *Stock Glacier*, the most difficult part of the route, and then to the *Stockje* (10,161'). From this point the route either lies across the *Tiefenmatten Glacier* (not always passable; the Editor found no difficulty in Sept., 1863), or by the base of the *Stockje* (somewhat fatiguing) to the *Z Mutt Glacier*, from which the traveller descends to the *Staffel Alp* (4 hrs.

from the summit of the pass), and regains a firm footing. Thence to Zermatt in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Over the **Col de Colon** (10,269') to **Prérayen** (6598') in the *Valpellina Valley* (Piedmont), and thence to Aosta (p. 239), 18—20 hrs., a route affording a succession of imposing snow-scenes, skirting the base of the almost perpendicular rocky slopes of *Mont Colon* (11,955'), remarkable for their echoes. From the Chalets de l'Arolla (see above) to the summit of the pass 4—5 hrs., descent to *Prérayen* 2—3 hrs. (tolerable accommodation at the chalets), or in 3 hrs. more to *Bionaz* (bed at the curé's).

To the W. three passes, two of them close together, lead from the upper end of the *Val de l'Arolla*: the **Col de Riedmatten** (9354', to the N.) and the **Pas de Chèvres** (9793', to the S.), crossing the *Glacier de Durand* or *Seillon* (not to be confounded with the *Glacier Durand* in the Valley of Zinal, p. 247) and leading to the N.W. into the *Val des Dix*, the upper part of the *Val d'Hérenence* (p. 244), and thence to the S.W. over the **Col de Seillon** (10,663'), the *Glacier de Gietroz* (p. 241) and the **Col du Mont Rouge** (10,958') into the *Val de Bagne* (11—12 hrs. from the Chalets de l'Arolla to Chermontane, a walk for practised mountaineers only, with trustworthy guides). The third pass, the **Col de Chermontane** (10,218'), grand, but difficult, crosses the *Glacier de Pièce*, the *Serra de Vuibez*, and the *Glacier de Vuibez* to the summit of the pass between the *Pigno de l'Arolla* and the *Petit Mont Colon*, and descending over the *Glacier d'Hautemma* (p. 241) also leads into the *Val de Bagne* (from the Chalets de l'Arolla to Chermontane 9—10, to the *Hôtel du Gietroz* 12—13 hrs., see p. 241). The summit of the pass commands a beautiful view of the W. part of the Bernese Alps, the *Aiguille de la Za*, *Dent Blanche*, and *Mont Colon*.

A bridle-path over the **Col de Torrent** (9584'), the summit of which is reached in 5 hrs., leads from Evolena to the *Val d'Anniviers* (or *Einfischthal*), a valley parallel with the *Val d'Hérens*. The culminating point is marked by a cross and heap of stones.

The ***Sasseneire** (10,692'), which rises to the N.W. above the *Col de Torrent* (6 hrs. from Evolena), may be safely ascended from the pass, but its rugged sides are somewhat difficult of access near the top. It commands a superb panorama of the Bernese Alps, which stretch towards the N.; the Jura appears in the form of a blue line beyond the *Col de Chéville* (p. 242), which, as it were, forms an immense frame to the picture. To the S. the attention is chiefly arrested by the colossal pyramid of the *Dent Blanche* or *Steinbockhorn* (14,318'), the *Glacier de Ferpècle* (p. 245), and the mountains which surround it.

On the N. side of the *Sasseneire* a very interesting bridle-path crosses the **Pas de Lona** (9022') into the *Val d'Anniviers*; from the Chalets de *Pragean* to *Grimence* 8 hrs. The *Becs de Bosson* (10,367') may be ascended from the pass in 2 hrs.; view strikingly beautiful.

The path which descends from the *Col de Torrent* to the *Val d'Anniviers* skirts the little *Lac Zozanne* (8871') on the N. side, and passes by the *Torrent-Alp* into the *Val de Moiré* (or *Val de Torrent*; height by the bridge 7083'), the upper S.W. branch of the *Val d'Anniviers*, terminated towards the S. by the great *Glacier de Moiré*. [From this point the traveller may proceed direct to *Zinal* (see p. 247) by remounting the opposite and somewhat steep slope of the valley towards the E., and crossing the *Col de Sore-Bois* (8970'); the route leads over turf, and the descent is moderately easy.

Below *Grimence*, or *Gremenz* (5016'), the *Val de Moiré* and the *Val de Zinal* unite (see below). From the summit of the

Col de Torrent to Grimence $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., descent by *St. Jean* (4626') to Vissoye (see below) 2 hrs.; thence to *St. Luc* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (see p. 248).

b. From Sierre through the Val d'Anniviers (Einfischthal) to Zinal (and over the Col de Zinal to Zermatt).

To Vissoye ($\frac{3}{2}$ hrs.) a good path, thence to Zinal ($\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) tolerable; guide unnecessary. Over the Col de Zinal (11—12 hrs.), with guide, steady head indispensable.

Beyond the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) bridge (1765') in the valley of the Rhone, the well-defined path diverges to the r. It then ascends rapidly towards the l. through a wood; far below lies the village of *Chippis*, with its picturesque white cottages, where the *Navigenze* precipitates itself into the Rhone through a gloomy ravine. After 1 hr. the ascent terminates, and the snow-mountains enclosing the valley, the Cornier, Dent Blanche, Pic de Zinal, Gabelhorn, and Weisshorn, become visible.

At ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Nioue* (3248') begins the first of the wild rocky ravines, the path skirting its precipitous slopes, and afterwards leading through three galleries. Below, to the r. (40 min.), lies the village of *Fang*.

[Those whose destination is *St. Luc* (p. 248) here follow the narrower bridle-path to the l., and reach the village after a steep ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — A footpath, which also diverges to the l. before the rocky gorges are reached, leads to the lofty village of *Chandolin* (6493'), whence a good path through pine-forest, commanding a beautiful view of the Val d'Anniviers, the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese Alps, descends to *St. Luc* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.]. The main path continues in the valley and passes several ravines; on the opposite slope lies *Painsee*. Then (1 hr.) **Vissoye** (4002') (beds and good wine at the curé's), the principal village in the valley, with a handsome church, on the r. bank of the *Navigenze*.

St. Luc, Bella Tolla, Pas du Bœuf, Meiden-Pass, see p. 248.

Beyond Vissoye (5 min.) the path leads towards a saw-mill (not to the l.); 25 min., towards the lower cross (not to the r.). At (20 min.) *Mission* the valley divides, the *Val de Moiré* (see above) running towards the W., and the *Val de Zinal* towards the E. The path leads through the latter to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Ayer* (4777'), where there are deserted nickel mines, beyond which it winds upwards and passes a stony wilderness. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. it crosses the *Navigenze*, passes a chapel on the l. bank, ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) recrosses to the r. bank, and in 40 min. more reaches **Zinal** (5505') (**Hôtel du Durand*; the landlord *Bapt. Epiney* is well acquainted with the valley). The valley terminates towards the S. in the magnificent *Glacier Durand* or *Zinal*, 1 hr. from Zinal, which descends from the *Ober-Gabelhorn* (13,363').

The *Alp l'Allée*, or '*Montagne de la Lêts*' (7178') (situated to the W. above the lower extremity of the glacier, 2 hrs. from Zinal), which is

crossed by the path to the glacier-passes mentioned below, commands a noble prospect of the background of the valley, of the mountains from the Dent Blanche to the Weisshorn, overtopped by the pyramid of the Matterhorn, and of the glaciers of Durand and Moming, separated by the graceful double-peaked pyramid of the Besso (L'Obèche; 12,057'). The path may be found without a guide. Beyond the hotel (10 min.) cross to the l. bank, and proceed towards the corner of a wood; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. fragments of rock, where the path gradually ascends; 20 min., a ravine with waterfall in the background; 3 min., a stone chalet on the first mountain terrace. Then a somewhat steep ascent; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., to the l.; 10 min., the chalet on the Alp. Descent in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The **Alp Arpitetta** (7418'), opposite the last-mentioned, towards the N.E., affords another imposing scene, and overlooks the W. side of the Weisshorn and the whole of the Moming Glacier, the S. end of which is bounded by the Rothhorn. — By crossing the lower part of the glacier (with guide), both the above points of view may be included in the same excursion.

The **Roc Noir** (10,262') (see below) is another grand point of view; ascent somewhat difficult, guide necessary (10 fr.).

From Zinal over the *Col de Sore Bois* into the Val de Moiré, and over the *Col de Torrent* to Evolena, see p. 246.

Those who desire to proceed from Zinal to St. Luc return by the above-described path to Ayer, where they diverge to the r. and ascend the hill across meadows; guide desirable.

From Zinal to Zermatt there are two passes, traversing the Durand Glacier. The shorter is the **Col de Zinal**, or **Triftjoch** (11,614') and the *Trift Glacier* (12—14 hrs.), rendered more practicable of late years at the expense of government. It presents no unusual difficulty, but the passage of the glacier is troublesome in some seasons. The glacier is reached below the Alp l'Allée (see above) and ascended as far as the S. slope of the *Besso* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Zinal). Then to the W. across the upper part of the glacier to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the base of the rocky precipice of the *Trifhorn* (12,261'), part of which is ascended (without danger) by means of a ladder and rope attached to the rock. Towards the summit of the *Pass* (1 hr.) an iron chain affords still greater security. Magnificent prospect of Monte Rosa, the Saasgrat, etc. The descent to (4 hrs.) Zermatt across the *Trift Glacier* presents no difficulty.

The route across the other pass is longer, but less laborious and equally imposing. On the upper part of the Durand Glacier it leads in a straight direction towards the S., passing the *Roc Noir*, a mass of rock surrounded by ice, resembling the Jardin at Chamouny (an admirable point for surveying the imposing scenery), and ascends to the **Col Durand** (11,398'). In descending, the traveller must not proceed straight to the S. across the *Hohwäng Glacier* to the Z'Mutt Glacier, as the lower part of the former is full of crevasses; the only safe route is towards the E. (l.) to the *Arben Glacier*. For both these passes two experienced guides (each 30 fr.) are indispensable.

From Zinal (or Ayer) to *Gruben* in the Val de Tourtemagne by the *Pas de la Forcletta*, see p. 250.

c. **St. Luc, Bella Tola; by de Pas du Bœuf into the Tourtemagne Valley, and over the Augstbord Pass to the Valley of the Visp.**

From *Sierre* to St. Luc, see p. 217. From Vissoye (p. 217) to St. Luc an ascent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., thence to the Bella Tola 4 hrs., and by the *Pas du Bœuf* in S. or the Meiden Pass in 7 hrs. to Gruben. From Gruben over the Augstbord Pass to St. Niklaus 7 hrs.

St. Luc (5495') (**Hôtel de la Bella Tola*, R. 2. D. or S. 3, A. and L. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) lies on a steep slope, in the midst of meadows and fields. This loftily situated village commands a somewhat peculiar view of the profound gorge beneath, and the

snow-mountains at the end of the valley, where the peak of the Matterhorn towers above the white crest of Mout Durand. St. Luc has suffered severely from fires on several different occasions. The new houses are massive, but badly built. The hovels which escaped the flames are easily distinguished by their peculiar construction. About 400' above the village, to the N., is the 'Druids' Stone', termed in the local patois '*Pierre des Servagios*' (stone of the savages), a rock projecting from the turf, the E. side of which is said to have been once used as an altar.

The ***Bella Tola** (10,138'), the S. peak of a group of mountains (the N. point, 9094', is termed *Schwarzhorn*; the E. peak, 9744', *Bortershorn*), an admirable point of view, is easily ascended in 4 hrs. from St. Luc. Guide 6 fr. (unnecessary), mule 8 fr. The new bridle-path begins to ascend behind the hotel; 20 min., to the l.; then in zigzags past three chalets (10 min.); next to the r., skirting a wood of pines and larches; after 5 min., inclining to the l., the path traverses a clearing, ascends a meadow, passing a hut, and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. reaches a chalet; next towards the l., and, on the next mountain terrace where the view of the Bella Tola is disclosed, again to the r., ascending in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the base of the mountain; finally a steep ascent of 1 hr. more to a crest commanding a view of the *Glacier of Bella Tola*, furrowed with crevasses; a hut, a little below the ridge, affords shelter in unfavourable weather (key at the hotel at St. Luc). The summit affords standing-room for scarcely more than a dozen persons. The view embraces the whole of the Bernese and Valais Alps, and the eye ranges over a circle of upwards of 250 M., one of the diameters extending from the Furca to the Buet, a distance of 80 M. in a straight line. Ritz's panorama comprises 200 peaks of mountains distinctly visible from this point. Opposite, to the N., the gorge of the Dala is visible in its entire extent, as far as the Baths of Leuk and the Gemmi. The most imposing part of the panorama is to the S., from Monte Leone (p. 258) to the group of Mont Blanc.

In order to reach the valley of Tourtemagne, the traveller descends from the Bella Tola to the S., and then ascends for at least $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the **Pas du Bœuf** (9154'). In descending, keep to the l., the direction being indicated by stones. In 3 hrs. (from the Bella Tola) the path reaches the chalets of the Alp *Meiden* (7640') (milk), and after another hour through forests of larch and Alpine cedars, the village of **Gruben**, *Zmeiden*, or *Meiden* (6083') (*Hôtel du Weisshorn*, R. 2, B. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. 2 fr.). — From Gruben to *Tourtemagne*, see p. 255.

Farther to the S. the **Meiden Pass** (9154') and the *Pas de la Forcetta* (see below) lead into the Tourtemagne Valley. The former lies to the N. of the abrupt *Tounot* (9921'), and is somewhat shorter than the Pas du Bœuf. The paths unite on the Meiden Alp (see above).

The Valley of Tourtemagne is terminated 3 hrs. from Gruben by the

superb and extensive *Glacier de Tourtemagne*, or *Barr*, which is imbedded between the *Weisshorn* (11,803'), the *Bruneckhorn* (12,628'), and the *Barrhorn* (11,919'). The chalets of *Kaltberg* on the W. slope of the valley, to which the traveller ascends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., afford an excellent survey of the glacier, the above mentioned mountains which tower above it on the E., and the *Schwarzhorn* towards the N. — The traveller reaches the foot of the glacier in 2 hrs. from Meiden, and ascends without difficulty in 2 hrs. more to the *Pas de la Forcletta* (9809'), which leads to Ayer (p. 247) in the *Val d'Anniviers* (7 hrs. from Gruben to Ayer). Striking view from the summit, especially of the *Weisshorn* which towers in the immediate vicinity, with the *Bruneckhorn* and *Barrhorn* to the E., and the *Moming* and *Diablons* to the W. To the N. rises the entire *Bernese range*.

From Gruben to Stalden or St. Niklaus in the valley of the Visp a bridle-path (7 hrs., or including the *Schwarzhorn* $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) ascends the steep E. slope of the valley, passing the chalets of the *Gruben-Alp*, to the (3 hrs.) **Augstbord Pass** (9570'), between the *Steinthalhorn* ((10,299') on the S. and the *Schwarzhorn* (10,522') on the N. The ascent of the latter from the summit of the pass is fatiguing, but free from danger; *view hardly inferior to that from the *Bella Tola* (p. 249). Descent (unpleasant for riding) by the *Augstbordthal* to Stalden in the valley of the Visp $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; or to St. Niklaus by the *Jungalpen* and *Jungen* in 3 hrs.

Another route from Gruben to St. Niklaus is by the *Jung Pass*, farther to the S., but it affords less view than the above, and is much more fatiguing.

St. Niklaus, and thence to *Zermatt*, see p. 267.

60. From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lötschen Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 146.

12 hrs. This route should only be undertaken by good walkers in fine weather. Guide necessary from Kippel or Ried to Kandersteg. Carriage-road as far as Ried.

From **Gampel** (*Hôtel Lötschenthal*), on the r. bank of the Rhone, 2 M. above *Tourtemagne* (p. 255), and at the mouth of the *Lötschenthal*, the road rapidly ascends the valley (view of the valley of the Rhone), and then becomes more level. The gorge, which is much exposed to avalanches, contracts.

The chapels of ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mitthal* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Koppistein** (4068') are periodically swept away by avalanches, and religiously restored by the inhabitants of Ferden and Kippel. Beyond Koppistein the *Lonza* is crossed by a wooden bridge ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.). The valley here becomes broader and more fertile, and possesses mines of some value. (3 M.) **Ferden** (poor inn at the lower end of the village), then ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Kippel** (4659'). *Ign. Lehner*, *Ign.* and *Mart. Rieder* are recommended as guides.

From Kippel by the *Lötschenlücke* to the *Eggischhorn*, see p. 142. — By the *Wetterlücke* to *Lauterbrunnen* (12 hrs.) a very difficult and fatiguing expedition, especially the descent across the much fissured *Breithorn Glacier*. The passage of the *Peters or Lötschenthal Grat to Lauterbrunnen* (14 hrs.), the route from the *Mutthorn* onwards being the same as that described at p. 147 (from Kandersteg to Lauterbrunnen), is interesting. Both these routes require trustworthy guides.

The road then gradually ascends through pleasant larch-wood, and afterwards across meadows. In the distance several groups of huts are visible at the head of the valley, which is terminated by the *Lötschen Glacier*. At (3 M.) **Ried** (**Hôtel Nesthorn*) a guide for the pass may generally be found (*Jos.* and *Joh. Siegen* are recommended). Beyond the last huts the path crosses a rocky slope, then small patches of snow which seldom entirely melt, and in 3 hrs. reaches the summit of the **Lötschen Pass** (8796'), commanded on the W. by the *Balmhorn* (p. 147), on the E. by the *Schildhorn*, or *Hockenhorn* (10,817'). The *view towards the S. from the summit of the pass is limited, but becomes strikingly grand lower down; to the S.E. rises the *Bietschhorn*, to the S., the magnificent group of the *Mischabel*, the *Weisshorn*, and *Monte Rosa*; to the N. are the precipitous snowy slopes of the *Doldenhorn* and the *Blümlisalp*; to the N.E. the vast *Kander Glacier*, above which towers the *Mutthorn*.

In descending to the wild *Gastern-Thal*, the traveller crosses a field of snow, reaches the glacier which descends from the *Lötschenberg* into the valley, and follows its l. side, skirting the slopes of the *Balmhorn*. The use of the ice-axe is necessary at places. At the end of the glacier, the *Valley of Gastern* is disclosed to view. Near the chalet the traveller enjoys a magnificent view of the mountains and of the conspicuous *Alpetli Glacier* to the N.E., an offshoot of the *Kander Glacier* (p. 147), overtopped by the *Mutthorn* or *Mittelhorn* (9958').

$1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. **Gasterndorf**, or **Im Selden** (5000 ft.), a group of miserable hovels, near which there are some slight attempts at cultivation (small inn kept by *Grossen*).

A beautiful forest, which for centuries has resisted the avalanches of the *Doldenhorn*, and a chaos of rocks through which the *Kander* flows are now traversed.

1 hr. **Gasternholz** (4462'). As the traveller descends, the traces of avalanches become more perceptible. The valley forms a curve, and expands, being bounded on the S. by the huge *Altels* (11,923'), and on the N. by the *Fisistock* (9200'). The *Gastern-Thal* was much more thickly peopled at the beginning of the century than now, the indiscriminate felling of timber having so exposed it to avalanches, that the inhabitants are compelled to abandon it from the month of February to the hay-harvest. The *Kander* here forces its passage through the

1 hr. **Klus**, a narrow gorge, beyond which the valley of the *Kander* and the *Gemmi* route are reached.

$\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Kandersteg** (see p. 146). The ascent from *Kandersteg* to *Gastern* occupies $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 hrs. The path is frequently destroyed by the inundations of the *Kander*, rendering considerable digressions necessary.

61. From Martigny to Arona on the Lago Maggiore by the Simplon.

Comp. Maps, pp. 146, 140.

Railway from Martigny to Sierre in 1 hr. 40 min., fares 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 25, 2 fr. 50 c. (from Lausanne to Sierre in 4½–5 hrs., fares 12 fr. 35, 8 fr. 40, 6 fr. 20 c.; from Geneva to Sierre in 5¾–7 hrs., fares 18 fr. 70, 12 fr. 85, 9 fr. 40 c.; see RR. 48, 49). *Comp. Introd. X. — Diligence* from Sierre to Brieg three times daily in 4 hrs. (to Tourtemagne in 1 hr. 55 min., to Vispach in 3½ hrs.). From Brieg to Domo d'Ossola twice daily in 9¾ hrs. (11 fr. 50, coupé 13 fr. 15 c.). From Domo d'Ossola to Arona twice daily in 6 hrs. (9 fr. 70, coupé 10 fr. 40 c.). *Diligence*—seats, see *Introd. IX. — Steamboat* from Baveno or Stresa to Arona and Sesto Calende, see R. 94. — Those who travel by private conveyance should arrange to pass the night at Brieg (or Vispach), and at Iselle (or Domo d'Ossola), so that the mountain may be traversed by day. One-horse carriages (generally without springs) may be hired of the postmasters in the Valais at 5 fr. per stage (9 M.), and 1 fr. fee. — Good Muscatel wine may be obtained at a moderate price in all the villages in the Rhone Valley. The 'Heidenwein' is more highly prized.

Martigny (1558'), see p. 202. (From *Geneva* or *Lausanne* to Martigny, see RR. 48, 49.)

The **Rhone Valley** from Martigny to Brieg presents few objects of interest. The valley, averaging 3 M. in width, exhibits many traces of the disastrous inundations of the *Rhodan*, or *Rotten* (p. 137), as the river is generally termed in the patois of the Valais. During severe storms large masses of rock and debris are often precipitated by torrents from the surrounding mountains, devastating the banks for a considerable distance. The bed of the valley is thus rendered marshy in many places, producing grass and reeds, only with here and there an oasis of corn and maize. The inhabitants find the river a constant source of peril and labour; even the high road is frequently damaged by its overflow and rendered impassable. No permanent measures to avert such disasters have yet been adopted. The Valais, although imposing in character, is less picturesque than many other parts of Switzerland. Vines flourish on the base of the heights on the r. (N.) bank of the Rhone, above which generally rise masses of barren yellow-grey rock. The lateral valleys (R. 59) opening to the S., through which extensive glaciers and snow-fields are visible, offer far greater attractions to the pedestrian. The standard of hotel-accommodation in the Valais is low, good water is scarce, and the eye is constantly offended by the 'goitre', so prevalent in this region. Gnats are frequently another source of great annoyance, especially in the evening (p. 202).

At Martigny the Rhone valley forms a right angle. The railway runs straight from Martigny, not far from the l. bank of the Rhone, to the **Baths of Saxon** (1752') (*Grand Hôtel des Bains*), the water of which is impregnated with iodine and is beneficial in cases of cutaneous disease. It possesses a small 'Casino', built in the Swiss style with the customary adjuncts of a promenade, orchestra, reading-room, and the seductions of the *rouge et noir*, which are met with in no other part of Switzerland. The railway-station is at the hamlet of *Gottfrey* (1634') (Pierre à Voir; Hôtel Suisse), at some distance from the baths. Picturesque ruins of a castle on a hill, and another farther on, near *Saillon*, at the foot of the mountains on the r. bank.

The *Pierre à Voir* (p. 202) may easily be ascended from Saxon in 5–5½ hrs. — *Chable* in the Val de Bagne (p. 241) may be reached from

Saxon (or from Riddes, see below) by crossing the *Col d'Etablon* (7129'), a pass to the E. of the *Pierre à Voir*, by a bridle-path in 7 hrs. (guide unnecessary). Fine view from the Col.

The railway crosses the Rhone (1574') beyond stat. *Riddes*, and the *Lizerne* at stat. *Ardon*. *Ardon*, *Vétroz* and *Contthey*, all of which yield excellent wine (see p. 243), lie to the l. of the railway, at the base of the mountains rising on the N. Opposite Contthey the line crosses the *Morge*, approaches the mountains, and reaches the station of

Sion (1709'), Ger. *Sitten* (**Poste*, R. 1½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *Lion d'Or*, R. 1½, B. 1½, A. ½ fr.; Amigne and Glacier are palatable wines; beer at the *cafés du Commerce* and *de Genève*), with 4895 inhab. (295 Prot.), situated on the *Sionne*, which flows through the town in an artificial channel, covered with wooden beams (*Grand-pont*, forming the principal street), the Roman *Sedunum*, and the chief town of the Canton of Valais. It was annexed to the French empire, as the *Département du Simplon* in 1810, but in 1815 regained its original constitution. In the distance Sion has a handsome appearance, with its two castles perched on isolated eminences. On the height to the N. are the ruins of the episcopal *Castle of Tourbillon* (2165'), erected in 1294 and destroyed by fire in 1788. It commands an extensive view as far as Martigny, and in the opposite direction as far as Leuk, and may be reached in 20 min. (ascend to the r. by the town-hall). On the lower height to the r., on the site of an ancient Roman fort, stands the old *Castle of Valeria* (2054'), now a seminary for priests, surrounded by towers and other buildings, with the *Church of St. Catherine*, an architecturally interesting edifice founded in the 9th cent. A third, likewise episcopal, *Castle of Majoria* was burned down, together with part of the town, in 1788.

With the exception of the Gothic Cathedral (partly Romanesque) and the elegant church of *St. Théodule*, there are few objects of interest in the town. Near the S. entrance to the choir in the cathedral is a Roman inscription in honour of Augustus, built into the wall; the tower is the oldest portion of the building. The ascent to *Tourbillon* is the best excursion for a short stay. The environs of Sion are the most beautiful in the valley of the Rhone. The picturesque head-dress worn by the women consists of a small round straw-hat trimmed in a peculiar way with broad ribbon.

By the *Rawyl* to *Thun*, see R. 35. — By the *Sanetsch* to *Gesseney*, see R. 37. — By the *Col de Chéville* to *Bex*, see R. 58; guide 14 fr. — To *Evolena* in the *Val d'Hérens*, and over the *Col de Torrent* to *St. Luc* in the *Val d'Anniviers*, see R. 59.

To the E. of Sion the *Borgne* descends from the *Val d'Heréns* (p. 244) to the Rhone. At stat. *St. Léonard* the line crosses the *Rière*, which rises on the *Rawyl* (p. 152). Farther on, the

ruined castle of *Granges* and a church adjoining it are seen beyond the bank of the broad and gravelly bed of the Rhone. The railway terminates at

Sierre (1775'), Ger. *Siders* (*Bellevue*, near the station, and adjoining the post-office, established in an old château; **Hôtel et Pension Baur*, well situated at the E. end of the town, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Poste*, in the principal street), with 1302 inhab., picturesquely situated on a slight eminence, clothed with luxuriant vegetation, and the seat of the nobility of the upper Valais, who own estates in the vicinity. The town contains a number of handsome, but dilapidated mediæval buildings. Several ruins in the neighbourhood. At a foundry near the town the ore obtained near Ayer in the Val d'Anniviers (p. 247) is smelted. Good wine is produced in this district.

Post-Omnibus to the Baths of Leuk from 1st July to 15th Sept., twice daily in 7 hrs., fare 8 fr., coupé 10 fr.; *one-horse carr.* for 2 pers. to Vispach in 3 hrs. 15-20 fr., two horse carr. 30 fr.

From *Sierre* to *St. Luc* in the Val d'Anniviers ($4\frac{1}{2}$, back in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), to *Zinal*, the *Bella Tola*, and the passes to Evolena in the Val d'Hérens, and to Gruben in the valley of Tourtemagne, see R. 59.

Diligence (comp. p. 252) beyond *Sierre*, where the railway at present terminates. The road crosses the Rhone $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond *Sierre*, and then traverses a range ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. broad) of numerous pine-clad hills, 100' to 200' high, extending from the river to the base of the mountains, and formerly a haunt of brigands. These hills, which are termed the *Forest of Pfyn*, and are regarded as an important military point, were defended in 1798 by the troops of Valais against the French, who took them only by stratagem. They are composed of schistous and calcareous debris, often mingled with huge masses of rock.

On the E. side of these hills lies *Pfyn* (1853'), Fr. *Finge* (*ad fines*), the boundary between the two languages. From this point to the source of the Rhone, German only is spoken. Many of the inhabitants of *Sierre* and *Sion* speak German, but French is the predominant language of the district surrounding these towns. The road crosses a broad natural channel, 15 ft. deep, which in rainy weather drains the **Illgraben* or *Höllengraben*, a deep basin, or rather a vast semi-circular crater, 3 M. in length, the bleak, yellowish slopes of which are visible to the r. from the road. During heavy falls of rain the water rushes from the steep and barren sides into this cavity, carrying masses of rock and stone down to the Rhone.

The handsome old village of **Leuk** (2608'), with its castle and towers (p. 150), lies on the r. bank, high above the Rhone. To the l., on an eminence above the ravine of the *Dala*, which here opens, glitters the church tower of *Varen* (p. 150; to the l., on the rocky wall above, a waterfall is formed on hot after-

noons); high above, on the r. beyond Leuk, on an extensive shelving pasture, is the Alpine village of *Albinen* (p. 149).

On the l. bank of the Rhone lies the small village of *Susten* (*Hôtel de la Souste*), through which the road leads. (Diligence in summer twice daily to the Baths of Leuk, 5, coupé 6½ fr.; one-horse carr. 14 fr.)

On the l., above the covered bridge of Leuk, are two pillars of an ancient aqueduct. On the plain, rendered fruitful by alluvial deposits from the Illgraben, the castle of Baron *de Verra* rises to the r.

9 M. **Tourtemagne** (2086'), Ger. *Turtman* (*Poste* or *Lion; Soleil*). The '*Turris Magna*', from which the village derives its name, is now used as a chapel. To the S. opens the *Tourtemagne Valley* (see below), about 15 M. in length, inhabited in summer only, and terminated by a beautiful glacier (p. 250). About ¾ M. from the post-office, the Tourtemagne brook forms a fine waterfall, 80 ft. high. A boy may generally be found near the post-office to act as guide (25 c.).

From *Tourtemagne* to *Gruben* (p. 249) in the **Tourtemagne Valley**, and thence by the Augstbord Pass to St. Niklaus (p. 267) in 11 hrs. (guide 15, horse 30 fr.). The bridle-path ascends the steep r. bank of the *Tourtemagne* brook, passing the above-named fall, which, however, is not visible from the path. At *Tummenen* it crosses to the l. bank, whence fine retrospective views of the Rhone valley are obtained through the wood, and again ascends rapidly between fragments of rock. It then leads for 2 hrs. through the extensive *Dubenwald*, once a magnificent pine forest, but now considerably thinned by avalanches and conflagrations. In the middle is a small white chapel containing numerous votive tablets. At *Vollensteg* the path recrosses to the r. bank, and passing the hamlets of *Niggeligen*, *Tschafel*, and *Pletschen* or *Zerpletschen*, reaches Gruben, 4 hrs. from Tourtemagne. From Gruben by the *Augstbord Pass* to St. Niklaus, and over the *Pas du Bauf* and the *Meiden* or *Forcletta Pass* into the *Val d'Anniviers*, see R. 59.

Beyond Tourtemagne, on the r. bank of the Rhone, near the village *Zum Steg*, at the mouth of the Lötschenthal (p. 250) at the head of which tower the icy slopes of the *Tschingel* or *Kander Glacier*, the traveller perceives the lofty chimneys of the works of a French company, at which the ore found in the Lötschenthal is smelted. The arch of the extensive *Kaltwasser Glacier*, which belongs to the Simplon group and is passed by the road near its culminating point (p. 257), is visible in the background.

On the r. bank of the Rhone near the church, formerly stood the old castle of *Niedergestelen* (*Bas-Châtillon*), of which hardly a trace is left. The tower of *Raron* glistens on a flat rock, and above the mountains rises the snow-clad *Bietschhorn* (12,969'). On the opposite bank, to the r. of the road, on a wooded eminence, and built into the rock, is the small pilgrimage-church of *Turtig*, to which a winding path leads by a number of stations.

8½ M. **Vispach** (2155'), or **Visp**, Fr. *Viège* (**Sonne*, by the bridge, R. 2, B. 1½, D. incl. W. 3¾, S. 2½, A. ½ fr.;

**Post*, moderate), formerly the seat of the noble families of *Silinen*, *Riedmatten*, *Kalbermatten*, *Blandra*, *Ulrich*, etc., who possessed a church of their own, but now an unpretending village, was seriously damaged by an earthquake in 1855 and an inundation in 1868. Beautiful environs. *View from the sluice-gate and cemetery. Travellers from Zermatt who arrive at Vispach in the evening, and intend to cross the Simplon by diligence, should endeavour to reach the larger post-town of Brieg on the same day.

One-horse carr. to Susten 10, Fiesch 20, Baths of Leuk 25 fr.; to Zermatt see p. 266; horse to Stalden 5, St. Niklaus 10, or if the night is passed there, 12 fr., Saas 15 fr.; by Saas to the Mattmark Hotel 20 fr.; chair-porters, less experienced than those of the Bernese Oberland, 6 fr. per day, luggage-porters 5 fr. per day; return-fees in each case included.

By the *Monte Moro* to *Vogogna*, see R. 62; to Zermatt, and across the *Matterjoch* to Aosta, R. 63.

The bed of the *Visp*, which here pours into the Rhone a volume of water nearly equal to that of the latter river itself, is 13 ft. higher than a portion of the village. It has therefore been necessary to avert inundations by embankments, as in the case of the *Gamsen*, *Saltine*, and other torrents which fall into the Rhone higher up. The magnificent, beautifully-formed snow mountain visible in the background of the Visp Valley is the *Balferin* (12,474'), the snow-field, or 'Firn', rising above the village of Balen, and the first peak of the *Mischabel* or *Saasgrat*, which separates the Saas from the Zermatt Valley.

The Simplon road begins at *Glis* (2254'), a village with a large church. Pedestrians may follow the road diverging to the r. by the church, which leaves Brieg to the l., crosses the gorge of the Saltine about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the village, and then rejoins the Simplon road (see p. 257). The diligence makes a circuit of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. by

$5\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Brieg** (2244'). Fr. *Brigue* (**Trois Couronnes*, R. 2, D. 4, L. and A. 1 fr.; **Angleterre*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 1 fr., opposite the diligence-office), a small town at the mouth of the Saltine (1076 inhab.), with the château of Herr Stockalper, the four towers of which are surmounted by metal cupolas.

The **Sparrenhorn* (9889'), situated to the N., above the lower end of the Great Aletsch Glacier, is frequently ascended from Brieg. A bridle-path ascends through the Tiefenthal to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Hôtel Bellalp* (p. 142). View grand and striking. Refreshments at the village of *Blatten*, about halfway. Above *Blatten* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a path leads through the wood in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the beautiful ice-grottoes of the Aletsch Glacier, from which the *Massa* issues. From the hotel to the summit of the Sparrenhorn an easy ascent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a bridle-path the greater part of the way. View very striking, especially towards the S. (Monte Rosa). — Ascent of the *Eggischhorn* from the Bellalp, see p. 142.

The *Upper Valais* and the *Grimsel*, *Furca*, and *Gries* passes, see RR. 30, 31, 32, 33.

The Simplon road quits the Rhone valley at Brieg: from Brieg to Domo d'Ossola 39 M., which the diligence performs in $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (6 to Simplon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to Domo d'Ossola), returning in 11 hrs.

(from Domo d'Ossola to Simplon 7, thence to Brieg 4 hrs.). The ascent may be accomplished by a good walker in the same time. — Luggage to be forwarded by diligence over the Simplon must be booked the previous night. It cannot be conveyed beyond Iselle (Italian frontier, p. 259) unless the keys are sent with it to the custom-house at that place.

After the battle of Marengo, Buonaparte resolved to construct this road, and it remains to this day a lasting memento of his genius and energy. The difficulties of the St. Bernard passage doubtless first originated the idea. He desired to have a great military road into Italy, and his constant enquiry was: '*Quand le canon pourra-t-il donc passer au Simplon?*' This great work was begun on the Italian side in 1800, on the Swiss side in 1801, and was completed in six years, at a cost of upwards of 18 million francs, half of which was paid by France, and half by the 'Cisalpine Republic'. The Simplon was, after the Brenner, the first great route across the Alps.

The ascent begins at the post-office at Brieg, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from which the now seldom used road to *Glis* with the lofty *Saltine Bridge* lies to the r. Long windings traverse green meadows towards the E., in the direction of the *Klenenhorn*, and past the *Calvarienberg* with its chapels. Beyond the ($\frac{23}{4}$ M.) *First Refuge* (3559') the road turns to the S.W. into the ravine of the *Saltine*, commanding a fine view of the *Glishorn* (8130'), Brieg, and the Rhone-Valley. Above him the traveller perceives the glacier near which the road reaches the summit of the pass, an ascent of 10 M. from this point. The *Second Refuge* (4334') is $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther. The road, now nearly level, runs towards the E. in the *Ganter Thal* to the ($\frac{21}{4}$ M.) *Ganter Bridge*, which is much exposed to avalanches in winter, and 1 M. farther (a footpath here effects a great saving) reaches

9 M. *Berisal* (5006'), the *Third Refuge* (post-station and *inn), where voituriers generally pass the night. In March, 1804, a few hundred riflemen of the Valais drove back to the Lago Maggiore several thousand Italian soldiers, who had crossed the Simplon with a view to reconquer Valais. The road crosses ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the *Frombach* and the (1 M.) *Weissbach*, and reaches the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Fourth Refuge*, where the pine wood is quitted. In clear weather the Bernese Alps, and especially the Breithorn and Aletschhorn, are conspicuous towards the N., in front of which the huge Aletsch Glacier (p. 142) descends into the Rhone Valley. The ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Schalbet Gallery*, or *Caploch*, hewn in the rock for a distance of 30 yds., affords a good view of the Raut-Glacier and Ranthorn (see below). Then the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Fifth* or *Schalbet Refuge* (6358').

The portion of road between the fifth refuge and the summit of the pass is the most dangerous during the period of avalanches and storms. Within a distance of less than 3 M. there are no fewer than six houses of refuge and a hospice. Over the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Kaltwasser Glacier Gallery* (6460') the stream issuing

from the glacier is precipitated into the depths below, forming a waterfall visible through one of the side openings in the gallery. This defile has been fortified several times by the French and Valaisians, but the works have been repeatedly destroyed by avalanches. The ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Sixth Refuge* (6539') commands a splendid (the last) view of the Bernese Alps and the Aletsch Glacier; far below in the Rhone Valley lies Brieg.

A short distance farther the road reaches the culminating point of the **Simplon** (6594'; $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Berisal), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond which stands the **Hospice** (hospitable entertainment, no payment demanded; visitors should contribute to the poor-box at least as much as they would have paid at an inn), at the base of the magnificent *Monte Leone* (11,696', ascent difficult, not to be attempted by the inexperienced), a spacious building with a lofty flight of steps, founded by Napoleon for the reception of travelers, and subject to the same rules as the similar establishment on the Great St. Bernard (p. 236). It remained unfinished from want of means till 1825, when the St. Bernard Hospice purchased the buildings. The diligence halts for a few minutes only.

A broad open valley resembling a dried-up lake, bounded by snow-capped peaks and glaciers, forms the highest part of the Pass. The hardy Alpine rose alone finds nourishment here. The imposing *Raut Glacier* is a conspicuous object on the mountains to the S., overtopped by the *Rauthorn* (10,463'). The (1 M.) old hospice (5699'), a high square tower to the r., far below the new road, is now occupied by shepherds. The ($\frac{2}{4}$ M.) *Seventh Refuge* lies in the Engeloeh. The road then ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) crosses the *Krummbach* and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Am Senk* bridge (4855'), to the r. of which is the *Roszboden Glacier* with its moraine (worthy of a visit). Then ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the village of

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Simplon** (4856'), Ital. *Sempione*, Germ. *Simpeln* (**Poste*, D. 3 fr.; *Hôtel des Alpes*, well spoken of), $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Hospice. Pedestrians may here take a rough short-cut which unites with the high road near the Algaby Gallery. After crossing the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Löwenbach*, the road describes a wide curve and enters the *Laquinthal*, through which the Laquinbach descends from the glacier of that name; at the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) hamlet of *Gsteig* or *Algaby* (4042') it then crosses the Krummbach, into which the Laquinbach falls immediately below. Beyond this point the brook is named *Diveria*. The entrance to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Gallery of Algaby* was fortified on the Italian side in 1814. Beyond the gallery begins the ***Ravine of Gondo**, a gorge of the brawling Diveria, one of the wildest and grandest in the Alps, which becomes narrower and more profound at every step, till its smooth and precipitous walls of mica-slate completely overhang the road. Beyond the (1 M.) *Eighth Refuge* the Diveria is crossed by ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Il Ponte Alto* (3747'), and by another bridge near the *Ninth Refuge*

(3514'). A huge mass of rock, which apparently terminates the road here, is pierced by the **Gallery of Gondo**, a tunnel 245 yds. in length, bearing the inscription, '*Aere Italo 1805 Nap. Imp.*' In 1830 the Swiss erected gates at the entrance.

At the farther end of the gallery the *Fressinone*, or *Alpienbach*, is precipitated over rocks of considerable height. A slender bridge crosses the waterfall. On both sides the rocks tower to a dizzy height (about 2000'). The sombre entrance to the gallery presents a striking contrast with the white spray of the falling torrent, forming a most imposing Alpine *picture when seen at a distance of 40—50 paces. This scene, a favourite subject with artists, surpasses the *Via Mala* (p. 358). Traces of the old road are still distinguishable opposite the waterfall. Farther on are several small cascades. The poor hamlet of ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Gondo** (2818'), Germ. *Gunz* or *Ruden*, is the last Swiss village. The tall square tower here was erected by the *Stockalper* family for the reception of travellers, long before the new road was constructed. Part of this building is now an inn, which affords tolerable accommodation, though uninviting externally. To the S. opens the *Val Varia*, or *Zwischbergen-Thal*, through which a path leads to the moderately easy *Zwischbergen-Pass* (10,735') and thence to Saas im Grund (p. 265) in 14—15 hrs.

A column of granite to the l. of the road, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Gondo, marks the boundary of Italy. At ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *S. Marco*, the first Italian village, passengers' luggage is examined. Below this point the valley is termed *Val di Vedro*. Then, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, the town of

9 M. **Iselle** (2175'), Germ. *Jesellen* (**Posta*, R. 2, B. 1, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.). Below ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Trasquora*, which lies on the hill to the l., the new road takes a wide bend to the l. and crosses the mouth of the *Val Cherasca*. (Route to the Rhone valley by the *Boccareccio Pass*, see p. 141.) The solitary arch of a bridge by the road-side affords evidence of the substantial character of the old road, which was destroyed by an inundation in 1834. To the l. of the road lies the (1 M.) straggling village of *Varzo*, beyond which a sequestered and picturesque ravine is traversed, with the slopes of the *Piz d'Albione* (7976') rising on the r. At a (3 M.) bridge the road reaches the *Gallery of Crevola* (1286'), and $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther the village of **Crevola** (1099') (*Etoile*, by the bridge; carriage to Premia, see p. 144, 10 fr.), where for the last time it crosses the *Diveria* by a bridge 100' in height, near its confluence with the *Tosa*, which here emerges from the *Formazza Valley* (p. 145). The valley is now called *Val d'Ossola*, Germ. *Eschenthal*. This fertile district, although devastated at places by recent inundations, is strikingly picturesque, and thoroughly Italian in character.

9 M. **Domo d'Ossola** (1000') (*Grand Hôtel de la Ville*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., D. 4, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hôtel d'Espagne*, well

spoken of; carriage with one horse to Stresa 12½, Baveno 15, Brieg 45 fr.; with 3 horses to Brieg 80 fr.; diligence daily to Pallanza on the Lago Maggiore 6 fr. see p. 377), a small town with 2480 inhab., where the diligence halts for ½ hr., is charmingly situated on the Tosa, which here becomes navigable. The *Calvario* chapel on the hill, ½ hr. S. of the town, commands a superb view. Beyond Domo d'Ossola there is little to interest the pedestrian. At (3 M.) *Villa* the wild and narrow *Val Antrona* opens on the r.

The *Saas* or *Antrona Pass* (9301') leads from the *Antrona Valley* to the N. W. across the *Furggen Glacier*, and through the *Furggen Valley* to *Meigeren* (p. 264) in the *Saas-Thal*. At *Antrona Piano* (3064'), the last village in the *Val Antrona*, the traveller will find good quarters at the house of the *Syndic*. The small lake to the W., formed in 1632 by the falling of rocks from the *Pizzo Pozzolo*, and its environs are remarkably pretty. The *Sonnighorn*, or *Pizzo di Bottarello* (11,457'), rising between the valleys of *Antrona* and *Furggen*, to the N. of the *Saas Pass*, affords a still grander view than the *Stellhorn* (p. 264).

The next villages are (2½ M.) *Pallanzeno* and (2½ M.) *Masone*, where a bridge is crossed, opposite the mouth of the *Val Anzasca* (p. 261). About 1 M. farther is

9 M. *Vogogna* (741') (**Corona*, unpretending), a small town at the base of precipitous rocks. The *Tosa* is here so rapid that its navigation is attended with difficulty. The next villages are (½ M.) *Premosello*, *Cuzzago*, and (½ M.) *Migiandone*, where the road crosses the *Tosa* by a bridge of five arches.

7½ M. *Ornavasso* (*Auberge d'Italie*; *Croce Bianca*). On a hill to the l. stands a ruined castle. The neighbouring marble quarries yielded the stone of which the cathedral of *Milan* is built.

At (4 M.) *Gravellona* (*Europa*) the *Strona*, which is joined at *Omegna* (p. 381) by a stream issuing from the small lake of *Orta*, ½ M. from *Gravellona*, falls into the *Tosa*. (Diligence daily between *Orta*, *Gravellona*, *Pallanza*, and *Intra*, see R. 94.)

The environs of (2½ M.) *Fariolo* (*Leone d'Oro*, clean and moderate) are luxuriantly covered with olive groves, maize fields, vineyards, and plantations of chestnuts and fig-trees. The road passes a large granite quarry, in which beautiful felspar crystals are found. The magnificent columns (23' high) of the *Basilica St. Paolo fuori le Mura* near *Rome* (restored after the fire of 1823) were quarried here. The traveller now approaches the **Lago Maggiore** (R. 94), and observes in the distance the *Isola Madre*, the most N. of the *Borromean Islands*. The road now skirts the lake and soon reaches

7½ M. *Baveno* (**Grand Hôtel Bellevue*; *Beau Rivage*; *Simplon*), where, as it is not a post station, a seat in the diligence is not always procurable. Diligence daily between *Pallanza* and *Domo d'Ossola*, see above. Steamboat, see p. 375.

The road now skirts the lake (R. 94), being supported almost entirely by buttresses of granite and solid masonry.

12 M. **Arona**, see p. 379. Railway by *Gallarate to Milan*, see p. 379; by *Novara to Genoa*, and *Turin*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

62. From Vogogna to Vispach. Monte Moro.

Comp. Maps, pp. 268, 140.

From Vogogna or Pallanzeno (p. 260) to Macugnaga $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (to Ponte Grande 8, Vanzone 2, Ceppo Morelli $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; Prequartero $\frac{1}{2}$, Pestarena 1, Borca $\frac{1}{2}$, Macugnaga $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); in the reverse direction 6 hrs. — Good road as far as Ceppo Morelli. From Macugnaga to the summit of the *Moro Pass* 4—5 hrs., descent to *Saas* $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a fatiguing day's walk. From *Saas* to *Vispach* $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (In the reverse direction, ascent to Stalden 2 hrs., Balen 3, *Saas* 1, *Almagel* 1, *Im Lerch* $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Mattmark Inn* 1, *Distelalp* $\frac{1}{4}$, summit of the pass 2, descent to Macugnaga $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). — *Guide unnecessary*, except for the pass itself; from *Saas* to Macugnaga 10 fr.; *horse* from *Vispach* to *Saas* 15, from *Saas* to the *Mattmark Alp* 20 fr., return-journey included. *One-horse carr.* from Vogogna to Ponte Grande 7, thence to Vanzone 3, Vanzone to Ceppo Morelli 2, Ceppo Morelli to Premia 28 fr.

The *Moro Pass* was the usual Alpine route from the Valais to Italy before the construction of the Simplon road, but is now frequented by pedestrians only. The great attraction of this route consists in the immediate proximity of Monte Rosa, especially near Macugnaga; the views are of striking grandeur and will bear comparison with the finest in the Chamouny region and the Bernese Oberland.

Vogogna, see p. 260. Immediately beyond the village a side-path leads to the *Tosa*, into which the *Anza* here falls. Boats for crossing the *Tosa* are always in readiness. Meadows and vineyards are then traversed, and a new bridge crossed to (3 M.) *Piè di Mulèra* (*Hôtel Cavour*), the first village in the **Val Anzasca*. (Travellers descending the *Val Anzasca*, and bound for Domo d'Ossola, proceed direct from *Piè di Mulera* to Pallanzeno, p. 260, on the Simplon route; one-horse carr. thence to Domo d'Ossola 3 fr.) The new road ascends, passes through two tunnels, and leads along fertile and vine-clad slopes overlooking the *Anza*, commanding a succession of charming views, with Monte Rosa in the background. Near *Calasca* (5 M. from *Piè di Mulera*), with a picturesque waterfall, the road descends to the *Anza*, which it skirts for some distance. Near ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Ponte Grande** (**Albergo al Ponte Grande*, carriages) the stream which descends from the *Val Bianca* forms a waterfall. Gold mines are worked here with some success. Opposite, on the r. bank of the *Anza*, lies *Bannio* (**Osteria del Rampo*).

Vanzone (2283') (**Hôtel des Chasseurs du Mont Rose*), with 470 inhab., is the principal village in the valley. The ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) chapel commands a magnificent view of Monte Rosa. The carriage-road terminates at *Ceppo Morelli* (*Hôtel des Alpes*), beyond which a path constructed of timber covered with earth skirts abrupt cliffs as far as Pestarena. At ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Prequartero* a path diverging to the r. crosses the *Mondelli-Pass* (9321') and also leads to the *Distelalp* (p. 263), but commands no view of Monte Rosa.

Near (20 min.) *Campioli* the path crosses the *Anza*, ascends the *Morgen*, and again descends to the bank of the stream.

Pestareña (*Nuovo Albergò delle Alpi*, well spoken of; **Albergo dei Minieri*, unpretending) possesses mines of some value. The road is to be continued up to this point. Before Pestareña is reached, the footpath leaves the Anzasca valley, crosses the bridge to the l., and ascends a rugged slope. Near *Borca* (Inn), the next village, the first where German is spoken, a picturesque waterfall is passed, and the traveller obtains the first unimpeded *view of Monte Rosa.

The parish of **Macugnaga** consists of six different villages: *Pestareña*, *Borca*, *In der Stapf* (or *Staffu*), *Zum Strich*, *Auf der Rive*, and *Zertannen*. *Borca* is $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Pestareña, and the same distance from *In der Stapf*. The other villages are only a few minutes' walk apart. *Zum Strich* is generally named *Macugnaga* (5117') (**Hôtel Monte Rosa*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; **Hôtel Monte Moro*, at the end of the village, same charges; the guides *Fran.*, *Jos. Mar.*, and *Alex. Lochmatter*, and *Ferd. Im-sand* are recommended). The village is beautifully situated in a grassy dale, enclosed by a majestic amphitheatre of snow-clad mountains, unrivalled among the Alps, consisting of the four summits of **Monte Rosa** (or *Gornerhorn*), viz. the *Signalkuppe* (14,964'), *Zumsteinspitze* (15,006'), *Höchste* (or *Dufour*) *Spitze* (15,217'), and *Nordend* (15,132'), and beyond these the *Cima di Jazi* (12,527'), connected with the *Nordend* by the *Old Weisssthor* (11,732'), all of which rise almost perpendicularly to a height of 6000—10,000' above the valley. — The *Dufour-Spitze*, the highest peak, was ascended from Macugnaga for the first time in July 1872 (ascent from Zermatt, see p. 273.)

From the **Belvedere**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from *Strich*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above *Zertannen* (the last mountain hamlet), this amphitheatre is surveyed at a glance from summit to base. The view also embraces the glaciers, with their frowning rocks and ice-pinnacles, the parish of Macugnaga with its churches and luxuriant pastures strewn with huge masses of rock, and beyond it beautiful larch forests at the foot of grassy slopes. Guide to this point hardly necessary. From the *Hôtel du Mont Rose* cross two small bridges to the r., and follow the l. bank of the *Anza* until the path is terminated by rocks. Here cross the bridge and walk towards a larch-clad hill, from which the post on the summit of the *Belvedere* is visible. — This walk may be pleasantly prolonged by skirting the amphitheatre which Monte Rosa forms here (guide necessary; 6 fr., not including the *Croza Alp*). Cross the glacier to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Chalets de Jazi*, and skirt the slope to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Chalets de Fillar*, then cross the glacier towards the S. to the *Pedriolo Alp* (6952') (milk), and return either by the high-lying *Croza Alp*, or by a shorter route across the glacier, the S. arm of which is termed the *Pedriolo Glacier*.

The **Pizzo Bianco** (10,190'), which is ascended in 5—6 (descent 3) hrs., commands a fine view, but the expedition is fatiguing (the last hour is over snow; guide 10 fr.).

To Zermatt over the *Weissthor*, 10—11 hrs. from Macugnaga to the *Riffel Inn* (p. 270), only suitable for experienced climbers with steady heads, and accompanied by two guides (see p. 262; 25 fr. each). This pass, termed the **New Weisssthor** (11,851'), lying between the *Cima di Jazi*

(S.) and the *Strahlhorn* (N.), and not to be confounded with the *Old Weisssthor* (11,732'), between Monte Rosa and the Cima di Jazi, which is rarely crossed on account of its extreme difficulty, is a fatiguing, but very attractive route. When the passage is made from Macugnaga, the precipitous ascent to the top of the pass is easier than the descent in the contrary direction, but the expedition is more fatiguing, and takes 1 hr. longer. The ascent is less difficult from the Mattmark Alp than from Macugnaga. Mountaineers accustomed to the ice may take this direct and strikingly imposing route in preference to the longer and less interesting Moro Pass, or the Col del Turlo (p. 383) and Matterjoch (p. 268) route to Zermatt.

To *Varallo*, see p. 382.

The rugged and fatiguing path to the Monte Moro leads by 'Auf der Rive' in the valley, traverses larch-wood, stony pastures, and finally rocks and ($\frac{1}{2}$ —1 hr.) a shelving patch of snow. The summit of the pass (9390') of **Monte Moro** (or *Petersrücken*) is indicated by a cross, the magnificent view from which embraces the plains of Lombardy to the S., the valley of Saas, bounded by the Saas Grat and the spurs of the Simplon, to the N., and the Nesthörner of the Bernese Alps in the background. The *Joderhorn* (9974'), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the E., commanding a still finer prospect, may be ascended by tolerable walkers without difficulty.

The view of the dreary valley of Saas is by no means attractive. The path crosses several patches of snow, and descends by rude steps of rock, the remains of the old bridle-path, to the *Thäliboden*, a small moss-grown plain contiguous to the *Seewinen Glacier*. (The shorter path, mentioned at p. 261, by the *Mondelli Pass* to *Ceppo Morelli*, here diverges to the l. for travellers coming from Vispach. It is as good as the path to Macugnaga, but does not afford the same imposing views of Monte Rosa.) Descending rapidly and crossing the *Thälibach*, the path now reaches the stone chalets of the *Distelalp* (7191') ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr., ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

Immediately below the Distelalp begins the **Mattmark Alp**, situated at the upper end of the shallow and dirty *Mattmarksee* (6965'), a small lake resembling the Lac de Combal in the Allée Blanche (p. 231). Down to the year 1818 the *Schwarzberg Glacier*, which descends from the *Strahlhorn* (13,750'), extended across its bed; it afterwards receded, but has again advanced since 1849. Traces of its former extent exist in the form of two huge masses of rock, the smaller of which was deposited in 1818, the larger at an earlier date. The S. side of the smaller mass is polished by glacier friction. Towards the N. the valley is intersected by the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Allalin* or *Hohelerch Glacier*, which forms the N. boundary of the Mattmarksee, and is the source of the *Visp* or *Viège*. Travellers coming from Vispach, are recommended to spend the night at the **Hôtel du Lac Mattmark* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Distelalp), as they can then reach the summit of the pass before the noon-day mists conceal Monte Rosa from view.

The *Stellihorn* (11,303'), which rises to the E., and may be ascended from the inn in about 4 hrs., the last commanding point towards the E. in this direction, affords an imposing view of the Eastern Alps.

Glacier-Passes to Zermatt. The three following routes are suitable only for experienced mountaineers, accompanied by trustworthy guides.

Over the *Weissthor* (comp. p. 262; guide 25 fr.), less laborious from this point than from Macugnaga; the pass itself, however, is difficult, the aid of the axe being frequently necessary. The route skirts the W. side of the *Schwarzberg Glacier*, and ascends on the ice towards the S., passing numerous crevasses, to the (5 hrs.) summit of the Pass. Thence to the *Riffel*, see p. 273.

The *Adler Pass* (12,461'), ascent and descent difficult; guide 25 fr. (The Editor crossed the Adler Pass, *Weissthor*, and *Alphubel*, p. 265, in succession, during the last week of Aug. 1863, and thought the two last the most interesting, and least laborious.) The route crosses the *Visp*, ascends the precipitous slopes of the *Schwarzberg*, and reaches (2 hrs.) the snow-covered *Allalin Glacier* and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Aeusserer Thurm* (9947'). Then $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. ascent over the snow to the *Innere Thurm* (10,879'). The *Allalin Pass* (see below) is reached from this point by crossing the glacier to the r., towards the perpendicular cliffs of the *Allalinhorn* (13,235'), while the route to the Adler Pass (1 hr.) leads straight towards the opening between the *Strahlhorn* (13,750') which may be ascended from the pass in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) on the l. and the *Rimpfischhorn* (13,790') on the r. The view of the Monte Rosa chain and the Matterhorn is striking; towards the N. and N.W. it is intercepted by the *Rimpfischhorn*. The descent from the pass across the *Adler Glacier* to the foot of the *Rimpfischwand* is attended with great difficulty when the surface of the ice is exposed, but is comparatively easy when there is a covering of snow. Farther on, the route, skirting the *Rimpfischwand* and crossing rock, moraine, and then part of the *Findelen Glacier*, is very monotonous and fatiguing. From the summit of the pass to the *Flnh Alp* (8569') $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs, thence to Zermatt $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. A Russian traveller lost his life through an incautious act in 1859, by falling into one of the crevasses of the Findelen Glacier. His remains were recovered and interred at Zermatt (p. 270).

The *Allalin Pass* (11,712'), similar to the Adler Pass, is sometimes rendered impassable by the numerous chasms and crevasses of the upper part of the Allalin Glacier (guide 25 fr.). From the *Aeusserer Thurm* (see above) to the culminating point $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The route descends to the *Mellichen Glacier* and along the N. base of a ridge which separates the latter from the *Wand Glacier* to the *Mellichen-Thal*. Thence to Zermatt, see p. 265.

The view of the *Allalin Glacier* is one of the most imposing among the Alps. Its stupendous masses of ice tower above one another in the most fantastic forms and stand out in striking contrast against the azure sky. The moraine contains blocks of 'gabbro', resembling those common in W. Switzerland, but hitherto discovered nowhere in connection with the soil except on the Saasgrat. Geologists infer from this that the glaciers of this region must once have extended to the Jura Mts.

The path leads through a rocky wilderness to the N. end of the lake, traverses the moraine, and in wet seasons part of the glacier, and descends by the chapel of *Im Lerch* (6378') to the *Eyenalp*. A final retrospective view of the Allalin Glacier in all its grandeur, with the vault of ice from which the *Visp* issues, is obtained here.

The traveller now reaches ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the lake) *Meigeren*

(5630'), surrounded by pleasant pastures, at the entrance of the *Furggen Valley*, through which a bridle-path leads to the S.E. to the Antrona Valley (p. 260). Beyond ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Almagel* (5508') a magnificent waterfall, the discharge of the *Rothplatt Glacier*; then (1 hr.) *Saas im Grund* (see below).

On the l. bank the traveller soon observes the pilgrimage-stations leading to *Fee*, a village of pious resort, commanded by the *Allalinhorn*, or *Monte Fee* (13,235'), whose glaciers and glistening mantle of snow rising above the forest impart a striking character to the scene, especially by evening-light. An *excursion from Saas to Fee (1–2 hrs.) will amply repay the traveller with magnificent views of the glacier, the *Mischabelhörner*, *Allalinhorn*, *Alphubel* (13,803'), etc., and in the opposite direction, the *Trifthörner* and *Weissmies* (13,255'). A singular feature in the *Fee Glacier* is, that it surrounds the '*Gletscher Alp*' (7008'), a pasture inhabited in summer. (Ascent by the *Calvarienberg*, descent through the larch-forest, guide unnecessary.)

From Saas to the *Vispthal* by the *Weissthor*, the *Adler Pass*, or the *Allalin Pass*, see above.

The **Alphubeljoch* (12,474'), between the *Alphubel* and *Allalinhorn* (guide 25 fr.), a longer, but less difficult and decidedly more interesting pass than the three above-mentioned (10–12 hrs. to *Zermatt*), affords an uninterrupted succession of stupendous Alpine scenes, while the culminating point commands a magnificent panorama. The first point of interest is the village of *Fee*, with the striking prospect mentioned above, then the extensive *Fee Glacier* with its crevasses, afterwards the *Balferin*, etc. Route to the *Fee Alp* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., *Gletscher Alp* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., *Langenfluh* $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a ridge of rock which must be scaled (drinking-water). Thence at first on the moraine, and $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more on the glacier, which ascends considerably. The wide chasms necessitate numerous digressions. After 2 hrs. (from the *Langenfluh* 3 hrs.), level snow-fields are traversed to the summit of the pass (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Saas). Then a descent to the small *Wand Glacier* and the ridge which separates it from the *Mellichen-Glacier*, with its magnificent ice-pinnacles, and affords an acceptable resting-place. The descent is then continued on the N. side of the glacier, turning after $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the r. at the foot of the *Wand Glacier*, towards the *Mellichen-Thal*, and in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. the *Täsch Alp* is reached. A direct but disagreeable forest-path leads from this point along the E. slope to *Zermatt* in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; but the pleasanter route descends to *Täsch*, and leads through the valley to *Zermatt* (from the summit of the pass 4–5 hrs.).

The route over the *Gassenried Pass* (12,050') traverses the *Hannig Alp* (7064'), between the *Melligberg* and *Dichtelberg*, ascends rapidly to the *Hochbalm Glacier*, and leads past the perpendicular cliffs of the *Gemshorn* to the culminating point, to the N. of the *Ulrichshorn* (12,894'). The descent across the *Gassenried Glacier* presents less difficulty. This route is hazardous at places, and is rarely traversed.

An interesting pass from Saas across the *Simeli Pass* to the *Simplon Hospice* (p. 258) in 6, and to *Brieg* in 10 hrs. Experienced mountaineers are recommended to devote 2 hrs. additional to the ascent of the *Mattwaldhorn* (10,729'), of which there is an admirable panorama in the 'Jahrbuch' of the Swiss Alpine Club for 1864, by Studer of Bern.

Saas im Grund (5124') (*Hôtel Monte Moro*, substantially built of stone; *Hôtel Monte Rosa*; guides: *Franz Burgener*, *Franz Andenmatten*, *Jos. Peter* and *Jos. Marie Zurbruggen*) is the principal place in the valley. Below it is a narrow defile between broken masses of rock. The fertile vale of (1 hr.) *Balen* (5026'), at the E. foot of the *Balfrin* (12,477'), soon opens, but the path does not pass through the village. For a short distance it returns to the r. bank, and then leads along the lofty slope on the l. The

profound and narrow gorge with its foaming waterfalls is flanked with a succession of wild and sombre precipices. Numerous votive crosses, bearing a date only, have been erected here with the pious hope of averting another inundation of the Mattmarksee. Near Stalden the *Saaser Visp* falls into the *Gorner Visp* (p. 267), which descends from Zermatt and is crossed by the *Kinnbrücke*, a bridge 160' high.

(3 hrs.) **Stalden** (2736'), see below. Travellers proceeding from Stalden to Saas should observe that after crossing the *Kinnbrücke* their path leads to the l. beyond two chalets. From *Stalden* to *Vispach*, see below.

From Stalden by *Staldenried*, *Gspon*, and the pass to the N. of the *Ochsenhorn* (9550') to a point on the Simplon road below the hospice (p. 258) in 11 hrs. (with guide, 15 fr. and fee; *Joh. Furrer* at Stalden is recommended), a fatiguing but attractive walk. Fine views of the Fletschhorn to the S., and of the Bernese Alps to the N.

63. From Vispach to Zermatt, and over the Matterjoch to Aosta.

Comp. Maps, pp. 140, 268.

From Vispach to Zermatt 8—9 (in the reverse direction 7—8) hrs. walk (Stalden 13½ hrs., St. Niklaus 2½ hrs.; Randa 6½ M., Täsch 2¼ M., Zermatt 3½ M.). Bridle-path to St. Niklaus, carriage-road thence to Zermatt. Guide quite unnecessary; horse from Vispach to Stalden 5, to St. Niklaus 10, or if a night is spent there 12 fr., to Zermatt 20 fr.; carriage for two persons from St. Niklaus to Zermatt 15 fr.; porters 5 fr. per day; return-journey included in each case.

From Zermatt to the Matterjoch (Théodule Pass) 5½, thence to Val Tournanche 4 hrs., guide necessary (see below). From Val Tournanche to Châtillon (without guide) 4 hrs., thence by the high-road to Aosta 15 M. Between Châtillon and Aosta diligence twice daily, see p. 269.

The route from Vispach to Zermatt is replete with interest, being varied by picturesque rocks, waterfalls, and glacier-streams. At the entrance to the Vispthal the beautiful *Balfrin* (p. 256) becomes visible, and beyond Stalden the majestic *Bruneckhorn* (12,628'). Beyond St. Niklaus the *Little Matterhorn* (12,849'), the *Breithorn* (13,685'), and in front of these the *Riffelhorn* (9616') face the spectator; and finally, as Zermatt is approached, the great *Matterhorn* (*Mont Cervin*, 14,705') itself towers behind the *Hörnli* (9492'). In addition to these, many other peaks are visible on both sides, from which numerous glaciers extend into the valleys below.

The Pass of the *Matterjoch* to Val Tournanche may be crossed with one guide in fine weather, otherwise two are desirable. In fine summer or autumn weather the passage is unattended with difficulty or danger, and is frequently undertaken by ladies. It is less fatiguing from Le Breuil (on the S. side) than from Zermatt.

Near one of the last houses on the S. side of *Vispach* (2155'; p. 255) a finger-post indicates the way to Saas and Zermatt, to the r., in the direction of the *Visp*. The path skirts the r. bank of the stream, the turbid waters of which occupy the entire breadth of the valley about 100 feet below. At the (1¼ hr.) *Neubrück* (new bridge) the path crosses to the l. bank, and gradually ascends to (½ hr.) **Stalden** (2736') (*Traube*, rustic), a village in a fertile district, situated on a mountain-spur, at

the foot of which the two branches of the Visp (*Saaser* and *Gorner*) unite, and the valley divides. The vast group of the *Mischabel*, the N.E. prolongation of the Monte Rosa mass, separates the Nicolai-Thal from the Saasthal. The culture of the vine extends about 2 M. beyond Stalden, the vineyards sometimes overhanging dangerous precipices.

The path ascends a steep slope for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and then skirts the mountain on the l. bank of the Visp. Above, to the r., is the little church of *Emd* with a group of cottages, situated on so shelving a pasture, that the local wits declare the very fowls of Emd must be rough-shod to enable them to keep their footing.

At the bottom of the valley, the Visp is crossed by a bridge ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), to which the broad path from Stalden descends in windings. (The old footpath descending more directly to the bridge is not recommended.) The path now ascends the r. bank (the old path, lower down, having been destroyed by an earthquake in 1855, p. 256) to the (1 hr.) second bridge over the Visp, where the valley expands, and follows the l. bank to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.)

St. Niklaus (3819') (**Grand Hôtel St. Nicolas*, R. 2—3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.), the capital of the valley, with 770 inhab. (From St. Niklaus over the Augstbord-Pass to Gruben, see p. 250.)

Beyond St. Niklaus the carriage-road crosses the stream by a ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) new bridge, skirts the r. bank, and enters a pine-forest; about 2 M. farther a lofty waterfall of several leaps is seen on the opposite bank. The village of ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Herbrigen* (4134') is next passed, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond it the road commands a view of the *Weisshorn* (14,803'), from which the *Bies-Glacier* descends precipitously into the valley on the r. The disciples of the geologist Agassiz maintain, that, if the theories of De Saussure (comp. *Introd.* XIV) were correct, this glacier must long since have slipped down into the valley, unless frozen to the earth beneath. High up on the l. is seen the *Festi Glacier*, which descends from the *Dom* (14,941'), the highest peak of the *Mischabel*, ascended in 1858 for the first time.

Between the villages of ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Randā** (4740') (*Hôtel du Dôme*), and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Täsch** (4777'), situated amidst fresh green pastures, the traces of a landslide which is said to have buried an entire village are still visible. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Täsch the old bridle-path crosses the profound rocky gorge of the impetuous Visp by a *bridge (*Hochsteg*) to which an interesting digression may be made from the new road. The latter crosses the stream at *Bühl* (5023'), a little farther on. Between the mountains on the r. the stupendous pyramid of the *Matterhorn* (p. 271) now suddenly comes in sight, while to the l. stretch vast expanses of snow and glacier. The road then passes the

(1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Spießbrücke*, and traverses green meadows to *Zermatt*, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *St. Niklaus*.

Zermatt, Riffelberg, Gorner-Grat, etc., see R. 64. (From the *Riffel Inn* to the *Matterjoch* see p. 272.)

The path from *Zermatt* to the *Matterjoch* ascends the bank of the *Visp*, crosses the *Z'Muttbach*, and leads to the hamlets of (1 hr.) *Blatten* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Zum See*. The path, which thus far is also the route to the *Schwarz-See* (p. 274) and the *Hörnli* (p. 274), now becomes steeper. After the *Gartenbach* or *Furggenbach* is crossed, where it issues from a huge vault of ice in the *Furggen-Glacier*, a magnificent survey of the *Gorner Glacier* (p. 272), *Monte Rosa*, and the *Rothhorn* is enjoyed at the point termed '*Auf der Mauer*'. On the r. is the *Furggen Glacier*, and behind it towers the *Matterhorn* (see p. 271), which faces the traveller the whole way.

From *Zermatt* to the lower end of the *Upper Théodule Glacier* 3 hrs.; thence an ascent of 2 hrs. on the glacier, which is frequently covered with snow, but in some seasons presents numerous crevasses (rope not to be neglected), to the ***Matterjoch** (10,899') or *Théodule Pass*, situated between the Great and Little *Matterhorn* (*Pavillon du Théodule*, a small auberge with four beds, refreshments not too dear considering the circumstances, 'vin brûlé' 3 fr. a bottle). *De Saussure* and his son spent three days here in 1792, while taking observations. Traces of the intrenchments of *Théodule*, constructed by the Piedmontese in the middle ages as a protection against incursions from the *Valais*, are visible lower down. The view from the summit is limited, especially on the Italian side.

The S. slope of the *Théodule Glacier* usually presents fewer crevasses than the N. side, and the guides frequently discard the rope here, but it is safer not to dispense with it, especially after snow. After $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. the S. extremity of the glacier is reached. The path then leads across steep and marshy moraines, and at length firm ground, to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) ***Hôtel du Mont Cervin** (6955') (R. 2, L. and A. 1 fr.), and in 10 min. more to the chalets of **Le Breuil** (6594'), or *Breil*.

The path next traverses a wild and romantic valley, passing ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) a very picturesque waterfall (which may be approached by means of a wooden gallery where it is seen to the best advantage), beyond which it descends rapidly to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the village of **Val Tournanche**, or *Valtornenche* (5082') (***Hôtel du Mont Rose**, unpretending).

From *Val Tournanche* or *Le Breuil* over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* into the *Challant Valley*, and thence to *Varallo* or *Macugnaga*, see R. 95. — Good guides: *Jean. Ant. Carrel*, or '*Bersagliér*', *Jean. Jos.* and *Jean Pierre Maquignaz* (these are recommended for the *Matterhorn*, p. 271), *Jean Bapt. Bic*, *A. Pelissier*, the five brothers *Pession*, etc.

The path now descends to the lower part of the valley,





crosses the stream, and reaches a house on the r., where it turns to the r., passing round the house (not over the bridge). Remains of a Roman aqueduct occasionally appear at a great height on both sides of the valley. After 2—3 hrs. the vegetation begins to assume the Italian character. On emerging from a dark chestnut-wood, the traveller perceives *Châtillon* (4 hrs. from Val Tournanche) far below in the broad and beautiful valley of the *Doire*.

Châtillon (1738') (**Hôtel de Londres*; *Lion d'Or*, a poor auberge), with 2992 inhab., the capital of an Italian district, with numerous foundries and handsome houses, is beautifully situated on the road from Aosta to Ivrea (whence railway to Turin, comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy*). The road to Aosta (diligence twice daily), which ascends hence through the broad valley of the *Doire* (*Dora Baltea*, p. 231), is shaded by walnuts, chestnuts, and vines. The wine of *Chambave* (1624'), a village on the road, about 3 M. from Châtillon, is one of the most esteemed in Piedmont. The slight eminence here commands a magnificent retrospective view towards the E., embracing several of the snow-peaks of Monte Rosa (p. 262), the Jumeaux (twin peaks, p. 272) on the r., and the peak of the Matterhorn (p. 271) and the Matterjoch on the l. The background to the W. is bounded by the chain of Mont Blanc (p. 221).

At the entrance of a valley on the l. stands the picturesque *Castle of Fenis*. *Nus*, an insignificant village with the ruins of a castle, is halfway between Châtillon and Aosta.

A footpath ascends from *Villefranche* to the château of *Quart* on the hill above (now used as an infirmary), commanding a fine view, and descends on the other side.

(15 M.) **Aosta** (1912'), see p. 239.

64. Zermatt and its Environs.

Hôtels. **HÔTEL DU MONT-CERVIN* and **HÔTEL DU MONT-ROSE*, both belonging to M. *Seiler*, the proprietor of the Riffel Inn (p. 270); R. 2½/2, B. 1½/2, D. 3½/2, S. 2½/2, L. and A. 1 fr. (Engl. books, maps, etc. for the use of travellers). The 'vin ordinaire' at these houses is often bad. — **HÔTEL DES ALPES*, at the foot of the Matterjoch path, less pretending.

Guides and Horses. *Peter Taugwalder*, father and son; *Johann Zum Taugwald*; *Franz Biner* (four of that name), *Ignaz* and *Jos. Biner*; *Peter Perren*, a carpenter; *Jos.* and *Franz Perren*; *P. Knubel*; *J. M. Lockmatt* (these two suitable for the Matterhorn); *A. Imboden*; *Jos. Brantschen*; *J. M. Kronig*, etc. The Zermatt guides are generally well acquainted with the different routes, and most of the younger men speak French. *Fees*: *Gorner Glacier* 3, *Findelen* or *Zmutt Glacier* 5 fr.; *Gorner Grat*, *Rothhorn*, *Schwarz-See*, *Hörnli* 6; *Mettelhorn*, culminating point of *Matterjoch* 8; over the *Matterjoch* to *Val Tournanche* 15, to *Châtillon* 20; *Cima di Jazi* 12; *Weissthof*, *Adler Pass*, *Alphubeljoch* 25; *Col d'Hérens* to *Evolena* 25; *Trift Joch* to *Zinal* or *Ayer* 30; *Monte Rosa* 40; *Matterhorn* 100 fr. (or, if the descent be made to *Breuil*, 150 fr.); *Monte Rosa* tour 7, ordinary excursions 6 fr. per day. — *Horse* to *Vispach* 20, *Riffel* 8,

Gorner Grat 12, Schwarz-See 10, Upper Théodule Glacier 15 fr. Horses for the Gorner Grat are rarely to be had at the Riffel.

Dried Plants from the neighbourhood, very complete collections at the house of *M. Ruden*, the curé; also of insects.

Zermatt, a village with 480 inhab., called by the Piedmontese *Praborgne*, is magnificently situated 5315' above the level of the sea (1870' higher than Chamouny), in a green valley surrounded with firs, into which three glaciers (the *Findelen*, *Zermatt* or *Gorner*, and *Z'Mutt*) descend. The churchyard contains the tombstones of *M. v. Grote* (p. 264), *Lord F. Douglas*, *Mr. Haddo*, and *Michel Croz* (p. 271).

Zermatt has of late years become a formidable rival of the Bernese Oberland, once the 'ultima Thule' of the aspiring tourist, surpassing it in the magnificence of its glaciers, although inferior in attraction and variety. In no other locality is the traveller so completely admitted into the heart of the Alpine world as at Zermatt. He finds himself as it were in the very sanctuary of the Spirit of the Alps, who thus seems to address him:

"The Glacier's cold and restless mass
Moves onward day by day;
But I am he who bids it pass,
Or with its ice delay.
I am the Spirit of the place,
Could make the mountain bow,
And quiver to his cavern'd base —
And what with me wouldst thou?" *Manfred*.

The Panorama from the Gorner Grat, though destitute of the common attributes of the picturesque, still cannot fail to impress the spectator with its unparalleled grandeur. The panorama from Murren (p. 113) bears some resemblance to that from the Riffelberg, but the latter is by far the more imposing from its immediate proximity to the mighty expanses of snow and the icy crests of Monte Rosa and its neighbours, in the midst of which the spectator stands. The mineralogist, botanist, and even the entomologist will find ample scope for their pursuits at Zermatt.

The first destination of the traveller is usually the

Riffelberg and Gorner Grat.

The **Hotel** on the Riffelberg (8428', 3113' above Zermatt) being often full, it is advisable to enquire beforehand at Zermatt if accommodation can be had on the Riffel, and if possible to procure a ticket entitling the holder to a bed (R. 3, D. 4, B. 1½, A. 1 fr.). In the height of the season the traveller should endeavour to reach the top at an early hour.

The 12 hrs. walk from Vispach (comp. p. 266) to the Riffel may be divided conveniently by spending the night at St. Niklaus. The traveller then reaches the Riffel on the second day with strength and energy unimpaired.

The bridle-path, which ascends rapidly (3, descent 2 hrs.), cannot be mistaken (guide unnecessary). At the *Hôtel du Mont Rose* turn to the r. (leaving the church on the l.), and ascend in a straight direction by a narrow path between two houses; 5 min., bridge across the Visp, then ascend through meadows; 10 min., at the church of *Winkelmatten*, turn to the r.; 3 min., bridge over the *Findelenbach*, the discharge of the Findelen Glacier (p. 274); here turn to the r., cross the meadow to the r., then ascend rapidly, passing between (7 min.) two huts;

$\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a beautiful wood of pines and Alpine cedars, the latter particularly fine (see p. 324), is next traversed, and the path ascends to the l. (that to the r. leads to the Gorner Glacier, p. 272). A precipitous and rocky path (*Feli-Stutz*), fringed with rhododendrons, is then ascended; 20 min., the *Schwegmatt*, whence the Visp, as it issues from the Gorner Glacier, and the outlet of the Furggen Glacier (p. 268) higher up are visible; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., the *Riffel Chalets* on the *Augstkummenmatt* (ascent from Zermatt $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), where milk and bread may be procured.

The traveller now stands at the foot of the *Riffelberg*. The path to the Riffel Inn follows the r. bank of the little stream. It ascends, first in a straight direction, and afterwards in zig-zags, to the upper chalets, and thence towards the r. to the inn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Augstkummenmatt. [Path to the Riffelhorn, see p. 272. In descending from the Riffelberg to Zermatt the traveller may visit the waterfall near the *Source of the Visp* at the lower end of the Gorner Glacier, see p. 272, by making a digression of 1 hr. (guide necessary). This path also passes the fall of the *Z'Muttbach* (p. 268), and presents considerable variety.]

The ****Gorner Grat** (*Weiss*, or *Stock Grat*, 10,290', 4975' above Zermatt), a rocky ridge rising from the table-land of the Riffelberg, 1862' higher than the inn, is reached thence in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (guide unnecessary, bridle-path for the first hour). The summit commands a most imposing scene (see panorama); and the spectator is entirely surrounded by snow-peaks and glaciers. From the Monte Rosa and Matterhorn such gigantic buttresses extend towards the N., viz. the mountains between the twin-valleys of the Visp and the Saas, the *Mischabelhörner* (the *Täschhorn* or *Lagerhorn*, 14,758', the *Dom*, 14,941', and the *Nadelhorn*, 14,220'), as well as those opposite them (the *Gabelhörner*, 13,366', the *Rothhorn*, 14,184', and the *Weisshorn*, 14,803'), that these seem to contest the palm with the giants of the central chain themselves. The view of Monte Rosa itself, snow-white from base to summit, sometimes disappoints. Two only of its peaks are visible (one, however, the highest), and altogether its appearance is less imposing than from the Italian side. The most striking object in the whole panorama, and incontestably the chief boast of Zermatt, is the **Matterhorn** (14,705'), *Mont Cervin*, or *Grande Couronne*, Ital. *Monte Silvio*. (With regard to its origin see *Introduct. XIII.*)

The Matterhorn was ascended for the first time on 14th July 1865, by the Rev. Mr. *Hudson*, Lord *Francis Douglas*, Messrs. *Whymper* and *Haddo*, with the guides *Michael Croz* and two *Taugwalders* (p. 269). In descending Mr. Haddo lost his footing not far from the summit, and was precipitated along with Mr. Hudson, Lord Francis Douglas, and Croz, to a depth of 4000' towards the Matterhorn Glacier. Mr. Whymper and the two other guides escaped by the breaking of the rope. — Three days later the ascent was again accomplished by four guides from *Le Breuil* (p. 268), and it is now

made several times annually, both from Zermatt and Le Breuil. The rock has been blasted at the most difficult points, and a rope attached to it. The previous night is usually spent at a hut two-thirds of the way up which contains blankets, a stove, and cooking utensils, about 7½ hrs. from Zermatt; but experienced climbers may in fine weather accomplish the whole expedition in one day, if Le Breuil be quitted soon after midnight.

The ***Gorner Glacier**, which is more extensive than the Mer de Glace at Chamouny, winds like a huge snake round the Riffelberg from E. to W., being joined in its course by no fewer than ten other glaciers. The *Visp* (see p. 271) issues from it about 2 M. above Zermatt, whence its source is visible. The glacier advances 20—30' annually. To the N. the *Findelen Glacier* is visible, descending from the Cima di Jazi; to the W. are the *Furggen Glacier* (on the l.) and the *Zmutt Glacier* (on the r.), descending from the Matterhorn.

Another path from the Augstkummenmatt (p. 271) to the Riffel Inn, ½ hr. longer, than the above, but more interesting from its frequent proximity to the Gorner Glacier, crosses the brook near the chalet and ascends: after 40 min. (avoid path to the r.) it turns to the l., and winds gradually round the rocky N. W. slope of the Riffelberg, the haunt of the marmot, at first towards the *Matterhorn*, and afterwards towards the beautiful and dazzling snows of the *Breithorn* (13,648'); after passing a (¼ hr.) chalet, the *Zwillinge* (*Jumeaux*), *Castor* (13,879') on the E. and *Pollux* (13,432') on the W., become visible beside the latter; ¼ hr. the *Gagikopf*, an enormous mass of rock. Then straight towards the depression, skirting the N. side of the *Riffelhorn* (see below), and passing (½ hr.) a small stream issuing from the snow. *Monte Rosa* is visible through an opening towards which the path leads; the little *Riffelhorn See* is passed on the l., and in ¼ hr. the **Rothe Kummen** is reached. To the W., in the immediate vicinity, is the **Riffelhorn** (9616'), a rocky peak of grotesque form, 600' higher than the Rothe Kummen, and accessible only to active climbers. The Riffel Inn, ½ hr. towards the N.W., is visible as soon as the brow of the mountain is reached. The ridge to the E. near the Rothe Kummen, is the *Gorner Grat* (p. 271), the ascent of which from this point occupies 1½ hr.

The *Gugel* (8881'), an eminence to the l. of the hotel, affords a good survey of the Findelen and Adler glaciers and the Adler Pass.

The Riffel Hotel is admirably adapted as head-quarters for **Excursions on the Glaciers**, which on nearer acquaintance lose many of the terrors with which the imagination invests them. Guides had better be engaged at Zermatt, as they are not always to be met with on the Riffel. The most interesting of these excursions are here enumerated.

The ascent of the ***Matterjoch** (10,899') (p. 268) is recommended, as far as the auberge (p. 268), even to those who do not purpose proceeding to the valley of Aosta. From the Riffel 4¼ hrs. (from Zermatt 5½, comp. p. 268).

The path descends from the Riffel Inn, towards the l., by the *Riffelhorn* to the *Gorner Glacier*, which it crosses; it then ascends the rocky slope beyond, to the *Thöodule Glacier* (p. 268), and thence to the culminating point. The view is limited, especially on the Italian side, but the whole excursion is replete with scenes of grandeur, and many views preferable even to those from the Gorner Grat are obtained. — From the summit of the Pass the **Breithorn* (13,648') (see below) may be ascended by moderately experienced mountaineers in 3–4 hrs. The route ascends the snowy slopes towards the E. and traverses an extensive plateau of snow at the S. base of the Little Matterhorn, whence the *Aventina Glacier* descends, and finally leads by one of the two ridges visible from Zermatt (a steady head indispensable) to the summit. The view is very imposing, but is partially intercepted towards the E. by the loftier peaks of Monte Rosa; towards the N. and W., it is very striking. Descent 2 hrs. (guide 25 fr. and fee).

The **Cima di Jazi* (12,527'), which rises to the N. of the *Old Weisssthor* (comp. p. 262), may be ascended in 5–6 hrs., and on the whole repays the fatigue better than most of the others (guide 12 fr.; one suffices even for several persons). View similar to that from Monte Rosa. The route from the Riffel at first follows the path to the Gorner Grat for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., then turns to the r. and skirts a somewhat steep slope as far as the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Gorner Glacier, which is reached at the point termed the *Gadmen* (comp. map, p. 268). Then a gradual ascent of 1 hr. on the ice to the *Stockknobel* (9,957'), a resting place at the rocky base of the *Stockhorn*, and thence to the summit in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. more. The only fatiguing parts are the first $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. and the last $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Descent in 3–4 hrs. Care must be taken not to approach the brink of the summit on the S. (Macugnaga) side; for should the overhanging masses of snow give way, the traveller would be precipitated to a depth of 3–4000'. Those whose energy is unexhausted should not omit to proceed to the summit of the **New Weisssthor Pass* (11,851'), whence the view of Macugnaga below, apparently only a stone's throw distant, is very imposing. An idea may at the same time be formed of the difficulties of the descent in that direction. Descent to Zermatt across the *Findelen Glacier* not recommended.

The *Rothhorn* (11,214') is ascended with greater ease from Zermatt (see p. 274) than from the Riffel. — The *Riffelhorn* (p. 272) can only be scaled by active climbers, and does not repay the trouble.

Monte Rosa, *Highest*, or *Dufour-Spitze* (15,217'), comp. p. 262. Guide 40 (two necessary), porter 25 fr. None of the higher mountains has recently been ascended so frequently, even by ladies, as Monte Rosa. The first ascent was accomplished by a Mr. Smyth in 1855, accompanied by Joh. zum Taugwald. Although usually described as easy, unpractised mountaineers must bear in mind that the expedition is attended with considerable fatigue, and that a perfectly steady head is indispensable. After a snow-storm of two days, on 13th Sept. 1863, the Editor enjoyed the rare good fortune of a perfectly unclouded prospect from the summit. Independently of the view, however, the expedition is highly interesting. At the spectator's feet lie the vast plains of Lombardy; the view of the Macugnaga Glacier, Macugnaga, and the Italian lakes is especially striking; the Bernina, Ortler, the entire range of the Alps of Valais and Bern, and the majestic Mont Blanc are also visible. — The route (ascent and descent 12–14 hrs.) descends by the Gorner Grat, traverses the Gorner and Monte Rosa glaciers to *Auf den Platten* (2 hrs.), then ascends on the snow to *Auf dem Felsen* (1 hr.), where breakfast is usually taken. After a walk of $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. over precipitous snow-fields, the *Untere Sattel* is reached, and in 20 min. more ascended. Here a second halt is made. Thus far the ascent is laborious, but unattended with danger; the same cannot be said of the remainder ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) of the route, which ascends on the brink of a precipice several thousand feet in depth by means of steps hewn in the ice. The last portion involves a fatiguing scramble over the rocks.

Besides the Dufour peak, the following also belong to the Monte Rosa mass: *Nord-End* or *Gornerhorn* (15,132'), *Zumstein-Spitze* (15,066'), *Signal-Kuppe* (14,964'), and *Parrot-Spitze* (14,577') (comp. p. 262).

Tour of Monte Rosa, 3 good days' walk: from the summit of the Matterjoch (Théodule Pass) over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* (9879') into the *Challant Valley* to *Ayas* (5685'), thence over the *Betta-Furca* (8638') to *Gressoney* in the *Lys Valley*, over the *Col di Val Dobbia* (8359') to the *Sesia Valley*, and thence over the *Col del Turlo* (9088') to *Macugnaga*, see R. 95.

Passes. To Le Breuil in the Val Tournanche, and to Ayas in the Ayas or Challant Valley over the *Matterjoch* or *Théodule Pass* (11,899'), guide 15 fr. (see R. 63 and p. 268). Another route to Ayas is by the *Schwarzthor*, a pass between the *Zwillinge* (Jumeaux) and *Breithorn*, difficult and not without danger. A route of similar character leads to Gressoney in the Val de Lys, by the *Lys-Joch*, or *Silber-Pass* (14,252'), between the *Lyskamm* and *Parrot* peak. From the *Riffel* to the summit of the pass 6–7 hrs., to the end of the glacier $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Chalet de Lys* $2\frac{3}{4}$, and Gressoney $2\frac{1}{2}$, altogether an expedition of 12–14 hrs., 7–8 of which are on ice and snow, and steep at places. The two *Zwillings* or *Jumeaux* passes, viz. the *Verra* or *Zuillings Pass* between the *Castor* and *Pollux*, and the *Felikjoch* on the E. side of the *Castor* (each about 13,000') are extremely difficult and should be attempted by none but the most experienced mountaineers (from Zermatt to Gressoney St. Jean 15–16 hrs.).

To *Macugnaga* in the *Val Anzasca* by the *Neue Weissthör* (11,851'); guide 25 fr. The first part of this route as far as the *Weissthör* (6 hrs. incl. the *Cima di Jazi*, a digression to the summit of which occupies $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; see above) is one of the easiest and most beautiful of Alpine glacier and snow excursions. Beyond the pass a farther ascent is made over the rugged rocks of the *Cima di Roffel*; then a giddy descent, passing along the brink of perpendicular cliffs and traversing precipitous snow-fields (comp. p. 263). This difficult part of the expedition is accomplished in $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 hrs., and *Macugnaga* (p. 262) is reached in 3 hrs. more (5 from the culminating point, in all 10–12 hrs.). — From the *New Weissthör* to the *Mattmark* Alp, see p. 264. — The ascent from the *Riffel* to the *Adler Pass* (p. 264) by the *Findelen Glacier* is objectionable.

Excursions from Zermatt (to the *Riffel Hotel* and *Görner Grat*, and expeditions from the former, see above):

To the offshoots of the *Findelen* and *Görner Glaciers*, an excursion of $\frac{1}{2}$ day; guide (3 fr.) unnecessary. The route to the former is by the *Riffel* path (p. 270) as far as the church of *Winkelmatten*, where it diverges to the l. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the *Eggenalp* is reached, where the path divides; both paths lead past the *Stelli-See* to the *Fluh Alp* (8569'), whence the glacier may be surveyed. [This is also the route to the *Lower* (10,190') and *Upper* (11,214') *Rothhorn*, which may be easily ascended after the glacier has been inspected (3–4 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 6 fr.).] — Travellers are particularly cautioned not to venture on the *Findelen Glacier* without a guide. Then return to *Winkelmatten* and the l. side of the *Visp*. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the brook issuing from the *Z'Mutt Glacier* is crossed. Near the *Görner Glacier* a wooden bridge crosses the *Visp* as it issues from the ice. Caution must be used in approaching the glacier, as masses of ice frequently become detached.

To the *Schwarz-See* (8392') and *Hörnli* (9492'), guide 6 fr.; the former may be visited on horseback. This is one of the commonest and least difficult of the longer excursions from Zermatt. To the *Schwarz-See* $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 hrs.; thence to the *Hörnli* a steep ascent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The stupendous proportions of the *Matterhorn* (comp. p. 271) are here apparent. In returning, the traveller should visit the *Z'Mutt Glacier* with its huge moraines.

The *Mettelhörn* (11,188') (ascent 5, descent 3 hrs.), which rises to the N. of Zermatt, is a fine point of view, especially for surveying the *Mischabel*, but inferior to the *Görner Grat*, being farther distant from the stupendous *Görner Glacier*. Ascent laborious and hardly suitable for ladies.

Passes. To *Zinal* in the *Val d'Anniviers* by the *Triftjoch* or *Col de Zinal* (11,614') difficult, guide 30 fr., see p. 248; by the *Col Durand* or *Col de la Dent Blanche* (11,398') less difficult, but longer, guide 30 fr. — To

Evolena in the Val d'Hérens by the *Col d'Hérens* (11,417'), less laborious from this side than from Evolena, guide 30 fr., see p. 245. To Châtillon in the Aosta Valley by the *Matterjoch* or *Théodule Pass* (10,899') easy, and in fine weather practicable for ladies, guide 20 fr.; to Val Tournanche only 15 fr., see p. 268. The *Schwarzthor*, *Lys Pass*, *Weisthor*, see Riffel excursions. Three glacier-passes lead into the Saas Valley: *Adler Pass* (12,461'), difficult, *Allalin Pass* (11,712'), and *Alphubel Joch* (12,474'), the last the finest and least difficult; for each of these, guide 25 fr.

65. The Canton of Appenzell.

Heiden, Gais, Weissbad, Wildkirchli, Hoher Kasten, Sentis.

Excursion of three days, of great interest, especially for persons travelling in Switzerland for the first time: 1st. From *Rorschach* to *Heiden* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; over the *Kaien* to *Trogen* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; over the *Gäbris* to *Gais* 2 hrs., in all 7 hrs. — 2nd. From *Gais* to *Appenzell* 1 hr., *Weissbad* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., *Wildkirchli* and *Ebenalp* 2 hrs., back to *Weissbad* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., *Appenzell* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., in all 6 hrs. — 3rd. From *Appenzell* by *Gais* to *Allstätten* in the Valley of the Rhine 3 hrs., or by *Teufen* to *St. Gallen* 4 hrs. — From *St. Gallen* to *Heiden* diligence twice daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., thence to *Rheineck* see p. 277; to *Trogen* twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to *Gais* in $1\frac{3}{4}$, to *Appenzell* in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. From *Teufen* to *Trogen*, *Heiden*, and *Rheineck* twice daily in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. — *Carriage* from *St. Gallen* to *Trogen* 6 fr. (3—4 pers. 10 fr.), to *Appenzell* 9—16, *Weissbad* 10—16 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; half-fare more if required for the return. One-horse carr. from *Rorschach* to *Heiden* and back 12 fr.

The **Canton of Appenzell**, lying off the beaten track of tourists, was formerly little visited, but since the extension of the Wurtemberg and Bavarian railway to the Lake of Constance, great numbers of travellers enter Switzerland in this direction. In grandeur of scenery the canton of Appenzell will not bear comparison with many other parts of Switzerland, but it includes within a small space most of the peculiar characteristics of the country. It boasts of Switzerland's largest lake, of an almost southern vegetation, of great industrial prosperity, of the richest pastures and finest cattle, and even of lofty snow-peaks and glaciers (on the *Sentis*). The most beautiful points are *Heiden*, *St. Antony*, *Wildkirchli*, the *Hohe Kasten*, and the *Sentis*.

The Canton of Appenzell, which is entirely surrounded by that of St. Gallen, was divided after the religious wars of 1597 into two half-cantons, **Ausser-Rhoden** and **Inner-Rhoden**, and to this day party-feelings on religious subjects are very strong. *Inner-Rhoden*, which consists of pasture-land and is 63 sq. M. in extent, is exclusively Rom. Cath., and until 1848 permitted no Protestants to settle within its limits; even Rom. Catholics who were not natives of the Canton were strictly excluded. This restriction was nominally rescinded by a decree of the Confederation in 1848, but little change has practically taken place. According to the last census, 11,914 inhab. are Rom. Catholics, while 190 only are Protestants. *Ausser-Rhoden* (90 sq. M., 48,734 inhab., 2361 Rom. Cath.) belongs to the Reformed Church; one-fourth of its population is engaged in the cotton and silk manufacture, chiefly for firms at St. Gallen. No government official receives an income exceeding 200 fr. per annum. The popular assembly ('*Landsgemeinde*') is held on the last Sunday in April, in even years at *Trogen*, in uneven at *Hundwyl*; every male inhabitant of Appenzell above the age of 18 is required to be present under a penalty of 10 fr.; about 12,000 persons assemble on the occasion.

The contrast between these two divisions of the canton in habits, manners, and costume is very remarkable. *Ausser-Rhoden* is characterised by the enterprising and prosperous condition of its inhabitants, many of whom are even affluent. Almost every house has its loom, the products of which often exhibit extraordinary taste and skill, and were objects of admiration at the London and Paris Industrial Exhibitions. The rearing of

cattle is here quite a subordinate occupation. The inhabitants of *Inner-Rhoden* generally occupy scattered cottages and huts; they are, according to *Merian* (1650), 'a rough, hardy, homely, and pious folk'; their costume is picturesque and primitive. In this canton the rearing of cattle and the manufacture of cheese are the chief pursuits of the natives. The richest pastures are near Appenzell. The female portion of the population is chiefly employed in embroidery.

The Appenzellers are partial to athletic exercises, and are skilful riflemen; and a portion of Sundays and festivals is set apart for these sports. The singular chant of the cow-herds has a peculiar and not unpleasing effect; their jargon is, however, almost unintelligible even to those familiar with the usual German dialect of Switzerland.

Whey-cure Establishments in the Canton of Appenzell: *Gais*, *Weissbad*, *Heiden*, *Gouten*, *Urnäsch*, etc. The goats' whey is prepared on the pastures of the Sentsis; the milk is heated, and the whey separated from it by the addition of rennet. The whey ('*Schotten*') thus prepared is of a yellowish-green colour, semi-transparent, entirely free from caseine, but rich in saccharine matter. The process takes place at night. Early in the morning the goat-herds carry the hot whey on their backs to the different establishments below. The whey-manufacturers possess about 50 goats on the Sentsis, and even purchase goats' milk from other districts, to supply the hotel-keepers. After the separation of the whey, the cheese is manufactured in the ordinary manner (see *Introduct.* XIII: Alpine farming).

The excursion mentioned at p. 275 begins with **Rorschach** (1312', p. 38). Omnibus daily from Rorschach to Heiden in 2 hrs., fare 3 fr. The road diverges from the '*Rheinstrasse*' in the town, and ascends gradually to the (4½ M.) ***Wienachter-Eck** (2342') (*Landeegg*, an inn near the summit), commanding a view of the lake all the way, but most extensive from the eminence a little to the l. of the road. The road here turns, ascending at a right angle past the *Wienachter Quarries*. These have been worked for centuries, and yield regularly stratified slabs of sandstone, which are exported even as far as Holland. The road now leads over the hills, passing *Katholisch* and *Reformirt Grub* (2638'), to (3 M.) *Heiden*. Those who wish to visit the *Kaien* (see below), need not go so far as Heiden, but turn to the r. beyond the church of Reformirt-Grub, and proceed straight towards the *Kaien*, the path to which can hardly be mistaken.

Heiden (2645') (**Freihof*, R. 1½, per week 7 to 12 fr., B. 1, D. 2 fr., whey 80 c. per day, whey-bath 5—6 fr.; **Löwe*, smaller; opposite to it, **Schweizerhof*, post and telegr. office; *Krone*; *Linde*; *Hôtel Eugster*, R. 6—10 fr. per week; *Zum Paradies*; *Zur Frohen Aussicht*, well spoken of), a handsome village with 2944 inhab. (191 Rom. Cath.), rebuilt since a fire in 1838, and situated in the midst of fresh and pleasant meadows, is now much frequented for the whey-cure. Its lofty and healthy situation and the superiority of its establishments render it a pleasant resort for invalids. Mineral water may also be procured. The gallery on the summit of the tower of the new church contains a good telescope, and affords a fine panoramic view, especially over the Lake of Constance. A '*Kurhalle*' has recently been erected. — Diligence to *St. Gallen* twice daily by *Grub* (see above), *Eggersried*, and through the





Martinstobel (p. 39) in 2 hrs.; to *Rheineck* (p. 281) twice daily in 40 min. by *Wolfhalden*, with the beautifully situated whey-cure estab. of *Friedberg*. The latter road is better and more interesting than that by Grub, as it skirts the brow of the hills, and commands a fine view the whole way.

The **Chapel of St. Antony* (3635'), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Heiden on the road to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Altstätten*, commands a famous prospect of the Valley of the Rhine (preferable to the view from the Kaien), Bregenz, Lindau, part of the Lake of Constance, and the Vorarlberg and Tyrolese mountains.

The *Kaien*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. S.E. of Heiden, is also frequently ascended; guide ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) desirable. The Trogen road is at first followed; after $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. the hill is ascended to the r. in the direction of some houses, where the traveller may engage the services of a boy; 10 min., the path enters fir-wood, here somewhat steep, then crosses an open meadow with a few chalets, and ascends the small peak of the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Kaien* (3668'). The view embraces a great part of the Lake of Constance and the Canton of Thurgau, the embouchures of the Rhine and the Bregenzer Ach, the Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein mountains, with the white chain of the Scesaplana rising above them to the S.E. It also affords a characteristic glimpse of the Appenzell district; the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the five peaks of the Furgglen-First and Kanzel, the double-peaked Altmann, the snow-fields of the Sentis, and the Tödi somewhat in the background; in the foreground are woods and meadows and the handsome villages of Wald, Trogen, and Speicher; to the l. above Trogen rises the Gäbris (see below); to the r. near Speicher, Vöglisegg (p. 280); to the l. above Speicher, in the distance, the summits of Pilatus and the Rigi.

The Kaien is $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Speicher, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from St. Gall. Trogen seems almost within a stone's throw, though in reality 3 M. distant. The path descends to the r. by *Rehtobel*, beyond which the road to Trogen is visible in the gorge far below. Near the bridge in the valley below, is a rustic inn 'Am Goldach'.

The *Gäbris* (see below) may be ascended from Heiden direct (avoiding the Kaien): to *St. Antony's Chapel* (see above) 1 hr.; then along the hill (Trogen lying below in the valley to the r.), with a charming survey of the Rhine valley and the Sentis, to the *Ruppen* (Inn, comp. p. 282), and thence to the summit of the Gäbris, a very attractive walk of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Trogen (2963') (*Schäfte*, rustic: *Krone*), with 2912 inhab. (85 Rom. Cath.), the seat of government of the Canton of Appenzell Ausser-Rhoden, contains nothing worthy of note. Road over the *Ruppen* to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Altstätten*, see p. 282.

From *St. Gallen* to *Trogen* diligence twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — The road leads from the E. side of the town, past the nunnery of *Notkers-eck* and the inn of *Kurzeck* (comp. p. 280), to the (3 M.) *Vöglisegg* ('Inn') (p. 280), and thence by ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Speicher* (Löwe; Krone) to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Trogen*.

From the church at Trogen a road leads by Bühler (p. 279) to Gais. The footpath thither over the **Gäbris* is shorter and far more attractive.

The traveller coming from the Kaien follows the Trogen and Bühler road as far as the top (3487') of the hill ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); a finger-post (whence a view of the Sentis) here indicates the path to the l. to Gais over the Gäbris. Those who come from Vöglisegg should not proceed as far as Trogen, but quit the high road between Speicher and Trogen by a flight of steps to the r. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Vöglisegg), diverging beyond a gorge which is skirted by the road in a wide curve. A small valley is left immediately on the r., and the path ascends gradually across meadows. After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. this path reaches the above-mentioned road, at a few hundred paces from the finger-post. About 5 min. beyond the latter an inn is reached; farther on, the road turns to the r. and ascends into a wood. Before the road quits the wood, at the point where a row of old pine-

trees flanks the road, a footpath between two of these ascends, chiefly through wood, to the summit. The point first attained is the *Signalhöhe* (4101'), the view from which is partly intercepted by wood. A few min. farther is an *Inn, whence a charming prospect is enjoyed (reached from Vöglissegg in 1½ hr.). To Gais, which lies at the spectator's feet, a somewhat steep descent of ¾ hr. Those proceeding in the reverse direction will find finger-posts at doubtful points.

Gais (3064') (**Ochs* and **Krone*, often crowded during the season, R. 1½—2, B. 1, D. 2¼ fr., A. ½ fr., whey 80 c. per day; *Adler*, *Hirsch*, *Rothbach*, etc., unpretending. *Telegraph Office* at the post-office. Physician Dr. *Heim*), with 2552 inhab. (130 Rom. Cath.), situated in the midst of green meadows almost destitute of trees, is the oldest and most famous of the Appenzell whey-cure villages, having been frequented for this purpose since 1749. — Diligence to St. Gallen, see p. 279.

The *High-road from Gais to Altstätten* (6 M., diligence once daily in 1 hr., from Altstätten to Gais in 1¾ hr.), is level for the first 1½ M., and then descends uninterruptedly from the point where it diverges from the old and winds round the mountain. The latter is the shorter for pedestrians, and far preferable on account of the view; it leads to the l. over the (¼ hr.) ***Stoss** (3120'), a chapel (and inn) on the summit of the pass, commanding a celebrated view of the Rhine Valley, the Vorarlberg, and the Grisons. Here, on 17th June, 1405, 400 men of Appenzell under Rudolf von Werdenberg signally defeated 3000 troops of the Archduke Frederick and the Abbot of St. Gallen. The old road reaches the new immediately below the Stoss. *Altstätten*, see p. 281.

The high-road from Gais to Appenzell (3 M.) traverses green meadows destitute of trees. **Appenzell** (2562') (**Hecht*, with pension; *Löwe*), another whey-cure resort, the capital of the Canton of Inner-Rhoden, on the *Sitter*, is a large village consisting chiefly of old wooden houses, with 3691 inhab. (46 Prot.). It contains two monasteries, and was formerly the country-residence of the Abbots of St. Gallen, Appenzell being a corruption of 'Abbatis Cella'. The *Church*, rebuilt in 1824—26, contains sketches of banners captured by the Appenzellers in the 15th cent. The *Charnel-house* resembles that described at p. 48. (Diligence to St. Gallen, see p. 279.) Excursion to the *Meglisalp* (and back in 8 hrs.) see p. 280.

From Appenzell to Herisau diligence twice daily in 2½ hrs.; comp. p. 279. The road leads by (2½ M.) *Gonten* (2966') (Bär) (1 M. to the E. of which is the well organised *Gontenbad*) to (3¾ M.) *Urnäsch* (Krone), and thence along the l. bank of the *Urnäsch* to (3 M.) *Waldstadt* and (2¼ M.) *Herisau* (p. 37).

Visitors usually make no stay at Appenzell, but pass through on their way to (2¼ M. to the S.E.) **Weissbad** (2690'), another whey-cure estab. (R. 1½ to 6, B. 1, D. 2 fr. 20 c., S. 1½ fr.), pleasantly situated at the N. base of the Appenzell hills. The brothers *Jacob*, *Joseph*, and *Johann Thörig* and *Huber* are recommended as guides: to Wildkirchli (see below) 3, the Sentis (p. 280) 6, over the Hohenkasten to the Rheinthal (see below) 6 fr.

From Weissbad to the Valley of the Rhine. The direct route by the *Hohe Kasten* (5 hrs.) leads towards the S.E. through (½ hr.) *Brülisau* (3061') (Krone, rustic); by the church follow the paved path, past the

first house, as far as a barn, whence the meadows are ascended (in the direction of the inn which lies conspicuously at the foot of the Kamor) as far as the last group of houses, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; then straight on (not by the beaten path) through the enclosure on the r. as far as the inn, ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr., bridle-path thus far), which affords tolerable quarters, and contains a small collection of fossils. From the inn a steep ascent of 1 hr. by a good path, to the summit of the **Hohe Kasten** (5902') (*Inn*), which, together with the neighbouring ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. N.) **Kamor** (5879'), slopes precipitously towards the Rhine Valley. Interesting view of the Sentsis group, with its three spurs on the N.E., which is nowhere surveyed to so great advantage; in the other direction towards the Rhine Valley, visible as far as the Lake of Constance, and towards the Alps of the Vorarlberg and Grisons. The E. part of the lake is also visible. Then a descent to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Rüthi** (railway station, p. 282) in the Rhine Valley. The traveller had better proceed at first to the l. by the foot of the Kamor, in order to reach the path descending from the chalets of the Kamor, which soon become visible. The descent is from chalet to chalet, the path disappearing altogether at places. In the wood below the last chalets, select the path descending to the r.

The favourite excursion from Weissbad is (S.) to the ***Wildkirchli** (4918') ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., path intricate, guide 3 fr.), a hermitage founded in 1656, but now closed. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and consists of a grotto (18' long and 15' wide) in a perpendicular rock 220' high, to which a path has been made. At the foot of this precipice is the ***Sonne**, or '*Im Escher*' inn. On the patron-saint's day (at the beginning of July) and on St. Michael's Day (29th Sept.) solemn services are celebrated here, and the grotto and the Ebenalp are visited by a large concourse. The view over the Lake of Constance towards Swabia and Bavaria is very striking.

A stalactite grotto, 150 paces long, closed on the W. side by a door, penetrates the limestone rock here. Close to the entrance there is a good rustic inn, the landlord of which accompanies visitors with a torch, and opens the door, through which an entirely new Alpine view is disclosed. A narrow path leads from this to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Ebenalp** (5249'), a pasture at the N. end of the *Alpstein* chain, rich in Alpine plants, and commanding an admirable survey of the Sentsis, the Lake of Constance, the Kamor, Altmann, and Churfürsten. Those who wish to avoid this narrow path may at the point where in ascending, close to the mountain, the path to the l. leads to the Wildkirchli, take an easy footpath to the r., which leads through wood to the Ebenalp.

The *Diligence from Appenzell to St. Gallen* (twice daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., returning in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), passes through (3 M.) *Gais* (p. 278), then (skirting the *Rothbach*, which divides Appenzell-Ausser-Rhoden from Appenzell-Inner-Rhoden) ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Bühler** (2736'), and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Teufen** (2742') (**Hecht*; **Linde*; **Alpenhof*), two thriving manufacturing villages, the latter very picturesquely situated, with a fine view of the entire chain of the Sentsis; thence through meadows and woods to (6 M.) *St. Gallen* (route by *Urnäsch*, and *Herisau*, see p. 278).

A *footpath* from Appenzell to Teufen, which shortens the distance but slightly, crosses the *Sitter* near *Mettlen*, and descends the valley of the *Sitter*, high on its r. bank, passing through *Steig*, *Lank*, and *Haslen*. Thence at first towards the N., afterwards N.E. over the mountain, passing through several woods, and descending into the valley of the *Rothbach*. It then crosses the brook and ascends to *Teufen*.

The footpath from Teufen to St. Gallen ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) diverges from the high-road near the 'Hecht' inn, and immediately ascends to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Schäfle's Eck* (Inn); it then descends to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Georgen*, where it joins the high-road to *St. Gallen*. About 10 min. W. of the *Schäfle's Eck* is the **Frölichsegg* (**Inn*), which commands an admirable view, embracing Teufen in the foreground, the green Alpine valley sprinkled with dwellings, and the Appenzell mountains, beginning with the *Fähnern*, on the l., the *Kamor*, the *Hohe Kasten* about the middle of the chain, the green *Ebenalp* below the snow, more to the r. the *Altmann* and *Sentis* with its snow-fields, then in the distance the *Glärnisch* and *Speer*; to the W. the railway and road to *Wyl*, extended like a map before the spectator, and to the N. a part of the Lake of *Constance*.

Leaving the *Schäfle's Eck*, and following the crest of the hill towards the E., the traveller finally ascends an eminence towards a solitary pine and reaches the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Vöglisegg* (3156') (*Hôtel and Pension Vöglisegg*), on the high road from *St. Gallen* to *Trogen*. The prospect embraces the Lake of *Constance* and the beautiful meadow-land of *Speicher* and *Trogen*, part of the *Vorarlberg* range, and several of the *Appenzell* mountains. The *Sentis* is best surveyed from a spot a few paces in front of the inn. To *St. Gallen* (p. 37) a descent of 3 M.; to *Trogen* 2 M.

Nearer *St. Gallen*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the *Vöglisegg*, from which it is visible, is the **Freudenberg* (2903'), another and still finer point of view, also possessing a good inn. In the foreground lies *St. Gallen* with its populous environs, and beyond it the Lake of *Constance*. (By the carriage-road to *St. Gallen* $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., by the footpath $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Comp. excursions from *St. Gallen*, p. 38.

The ascent of the snow-clad *Sentis* (8215'), the highest mountain in *Appenzell*, is frequently made from *Weissbad* (guide 6 fr.). The route traverses the *Scheendi* (Inn), and skirts the precipices of the *Gloggeren* to the (3 hrs.) *Meglisalp* (4855') (refreshments at a chalet, high charges). Then in $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 hrs. to the S. peak of the mountain, the *Sentis* proper, or *Hohe Mesmer*. About 5 min. below the peak is a chalet, where refreshments and quarters for the night may be procured (dear). The house underwent some improvement in 1868. A cross formerly stood on the stone pyramid, erected at the time when *Napoleon* united the cantons of *St. Gall* and *Appenzell* under the name of the *Canton du Sentis*. The view extends over N.E. and E. Switzerland, embracing the Lake of *Constance*, *Swabia* and *Bavaria*, the *Tyrolse* mountains, the *Grisons*, and the *Alps* of *Glarus* and *Bern*. The N. peak, which is separated from the S. by the 'Blaue Schnee', is named the *Gyrenspitz*, or *Geierspitz* (7766').

From the *Sentis* the traveller may cross the *Schafboden* to (3, ascent 5—6 hrs.) *Wildhaus* in the *Toggenburg* (p. 290). The usual route from *Weissbad* to *Wildhaus* (6 hrs.) leads through the *Bruttobel* to the *Santis-See* (3970'),

ascends to the *Fählen-See* (4773'), and crosses the *Krayalp* (5935'), 7½—8 hrs., not sufficiently interesting to repay the fatigue; the route by the *Sentis* (not much longer) is therefore preferable. Experienced mountaineers may combine a visit to the *Wildkirchli* (p. 279) with the ascent of the *Sentis* (guide necessary) by leaving the valley of the *Seetalpsee* to the l. The path leads at the base of the *Zänster* and *Schäffer* across the (1 hr.) *Allen-Alp* and the (1½ hr.) *Zwiesel-Alp*, through the *Oehrli*, and over the *Muschelfels* (numerous fossils); hence either across the valley to the *Wagen-lücke* and then by the path which ascends from *Weissbad*, or (1 hr. shorter) across the 'Blaue Schnee' (see above) past the base of the *Gyrenspitz*, and over the *Platten* direct to the summit (altogether 6—7 hrs.).

66. From Rorschach to Coire.

Comp. Maps, pp. 22, 276.

Railway in 3½—4½ hrs.; fares 9 fr. 80, 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 90 c. *Comp. Intro. X.* with regard to excursion-tickets. There are two stations at *Rorschach*, the chief of which (with *restaurant) is on the quay in the town. The other is ½ M. to the E., where carriages are sometimes changed. The first morning-train corresponds at *Rorschach* with the first steamboat from *Friedrichshafen* and *Landau*; at *Coire* with the diligences for the *Splügen* and the *Bernardino*.

The Valley of the Rhine, formerly termed the *Upper Rheingau*, and governed down to 1798 by Swiss bailiffs, like *Ticino* (p. 84), *Thurgau*, etc., presents a variety of grand and picturesque scenery. The train, after leaving *Rorschach*, skirts the lake for a short distance. *Stat. Staad*. *Heiden* (p. 276) is seen on the hill to the r.; in the plain are meadows, fields of maize, and numerous orchards. On the hill-side rises the castle of *Wartegg*, and above it *Wartensee*; farther on, a glimpse is obtained of the château of *Weinburg*, the property of the prince of *Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen* (beautiful park open to visitors, superb view), situated on the *Buchberg*, the vineyards of which advance into the valley of the Rhine; the view from the *Steinerne Tisch* (stone table) above the château is much admired. The train traverses part of the fertile delta formed by the deposits of the Rhine. The bed of the river is subject to frequent changes, and is navigable for small rafts only. A cutting is now being constructed for the purpose of directing its course to *Fussach* on the Lake of *Constance*.

Stat. Rheineck (1312') (*Hecht*; *Krone*), a village at the foot of vineyards. (Diligence to *Heiden* twice daily in 1½ hr., 2 fr.; see p. 277.) At *stat. St. Margarethen* (*Schweizerbund*, at the station) a branch-line to *Bregenz* diverges to the l. (p. 354), and an iron bridge crosses the Rhine, which here forms the boundary between Switzerland and the Austrian *Vorarlberg* (the *Meldegg*, p. 39, is ascended hence in 1 hr.). The plain of the Rhine is stony, and exposed to inundations. The railway skirts the hill, traverses orchards and fields of maize, and from *Heldsberg* to *Monstein* passes between the river and abrupt rocks. Stations *Au*, *Heerbrugg*, *Rebstein*.

Altstätten (1420') (**Drei Könige*; moderate; *Krone*; *Rabe*;

Zum Splügen, at the station), a town with 7575 inhab. (2797 Prot.). A road leads hence over the *Ruppen* (3054'), an ascent of 6 M., then to Trogen 3 M., and to St. Gall 6 M. more; another road by the *Stoss* (3120') and Gais to Appenzell (p. 278), 9 M.; and a pleasant footpath in 3 hrs. by the *Chapel of St. Antony* and *Heiden* (p. 276) to Rorschach. Near Altstätten the Sentis is seen to the r. through a gorge, to the r. of the Fahnern; in the distance to the S. rises the snow-clad Scesaplana, and beside it the Falknis (p. 283).

Stat. *Oberried* (Sonne). On the E. slope of a rocky and wooded eminence to the r., stands the ruined tower of the castle of *Blatten*. The high-road passes to the W. of the castle through the defile of the *Hirschensprung* ('stag's leap'), above which tower the Kamör and Hohe Kasten (p. 279).

Stat. *Rüthi* (Zum Bahnhof) (path over the Hohe Kasten to *Weissbad*, see p. 278). The lofty wooded rock, rising above the little town of *Sennwald* (Post or Krone), is termed the *Kanzel* (pulpit). Stat. *Saletz* (pleasant walk hence by *Sax* and the *Saxer Lucke* (5430'), passing the Fählen and Sämtis lakes, in 6 hrs. to *Weissbad*, p. 278); then stat. *Haag*. Above stat. *Buchs* (*Sonne; *Hörnli) rises the conspicuous castle of *Werdenberg*, once the seat of the counts of that name. — Railway to *Feldkirch*, see p. 353.

On a height, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, lies *Vaduz*, with its château, the capital of the principality of Liechtenstein. at the foot of the *Drei Schwestern* ('three sisters'), a mountain which became visible at Altstätten.

Above stat. *Sevölen* rises the old pinnacled château of *Wartau*. Near stat. *Trübbach* the rocks of the *Schollberg* approach so near the Rhine that it has been necessary to blast a passage for the road and the railway. On an eminence opposite, on the r. bank of the Rhine, are the extensive ruins of the castle of *Giuttenberg*, where the ascent of the Luziensteig begins.

At *Sargans* (*Hôtel Thoma*, R. 1—2, D. 2½ fr.) the Wesen (Glarus) and Zürich line diverges to the N.W. (p. 47). By some trains carriages must be changed. The Rhine, which appears formerly to have discharged itself into the Lake of Wallenstadt to the W., has worn a broad passage through the rocks, and takes a N. direction. The scenery becomes grander and more picturesque; to the N.W. the long serrated chain of the *Churfirsten* (p. 45) becomes visible, to the E. the grey pyramid of the *Falknis* (see below).

Ragatz, see p. 283. Near it is the ruined castle of *Freudenberg* (p. 285). Opposite, on the r. bank of the Rhine, on the bold summit of the *St. Luzienberg*, or *Flüschenberg* (3753'), are seen some of the buildings connected with the fortification of the pass (see below).

Above the confluence of the *Tamina* the train crosses the

Rhine by a covered wooden bridge (foot-passengers cross on the l. side) and stops at **Mayenfeld** (1755') (*Alte Post*), an ancient and thriving little town with 1299 inhab. The old tower, erected in the 4th cent. by the Roman Emp. Constantius as a defence against the invasions of the barbarians, is now fitted up as a restaurant, often visited from Ragatz. The summit commands a fine view. The old castle of the Counts of Toggenburg, was the residence of the bailiffs of the Grisons down to 1795. On the hill to the r. is the suppressed abbey of Pfäfers.

The **St. Luziensteig** (2385'), a fortified defile between the *Fläscherberg* (3753') and the *Falknis* (8418'), through which the road to Vaduz and Feldkirch leads, may be attained from Mayenfeld in 1 hr. (Inn, good wine). The highest block-house, 1½ hr. farther, commands a beautiful prospect.

On the slope of the hill, near the confluence of the Landquart and the Rhine, lies the village of *Maläns* (2047') (Kreuz) with the château of *Bodmer*, the property of the De Salis family, and for many years the residence of the poet Gaudenz de Salis-Seewis (d. 1834). The Kompletter, the most esteemed wine in the valley, is grown here.

The bridge (the *Untere Zoll* or *Tardis-Brücke*), by which the high road crosses the Rhine, is the boundary between the cantons of St. Gallen and the Grisons. Above this bridge the *Landquart* descends from a narrow ravine to the Rhine, and is crossed by the line near the station (**Hôtel Landquart*) of that name (Prättigau route, see R. 78). On the r. bank, the barren *Grauhörner* (9341', see p. 286) rise in the background.

The district between Mayenfeld and Coire is remarkable for its fertility. Its central point is stat. **Zizers** (1863') (*Krone*), an ancient borough, near which is *Molinära*, a beautiful summer-residence and farm of the Bishop of Coire. It has often suffered from inundations and deposits of stone brought by the torrents (*Runsen* or *Rüfen*) from the mountains, which occasionally even destroy the road after heavy rains. The damage caused by the inundations of 1868 and 1872 is still observable. On the r. are the snowy heights of the *Calanda* (9213'), which may be ascended in 7—8 hrs. from Coire (guide advisable); quarters for the night at the highest Haldenstein Chalets, 2 hrs. from the summit. On the wooded slopes of the l. bank of the Rhine are the ruined castles of *Krottenstein*, *Liechtenstein*, and *Haldenstein*. Above the latter village rises a dilapidated tower. The village itself contains a well preserved château enclosed by walls.

Coire (Germ. *Chur*), see p. 287.

67. Ragatz and Pfäfers.

Hotels. *QUELLENHOF (Pl. a), a new and spacious sanitary establishment and pension, and *HOF RAGATZ (Pl. b), both belonging to Herr Simon, the director, R. 3—4, B. 1½, D. 4, L. and A. 1 fr.; TAMINA-HÔTEL (Pl. c), less expensive. *SCHWEIZERHOF (Pl. d), R. 1½—2, D. 3, pension 6—7 fr.; *KRONE (Pl. e), R. 2. D. 5, A. ¾ fr.; *HÔTEL AND PENSION ANDERES (Pl. f),

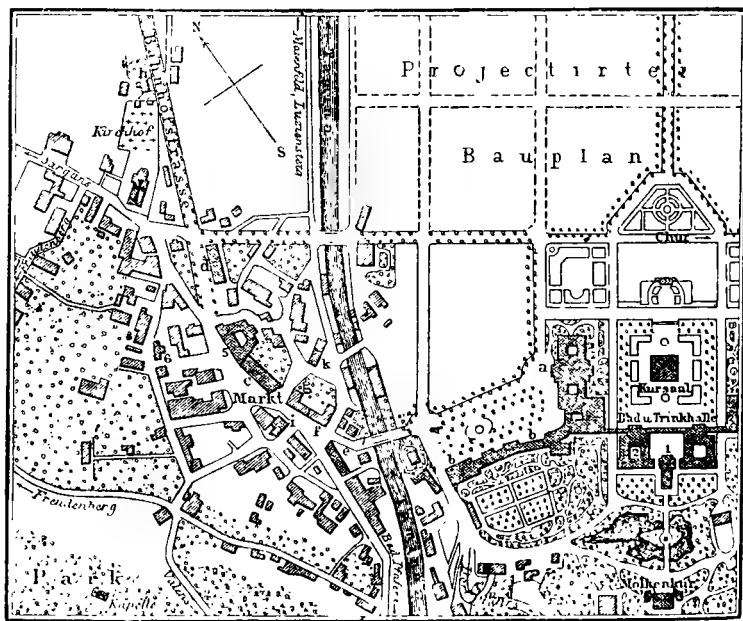
R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, L. and A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **FRIEDLICH** (Pl. g); ***FRIEDTHAL** (Pl. h); **SCHÄFLE** (Pl. i); **BÄR** (Pl. k), rustic. Near the station, ***ROSENGARTEN** (Pl. l), moderate; **HOTEL BAHNHOF** (Pl. m). — **Café Felsenkeller*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the town, on the way to the **Freudenberg**.

Telegraph Office (Pl. 7), opposite the **Krone**.

Omnibus from the station to the village of Ragatz 75 c., each trunk 25 c. — One-horse carr. from Ragatz to Pfäfers, with halt of 2 hrs., for 1—2 pers. 7, 3—4 pers. 10 fr., and fee.

Baths. The **Mühlbad** (Pl. 4), **Neubad** (Pl. 2), and **Helenenbad** (Pl. 3) are near the **Curhaus**; the **Dorfbad** (Pl. 5) in the **Eisenbahn-Strasse**, between the **Schweizerhof** and the **Tamina Hôtel**. The **Neubad** contains a large swimming bath (1 fr.) and private baths (2 fr.). Ladies 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ —11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. m. and 4—6 p. m. Tickets at the office, to the l. of the **Hof Ragatz**.

Ragatz (1709'), a village with 1825 inhab. (294 Prot.), situated on the impetuous **Tamina**, which falls into the **Rhine** lower down (1650'). contains the old residence of the Abbots of Pfäfers, converted in 1840 into an hotel and bath-establishment (the '**Hof Ragatz**') to which the water is conveyed from Pfäfers by a conduit, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length. Ragatz has become a very favourite watering-place of late, and is visited by 50,000 persons annually.



The **Curgarten** and **Cursaal** at the back of the **Quellenhof** where a band plays in the morning and afternoon, are the chief rendezvous of visitors. The oper pavilion on the E. side affords a pleasing survey of the valley of the **Rhine**. There are also

reading, assembly, and billiard rooms for wet weather. The new bath-buildings and Trinkhalle are on the W. side. Beyond them are pleasure grounds with a whey-cure establishment, etc.

In the *Churchyard*, by the E. wall, is the monument of the philosopher *Schelling* (d. at Ragatz in 1854). At the last houses (1 M.) on the road from the cemetery to Sargans, a path ascends to the l. through vineyards to (10 min.) the ruined castle of *Freudenberg*, the view from which extends to the l. as far as Sargans, and to the r. as far as the Prättigau; in returning, take the path along the hills, between houses and gardens.

***Bad Pfäfers**, 525' above Ragatz, is one of the most remarkable spots in Switzerland. A narrow carriage-road in good repair and of gradual ascent, leads between sombre limestone cliffs, 500 to 800' high, from Ragatz to (2½ M.) Bad Pfäfers. The gorge is so narrow, that the impetuous *Tamina* leaves little space for the road. Near a brook which descends from a height on the r., a finger-post, indicates the path to the l. to the village of Pfäfers (½ hr.), crossing the Tamina by a wooden bridge, and ascending the steep r. bank by a zigzag path. The path from the Baths to the village mentioned below is preferable.

The bath-house, constructed in 1704 between walls of rock 600' high, enjoys sunshine in the height of summer from 10 till 4 o'clock only. Externally it has a monastic and somewhat uninviting appearance, but the accommodation is good, although unpretending. Table d'hôte at 12 o'clock 2½, at 7. 30 p. m. 1½ fr., B. 1, R. from 5 to 20 fr. per week (1½ fr. per day for occasional visitors), billiard and reading rooms, drawing-room for ladies, very pleasant baths (1 fr.). These baths are chiefly frequented by the middle classes, and by invalids who prefer to take the waters near their source.

The abundant hot springs (97—100°), clear as crystal, and free from taste and smell, resemble those of Gastein and Wildbad in their constituents. They rise ¼ M. from the bath-house in a gloomy ****Gorge**, 30—50' wide, through which the Tamina dashes its foaming waters. Visitors to the gorge and the springs procure tickets (1 fr. each) in the principal corridor of the bath-house, where a guide is assigned to them. The wooden pathway to the springs rests securely on the solid rock or on masonry, 30—40' above the brawling stream, passes between overhanging walls of rock, on the r. bank of the Tamina, and leads to the vaulted chamber (98' long) of the new spring (to the l. of the old), dating from '2nd Oct., 1860'. The high temperature in this cavern precludes a stay of more than a few seconds. There is perhaps hardly a more impressive spot among the Alps. The rocks of the rival Gorge of Trient (p. 201) are inferior in boldness. The excursion from the station of Ragatz to the springs and back may be accomplished on foot in 2½—3 hrs.

From the Baths to the Village of Pfäfers ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). The path ascends in windings on the l. bank of the Tamina; after 10 min. another path diverges to the l.; the gorge of the Tamina (5 min.) is then crossed by a natural bridge, termed the '*Beschluss*', situated immediately above the springs, whence a somewhat steep path cut in steps, slippery in rainy weather, descends in 20 min. to a meadow, where it divides: to the r. to Vättis (see below), to the l. to the village of Pfäfers. The road which is reached in 10 min. may again be quitted ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) by a path to the r., which in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. again unites with the road, opposite the first houses of the village.

The **Village of Pfäfers** (2690') (**Löwe*; **Taube*; *Adler*) lies on the hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Ragatz. The once rich and powerful *Benedictine Abbey* was suppressed in 1838 by the St. Gallen government, in consequence of internal dissensions. The abbey-buildings, erected in 1665, have been converted into a lunatic asylum (*St. Pirminsborg*, 2710'). The ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Taborberg* and the path descending to Ragatz command a fine view of the valley of the Rhine, with the Falknis in the background, and the *Churfirsten* (p. 45) to the N.W. Lower down is the ruin of *Wartenstein*, on the opposite side of a ravine, and adjoining it, to the r., the chapel of *St. George*.

Excursions. Ragatz forms good head-quarters for exploring the picturesque mountains in the neighbourhood (*Franz Gort* is a good guide). The following excursions of 8—10 hrs. are recommended: *Mayenfeld*, see p. 283; the *Prättigau* and *Davos*, R. 78; *Fläscherberg* and the little fortress of *Luzienstein*, p. 283; the *Churfirsten*, p. 45; the valley of *Weisstannen* (p. 47) with the *Rieseten Grat* and the *Ramin*, p. 304; the *Kalfeuser-Thal*, p. 47; the *Grauhörner* (9341'), the ascent of which (5 hrs., fatiguing) is rarely made, commanding a view from their summit of the Lake of Constance beyond the *Churfirsten*.

Piz Alun (4859'), 2 hrs. above the village of Pfäfers, commands an extensive view of a great part of the valley of the Rhine. From Pfäfers through the wood to the pastures of the village 1 hr., *St. Margarethen* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., where a guide should be engaged. Ascent easy.

From Ragatz to Reichenau (7—8 hrs.) there are two paths through the valley of the Tamina; one leading by *Bad Pfäfers*, *Valens*, *Vasön* (3041'), and *Vättis*, along the W. slope of the mountain, fatiguing, and unpleasant after rain; the other (shorter and better) passes by the *Village of Pfäfers*, *Ragol*, and *Vadura* (3176'), skirting the long E. side of the *Calanda* (p. 283). The two paths unite near *Vättis* (3107') (*Gemsli*, a good country inn). The path here quits the Tamina, which issues from the *Kalfeuser-Thal* to the W., crosses the *Görbs-Bach* three times, and generally follows the E. side of the valley. The chalets of the upper valley are collectively called *Kunkels*. When the summit of the *Kunkels*, or *Foppa Pass* (4433') is attained, turn slightly to the l., to the corner of the pine-forest, and enter the defile of *La Foppa* (5 min. to the r. of the path a superb view of the valley of the Rhine may be obtained); then a rugged and stony descent to *Tamins* (p. 305) and *Reichenau* (p. 355). A carriage-road is provided.

68. Coire.

Germ. Chur, Ital. Coira, Roman. Quaira or Cuera.

Hotels. *STEINBOCK, with café on the ground-floor, R. 2½—4, D. 4, S. 3, B. 1½, L. and A. 1¼ fr.; *FREIECK and WEISSES KREUZ united, R. 2, D. 2½, B. 1¼, A. ½ fr.; *LUKMANIER, nearest the station, R. 2, L. ½, B. 1¼, A. ¾ fr., omnibus 50, luggage 25 c. — *STERN, moderate; *ROTHER LÖWE; *SONNE, of the 2nd class, moderate. — Beer at the **Restaurant de la Poste*, at the *Rother Löwe*, at the *Löwenhof* near the market, and at the *Brewery*, ½ M. from the town, on the road to Reichenau. **Café Calanda*, opposite the post-office; *Zum Graben* and *Schützenhaus* in the Graben-Allee.

Telegraph Office adjoining the new Post-office.

Carriages, one-horse to Thusis 12 fr. and 2 fr. fee, two-horse 25 fr. there and back. The vehicles of *J. C. Kvonl* are recommended.

Wines. *Valtellina* (red, see p. XXII), abundant and cheap (1—1½ fr. per bottle). *Kompleter*, produced near Malans (p. 283) in the valley of the Rhine, near the lower Zollbrücke, good but expensive. The '*Landwein*', or wine of the country, of which the best is the *Herrschäftler*, is a good red wine, little inferior to that of the Valtellina. Good wine at the *Hofkeller*, to the l. in the Episcopal Court (also a few bedrooms), or '*Zu den Rebleuten*', by the Church of St. Martin. — Cigars at *Hütz's*, Poststrasse.

Chief Attractions. Cathedral of St. Lucius; walks on the *Rosenhügel* (Restaurant) ½ M. from the town-gate, to the l. of the Julier road, affording the finest view of the town, the valley of the Rhine, and the mountains.

The territory of the **Canton of the Grisons** (*Graubünden*), of which Coire is the capital, was under the sway of the Dukes of Swabia until 1268; it then became an independent province of the Germanic Empire and the residence of many of the nobility, the Bishop of Coire, the Abbots of Disentis and Pfäfers, the Counts of Montfort, Werdenberg, Mätsch, the Barons of Vatz, Rhäzüns, Belmont, Aspermont, etc., whose ruined castles are still seen on the heights. The sanguinary feuds in which these nobles were continually engaged, and their oppressive treatment of their vassals were a source of misery to the inhabitants of the district.

With a view to remedy their grievances, the people banded together on several occasions, and formed in 1396 the '*League of the House of God*' (Bund des Gotteshauses), of which the church of Coire was at the head; in 1424 the '*Upper*' or '*Grey League*' (Obere or Graue Bund) was formed, and between 1428 and 1436 the '*League of the Ten Jurisdications*' (Bund der 10 Gerichte) (*Lia da Ca* [*Casa*] *Dè*, *Lia Grischia*, *Lia dellas desch drethuras*). These coalitions gave rise to the Three Leagues (Bünde) of Upper Rhætia, which established themselves in 1471. The two first allied themselves the same year with the Helvetic Confederation. Since 1803 the Grisons have formed a Swiss Canton, and one of the most extensive (2736 sq. M., embracing more than ¼th of the entire Swiss territory; 91,177 inhab.); the canton is remarkable for the variety of its scenery, climate, productions, and language, as well as for its national peculiarities and political constitution. The country consists of a complete network of mountains, about 150 valleys, and a great number of snow-clad peaks. Barren rocks are surrounded by luxuriant cultivation; wild deserts, where winter reigns during three-fourths of the year, lie amidst forests of chestnuts, under the deep blue sky of Italy.

This Canton was till 1848 divided into 26 small and almost entirely independent republics, termed *Hoch-Gerichte* (jurisdications), which were abolished by the new constitution. The population is composed of three-fifths Prot. and two-fifths Rom. Cath.; one-third is of the German, two-thirds of the Romansch race. The latter speak a language peculiar to themselves, with two distinct dialects: the Ladin in the Engadine, the Albula, and Münster valleys (probably similar to the 'Latin' of the Roman peasants mentioned by Livy), and the Romansch or Romani, in the valleys of Dis-

sentis and Ilanz, in the Oberhalbstein, Schams, etc. The following passage from Psalm XCVI., ver. 2, 3, may serve as a specimen of the language: '*Chante al Segner, celebre sieu nom, annunze ogn di sieu salüd. Requente traunter ils pores sia gloria, traunter tuollas nazions sias ovras müravigliusas*'. (Sing unto the Lord, bless his name: show forth his salvation from day to day. Declare his glory among the heathen, his wonders among all people.) *Rhine* signifies in Romansch 'running water'. — This dialect is generally spoken amongst the people, but the German tongue is spreading every day, and is taught in the schools so successfully that the younger members of the community speak it more correctly than the inhabitants of German Switzerland. Under the rule of the Swabian princes all the country was Romansch. In the Tyrol, where Ladin was formerly general, it is now confined to the two valleys of Groden and Enneberg. The Romansch literature formerly comprised about 100 works, for the most part of a religious character. Of late years it has been increased by a considerable number of educational works (grammar and dictionary by *Conrad, Carisch*, etc.). The *Ortografia et Ortoëpia* of *Palioppi* has furnished the foundations for a scientific grammar of the language. In the valleys S. of the Alps, Italian is the prevailing tongue.

Coire (1935'), the capital of the Canton of the Grisons, the *Curia Rhaetorum* of the later Roman empire, and since the 4th cent. the seat of a Bishop, is picturesquely situated on the banks of the *Plessur*, which falls into the Rhine $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town. Population 7552, of whom 5625 are Prot. in the lower town, and about 1919 Rom. Cath., who reside chiefly within the precincts of the **Bischöfliche Hof**, or *Episcopal Court*, a quarter of the town surrounded with walls, and the most interesting part of Coire. Here is situated the episcopal ***Cathedral of St. Lucius**, part of which dates from the 8th cent. (sacristan 1 fr.).

The *Portal* of the entrance-court is very ancient; the columns rest on lions, at the top is also a lion (emblematical of Christ the Lion of Judah, the guardian of the sanctuary: Ezek. 1, 10, Genesis 49, 9, Rev. 5, 5); on the columns are the Apostles (the Lombard churches are frequently decorated in the same style). — The *Interior* of the church is worthy of careful inspection on account of its great antiquity; the capitals are curious; the vaulting of the nave is of later date; the elevated arches in the aisles are Saracenic. *South Aisle*: *Sarcophagus of Bishop *Ortlieb de Brandis* (d. 1494) in Verona marble; altar-piece, a Madonna by *Stumm*, a pupil of Rubens; tomb of *Count de Buol-Schauenstein* (d. 1797), and opposite, that of his son (d. 1833). *South Transept*: Altar-piece, the upper part, *Herodias* by *Cranach*; in the centre a Madonna of *Rubens' School*; the side pictures by the elder *Holbein* and his school. Reliquary of the 10th cent.; altar with decorations of the 5th century. *Choir*: *High-altar beautifully carved by *Jacob Roesch* (1491). Stalls and a tabernacle of the 14th cent. (the latter attributed to Adam Krafft). The *Crypt* is a low chamber with flat ceiling and short Romanesque columns of the 5th century. *North Aisle*: 1st Altar, St. Aloysius by *A. Kaufmann*. On the central altar, *Christ bearing the Cross, by *Dürer*. In the Sacristy is the rich **Treasury*, containing reliquaries, crucifixes, candelabra, vestments, etc.; reliquaries in chased copper (8th cent.); embroidered stuffs of the Saracenic period; fragments of silk dating from the time of Justinian; Christ and Peter on the sea; a miniature on lapis lazuli by *C. Dolce*. The glass cabinets contain charters granted by Charlemagne, Louis le Débonnaire, Lothaire, etc. The Roman mosaic was found during the erection of the cantonal school.

In front of the Cathedral is a handsome modern Gothic *Fountain*, with statues of SS. Lucius, Nicholas, Mary, and Francis.

The **Episcopal Palace**, adjoining the church, is also very ancient. The *Chapel*, one of the earliest Christian edifices in

existence, is within the walls of the ancient Roman tower *Marsoel* ('*Mars in oculis*'), which is connected with the palace. This tower and another named *Spinoel* ('*Spina in oculis*') form the N. angles of the Court. An ancient tower to the N.W., with the adjacent wall, appear also to be of Roman origin. The names of these towers imply that the Rhetians were kept in subjection by the threats of their Roman conquerors.

Behind the cathedral is the *Monastery of St. Lucius*, converted into a seminary, and the *Cantonal School* (for both creeds). Beautiful view of the valley of the Rhine and part of the *Calanda* from the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Chapel of St. Lucius*, situated amidst underwood high up on the slope of the *Mittenberg* (see below). The traveller may then return by the *Lürtibad* (Inn), a favourite resort, prettily situated in vineyards, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the town.

The town itself contains little to detain the traveller. The *Church of St. Martin*, the *Government Buildings*, the *Hôtel de Ville*, and the *Hospital* founded by Father Theodosius, Superior of the Capuchins, are the principal buildings. Three windows of the *Council Chamber* in the Town Hall are of stained glass of the 16th cent. The *Nat. Hist. Cabinet* is a collection of some merit.

Coire owes its prosperity and busy appearance to its position on the chief routes from W. Germany and E. Switzerland to Italy.

Points of View. Promenades of the *Rosenhügel*, p. 287. The *Mittenberg* (3628'), to the N.E. above the town, is ascended by a good, but steep path in 2 hrs.; view over the whole valley of the Vorder-Rhein as far as Dissentis, and down the Rhine to Jenins, near Mayenfeld. The *Chapel of St. Lucius* and *Lürtibad*, see above. — *Bad Paschugg* (p. 320) is $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Coire, in the valley of the Plessur. — The *Spontisköpfe* (6361') (1 hrs.), a prolongation of the chain running S. W. from Coire towards the Schyn, parallel with the Domleschg, opposite Felsberg; the valley of Schanfigg is seen as far as Peist, and a portion of the Vorder-Rhein Valley. — The **Staetzerhorn* (8451'), highest point of this range, farther S., see p. 320. — The *Calanda*, see p. 283. — The following excursion of 2—3 days is recommended: in the afternoon by Malix to Parpan 3 hrs.; the next morning in $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 hrs. to the Staetzerhorn (p. 320), descent to Thusis 6 hrs.; to the *Via Mala*, and back to Reichenau; in the afternoon by diligence to Coire.

69. From Wyl through the Toggenburg to Haag in the Valley of the Rhine.

Comp. Map, p. 276.

Railway from Wyl to Ebnat in 1 hr. 5 min.; fares 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 40 c. (2nd and 3rd class only). — From Ebnat to Haag $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., by diligence in 4 hrs., starting at 9 a. m. — Diligence several times daily to Nesslau in 1 hr., and to Wildhaus in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

Wyl, a station on the Winterthur and St. Gallen railway, see p. 37. The line traverses the *Toggenburg*, the thriving and populous valley of the *Thur*.

When the Counts of Toggenburg became extinct (1436), the County was purchased by the Abbots of St. Gall, who at the same time secured

to the inhabitants their ancient rights and privileges. In the course of centuries, however, a great portion of the population having embraced Protestantism, the abbots violated their contract, which resulted in their expulsion at the commencement of the 18th cent. This gave rise to the *Toggenburg War*, a violent feud in which the Rom. Cath. cantons took up arms in the cause of St. Gallen, and the Protestant in defence of the Toggenburgers. Upwards of 150,000 men were thus gradually brought into the field, whilst in the distance France and Austria on one side, and England, Prussia, and Holland on the other, manifested the warmest sympathy with the belligerents. On the defeat (July, 1712) of the Rom. Cath. troops by those of Bern and Zurich at Villmergen in the Aargau, a general peace was concluded at Aarau, which secured to the inhabitants of the Toggenburg the full enjoyment of their ancient liberties, though they were still to belong to the Canton of St. Gall. The town of Wyl suffered greatly on this occasion, but was stoutly defended by its inhabitants under the brave general Felber against 10,000 of the troops of Zurich and Bern.

Opposite *Lütisburg* the line crosses the *Guggerloch* by means of a viaduct 170 yds. in length, and 190 ft. in height. Stations *Lütischwyl*, *Dielfurt*, and *Lichtensteig* (**Krone*), a pleasant-looking town on a rocky height, commanded by a loftily situated new church. To the l. are the ruins of *Neu-Toggenburg*.

Wattwyl (*Ross*; *Toggenburg*), a charming Swiss village. On an eminence to the r. is the monastery of *St. Maria der Engeln*, and above it the ruined castle of *Yberg*. *Kappel*, which was burned down in 1853, has since been rebuilt in a superior style.

Ebnat (2106') (**Krone*; *Sonne*) is at present the terminus of the railway. Diligence to Nesslerau, Wildhaus, and Haag, see above.

The road continues to traverse the fertile and industrious valley of the Thur, passing *Krummenau*, where the stream is crossed by a natural bridge of rock termed the '*Sprung*', and *Neu St. Johann* (*Schäfle*), with the buildings of a suppressed Abbey.

4½ M. **Nesslerau** (2470') (*Krone*; *Traube*) is next reached, whence the *Speer* (p. 43) may be ascended by the *Alp im Laud* (ltn) in 4 hrs. (descent to Wesen on the Wallensee 2½ hrs.).

The scenery now becomes more bleak. The road leads past a picturesque fall of the *Weisse Thur* to (2¼ M.) *Stein* (*Krone*) and (2¼ M.) *Starkenbach*, a straggling village. To the r. is the ruin of *Starkenstein*. (From *Starkenbach* or *Stein* to Anden, see p. 45.) The road then traverses a pleasant part of the valley to (1½ M.)

Alt St. Johann (2920') (**Rössli*, beyond the bridge), to the S. the *Churfirsten* (p. 45), to the N. the snow-clad *Sentis* (p. 280).

93¼ M. **Wildhaus** (3622') (**Hirsch*; *Sonne*), the next village, 3 M. farther, was the birthplace of the reformer *Zwingli*. The wooden house in which he was born, 1st Jan., 1484, blackened with age, is passed before the village is entered. Wildhaus belonged to *Rhætia* till 1310, and was the last place in the district where *Romansch* was spoken (p. 289). The Rom. Cath. Church

is so situated that the water from the roof descends on one side to the Thur, on the other to the Rhine. Beyond the village, which lies at the foot of the *Schafberg* (7821'), a fine view is obtained of the seven peaks of the Churfürsten (p. 45); the prospect from the neighbouring *Semmerikopf* (4317') is still more extensive. Appenzell (p. 278) is 8, Wallenstadt (p. 46) 6, Werdenberg (see below) 3 hrs. distant from Wildhaus. The road descends in windings to the valley of the Rhine, to *Gams* (Schäfle), and then in a straight direction to the railway station

8¼ M. **Haag** (p. 282), while a road to the r. leads by *Grabs* and *Werdenberg* to stat. **Buchs** (p. 282).

70. From Wesen to the Baths of Stachelberg. Glarus.

Railway from Wesen to Glarus in ½ hr. (1 fr. 30 c., 90 c., 65 c.). *Diligence* from Glarus to Linththal four times daily in 2 hrs., fare 2 fr. 80 c.; to Stachelberg 2 fr. 20 c.

The **Canton of Glarus** consists of the two extensive Alpine valleys of the *Linth* and the *Sernf*, from which numerous smaller valleys diverge. The inhabitants (35,150; 6896 Rom. Cath.) are principally occupied in manufactures, the breeding of cattle, and cheese-making. The *green cheese*, known as *Schabziger*, or 'scraping cheese', from the manner in which it is used, is held in much repute. The green colour and aromatic flavour which are so esteemed are due to the admixture of melilot, or blue pansy (*trifolium melilotus cærulea*), with the curds, in the proportion of 3 to 100 lbs. The cheese must be kept for a year, before it is fit for exportation; the peculiar odour which proceeds from it is perceptible in most of the villages.

The line diverges to the r. from the Coire railway after the *Linth Canal* (p. 44) is crossed. To the l. is the *Escher-Canal* (p. 46). Stat. **Näfels-Mollis**, two villages on the Escher-Canal, connected by a bridge.

Näfels (*Zum Linththal; Hirsch; Schwert*), at the N. base of the *Wiggis*, is, with *Ober-Urnen* which lies ¾ M. to the N., the only Rom. Cath. village in the canton, and possesses a Capuchin monastery, the poverty of which alone has exempted it from suppression. The church is the finest in the canton. On 9th April, 1388, the canton shook off the Austrian yoke. In the *Rautifelder*, where eleven different battles took place, the eleven commemorative stones erected on the occasion, bearing the date 1388, are still standing. On the second Thursday of April the inhabitants flock to Näfels to celebrate the anniversary of their emancipation. On the opposite bank of the *Escher-Canal* lies

Mollis (1469') (**Bär*, moderate; *Rabe*; good wine at both), a thriving village. The organ-loft in the church bears an inscription commemorative of the battle of Näfels.

Nettstall (*St. Fridolin*), a large village near the indented rocks of the *Rautispitz* (7497'), the highest point of the *Wiggis* (p. 302), and at the W. base of the *Fronalp-Stock* (6978'). is

frequently endangered by avalanches in spring. Carriage-road to the Klönthal, see p. 303.

Glarus (1490'), Fr. *Glaris* (*GLARNER HOF, SCHWEIZERHOF, both at the station, R. 2½, B. 1½, A. 1 fr.; *RAHE, opposite the post-office, moderate; *DREI EIDGENOSSEN; LOWE; *SONNE; beer at the *Café Brunner*, opposite the station; **Restaurant* on the *Bergli*, ½ hr. to the S.W. of the town, an admirable point of view; *Rail. Restaurant. Electr. Office* near the post-office. — Carriages may be hired of *Heinr. Voegeli*: to Stachelberg one-horse 11, two-horse 19 fr.; there and back 13½ or 22 fr.; to Elm (p. 304), Muhlehorn (p. 46) or the Tödi Hotel (p. 293) one-horse 17, two-horse 28 fr.; to the Klönthal, p. 303, for 1 pers. 13, for each additional pers. 2½ fr. more (incl. fee). Return carriages from the Linththal are frequently to be found at the railway station at Glarus, and may be engaged at two-thirds of the above charges. Guides for glacier expeditions, see p. 293), the capital of the canton, with 4826 inhab., is situated at the N.E. base of the precipitous and imposing *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7648'), at the W. base of the *Schilt* (7502'), and at the S.E. base of the *Wiggis* (7496'), the barren, grey summits of which form a striking contrast to the fresh green of the valley. The *Hausstock* (10,354') forms the background to the S.; to the l. the *Kürpfstock* (9180'). The town possesses considerable manufactories (cotton-printing, dyeing, etc.). In 1861, during the prevalence of the Föhn (S. wind), the greater part of the town was reduced to ashes. The new Romanesque church is used as a Rom. Cath. and Prot. place of worship. The reformer Zwingli officiated as pastor, from 1506 to 1516, at the old church, the site of which is now occupied by the courts of justice. The grass-plats in front of them were formerly the burial-grounds. On the opposite bank of the Linth, almost contiguous to Glarus, lies the considerable manufacturing village of *Ennenda*.

The *Schilt* (7503') may be ascended from Glarus in 4 hrs. Cross the bridge, ascend through wood, and traverse the meadows to the r. A guide should be engaged at the (2 hrs.) *Heuboden* chalet. Beautiful panorama from the top, especially of the wild Mürtschenstock, the Tödi group, and Glärnisch.

From Glarus through the *Klönthal* and *Muottathal* to Schwyz see R. 74. Excursion to the *Klon-See* (p. 303), to Voraueu 9 M. (two-horse carr. 13 fr.), or to the lake only (4½ M.), scenery beautiful. To *Coire* by the *Sernf Valley*, see R. 75.

The excursion from Glarus to the Baths of Stachelberg is most pleasantly made in an open carriage (see above); pedestrians should select the picturesque road on the r. bank of the Linth, via Ennenda, to Schwanden, in preference to the high-road.

Near (2¼ M.) **Mitlödi** (1666'), the first village on the high-road, a magnificent view is obtained of the Tödi and its gigantic neighbours, which form the background of the valley, but are not visible beyond (1½ M.) Schwanden. The scenery is very picturesque, the fertile and populous valley, with its thriving manufactories, presenting a pleasing contrast to the rocky and wooded mountains by which it is enclosed, and the icy giant-peaks at its extremity.

Schwanden (1712') (**Adler*) lies at the junction of the *Sernf*



or *Klein-Thal* with the Linth or Gross-Thal, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Glarus. Diligence to Engi and Elm in the Sernf-Thal, see p. 303.

The high-road in the Linth-Thal leads to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Nidfurn* (Löwe), then (1 M.) *Leukelbach* with a picturesque waterfall, and (1 M.) *Luchsingen* (1916') (*Freihof*). The Linth is now crossed and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Häzingen* reached, where the road on the r. bank (see above) unites with the high-road. Then on the r. bank by ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Diesbach* (fine waterfall, path by the fountain) and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Betschwanden* (1958').

The *Saasberg* (6562'), to the S.E., the W. spur of the *Kürpfstock* (9180'), which may easily be ascended hence, commands a striking view of the head of the valley and the surrounding mountains.

At ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Rüti* the pedestrian proceeding to the Baths quits the road and crosses the bridge (r.) to the l. bank. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther the carriage-road diverges to the r. to the

***Baths of Stachelberg** (2178'), magnificently situated on the l. bank of the Linth. The *Hotel (R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 3, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr., for patients more moderate) is frequently so crowded on Sundays, that travellers are obliged to pass the night at the '*Chalet*' or the '*Seggen*' (the winter-estab.) on the opposite bank of the river. The powerful sulphureous alkaline water is obtained from a cleft of the *Braunwaldberg*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant; the supply is so limited, that one bottle only is filled per minute. The *view of the head of the valley is strikingly grand and beautiful: in the centre is the huge *Selbsanft* (9921'), to the r. the *Kammerstock* (6975'), frequently ascended from Linththal, and adjoining it part of the *Tödi* is visible to the l.; between the latter and the more distant *Bifertenstock* (10,778') is imbedded the *Biferten Glacier*.

Stachelberg is recommended as head-quarters for excursions among the *Tödi* group (see below). *Heinrich Elmer* of Elm, *Joach. Zweifel*, *Albert Zweifel*, and *Jacob Legler* at Linththal, *Andreas Vordermann* and *Abraham Steussi* at Glarus, and *Peter Hefti* at Luchsingen are recommended as guides for the mountains of Glarus. They are under the supervision of the Swiss Alpine Club, and have a fixed tariff. Short excursions: *Fätschbach-Fall* (p. 295); *Pantenbrücke* and *Sandalp*, see below; also to the (2 hrs.) **Braunwald Alp* (4921'), commanding a magnificent view of the *Tödi*; to the *Oberblegisee* (4678'); etc.

After setting down passengers at the Baths of Stachelberg, the diligence returns to the r. bank to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Matt* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.)

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Linththal* (2169') (*Adler*; **Bür*; *Rabe*), a considerable village, containing a monument, to the l. of the road, to F. von *Dürler* (p. 34), the explorer of the *Tödi*. Numerous and extensive factories in the neighbourhood. A bridge here leads direct to *Ennetlinth* and the *Fätschbachfall* (p. 295).

Pantenbrücke, Upper Sandalp, Tödi.

The valley of the Linth, termed *Gross-Thal*, to distinguish it from the *Klein-Thal*, or *Sernfthal* (p. 305), continues to be nearly level. A carriage-road leads from Linththal by *Auengüter* (fine retrospect of the valley) to the ($\frac{3}{12}$ M.) pension and whey-cure estab. *Zum Tödi* (R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, R. 1 fr.),

situated on the *Thierfeld*, a green pasture surrounded by lofty mountains, and intersected by the gorge of the Linth. The Tödi itself is not visible hence. The second half of the route commands a view of the *waterfall (230' high) of the *Schreienbach*, which descends from the rocks to the r., resembling the *Staubbach* at *Lauterbrunnen*, but of greater volume; rainbow-hues are produced by the sun on the spray, especially in the morning.

A few paces beyond the *Hôtel Tödi* a bridge crosses the Linth, beyond which the steep and stony path ascends for 20 min. A tablet on a large rock on the l. is to the memory of Dr. Wislicenus, who perished in Aug., 1866, whilst attempting to scale the *Grünhorn* (see below) without a guide. The path then descends towards the ravine, turns a corner, and reaches the *Pantenbrücke* (*pons pendens*, 3212'), 13¼ hr. walk from *Linthal*. This bridge, 160' above the Linth, forms with its adjuncts a grand picture. The old bridge, dating from the 15th cent., destroyed in 1852, probably by an avalanche, has been replaced. — Those who desire to return by a different route should cross the bridge and ascend the grassy slope in a straight direction to the (20 min.) **Uelialp* (3612'), whence a good view of the Tödi is obtained, then proceed to the (1¼ hr.) *Baumgarten Alp* (5285'), which lies on the r. bank of the valley above the *Thierfeld* (see above), and descend by *Obord* to the *Auengüter* (see above), situated on the carriage road. The *Uelialp* is a very interesting point, not less deserving of a visit than the *Pantenbrücke*.

The **Upper Sandalp* (6358'). 4 hrs. above the *Pantenbrücke*, commands a very striking view. The path leads from the *Pantenbrücke*, on the r. bank, inclining to the r. (that in a straight direction ascends to the *Uelialp*, see above) through underwood, crosses the *Limmern-Bach* which descends from a narrow ravine, then the *Sand-Bach*, as the Linth is here called, and ascends on the l. bank to a point opposite the chalets of the *Lower Sandalp* (4101'), 1½ hr. from the *Pantenbrücke* (view limited). The path now follows the r. bank; beyond the last chalet it crosses the *Biferten Bach*, which descends from the *Biferten Glacier*, and then ascends the *Ochsenblanke*, a steep, grassy slope, 2000' in height, over which the brook forms a fine cascade. It finally recrosses to the l. bank, where the brook forces its passage through a rocky gorge, and soon reaches the chalets of the *Upper Sandalp* (refreshments and a bed of hay in July and August). The best point of view is ½ hr. beyond the chalets.

The *Linthal* is terminated by a lofty and magnificent group of mountains, whose summits are shrouded with perpetual snow. The giant of this group is the *Tödi*, or *Fiz Rusein* (11,887'), with its brilliant snowy crest, the most conspicuous of all the mountains of E. Switzerland, ascended for the first time in 1837. The expedition, now frequently undertaken, can only be recommended to practised mountaineers, accompanied by good guides (see above). The usual route is from the *Lower Sandalp* to the *Grünhorn Hut*, built by the Swiss Alpine Club, in 3, thence to the summit in 4–5 hrs. The descent may be made by the *Porta da Spescha*, between the *Bleias Verdas* (11,234') and *Stockgron* (11,201'), to the *Rusein-Thal* and (7 hrs.) *Dissentis* (p. 308).

From the *Upper Sandalp* a fatiguing route crosses the *Sandfirn* and the *Sandalp Pass* (p. 308) to *Dissentis* in 8 or 10 hrs.; another very interesting route crosses (9–10 hrs.) the *Claridengrat* to the *Maderanerthal* (p. 78). — From the *Pantenbrücke* over the *Baumgartenalp* (see above) and *Kisten Pass* (8,329') to *Ilanz* (10–12 hrs.), suitable only for practised mountaineers.

71. From the Baths of Stachelberg to Altorf. Klausen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 292, 68.

11 hrs. Bridle-path: from the Baths to the chapel in the Urner Boden 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Klausen 2. Aelpi Aesch 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., Unterschächen 1, Altorf 3 hrs.; a fatiguing walk; guide (10 fr.) unnecessary; horse 25 fr.

The path from the Baths of Stachelberg (2178') follows the l. bank of the *Linth*, passing *Ennetlinth*; (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Frutbach* is crossed (small waterfall), then an ascent to the r. through wood; 5 min. farther (where the path divides, the ascent must be avoided) a picturesque waterfall of the *Fätschbach*, which descends from the Urner Boden. In order to obtain a good view of the fall the traveller proceeds to the r., about 15 paces before the little bridge is crossed, and ascends for 200 paces by a narrow path on the l. bank. He should then return almost to the beginning of the path, and ascend the *Frutberg*, on which the bridle-path is reached in 5 min. (Those who descend may here at once turn to the r. towards the brook.) Ascent of 1 hr., then nearly level, by the *Fätschbach*, to a wall and gate, the boundary between Glarus and Uri.

The **Urner Boden** (21 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Stachelberg), one of the highest Alpine pastures, about 4 M. long and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, now commences. It is bounded on the N. by the precipitous and rugged walls of the *Ortstock*, or *Silberenstock* (8910'), and on the S. by the glaciers and snow-fields of the *Clariden* (10,709'). The path traverses the occasionally marshy pasture, and reaches the *Sonne*, a mountain-inn, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the frontier of Glarus. On an eminence, about 25 min. farther, stands a *Chapel*. Inn *Zum Tell*.

The path traverses the pasture for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more, then ascends (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., an excellent spring to the l. of the path) a stony slope to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.).

Klausen (6437'), the summit of the pass, which is seldom entirely free from snow. This is the culminating point (watershed) between the Linth and the Reuss, and the boundary between the Urner Boden and the Schächenthal.

After a gradual descent of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a direction-post is reached, where the path to the l. must be taken, leading to (5 min.) a group of chalets and a rocky cleft, the approach to the **Balmwand** (5675'), which here descends precipitously to the Schächenthal. The stony and rugged path descends by innumerable windings to the *Aelpi* ('little Alp') **Aesch** (4173'), which, in wet weather especially, will be reached with no little satisfaction. The brook which emerges from the glacier of the *Scheerhorn* (10,814'), the W. spur of the Clariden, the jagged peaks of which bear a fanciful resemblance to an open pair of scissors (Scheere), forms, to the l., a remarkably picturesque *waterfall

(*Stäubi*), seen to the best advantage from the bridge which here crosses the brook.

About 20 min. farther the *Schächenbach* is crossed, and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more the *Chapel of St. Anna* is reached (good drinking-water). The next bridge (10 min.) is only for the use of the herdsmen; the path follows the r. bank, and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. reaches **Unterschächen** (3347') (**Post*; *Hôtel Clausen*). The scenery of this charming Alpine valley is imposing. The *Schächenbach* forms several waterfalls. Through the picturesque *Brunni-Thal*, which opens to the l. below Unterschächen, the *Grosse Ruchen*, or *Ruchi* (10,226'), termed *Alpnoverstock* in the *Maderaner-Thal*, is visible with its glaciers and snow-fields. On the N. side rises the *Kinzigkultm* (p. 301), the scene of Suwarow's celebrated retreat.

The next villages are *Ober- and Unter-Spiringen*. In 2 hrs. more a stone bridge is crossed, 20 min. beyond which **Bürglen** (p. 76) is reached. Thence to (20 min.) **Altorf**, see p. 76.

72. From Wädenswyl, Richterswyl, or Rapperschwyl to Einsiedeln.

Comp. Map, p. 40.

From Wädenswyl $9\frac{1}{4}$ M., from Richterswyl $8\frac{1}{4}$ M., from Rapperschwyl 12 M. — *Diligence* from Wädenswyl to Einsiedeln once daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (2 fr.); from Richterswyl to Einsiedeln three times daily in $2\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (2 fr.); to Schwyz twice daily in $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 hrs. (4 fr. 15 c.); to Brunnen twice daily in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (4 fr. 55 c.). No diligence from Rapperschwyl. Railway from Wädenswyl to Einsiedeln in course of construction.

The high-road from *Richterswyl* (and from *Wädenswyl*) to Einsiedeln ascends gradually from the lake of Zürich (the direct path from Richterswyl, following the telegraph posts, saves $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), passing *Wollerau*, and commanding beautiful retrospective views of the lake, and unites with the road from *Pfäffikon* (Uznach, Lachen, and Rapperschwyl) at ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Schindellegi** (2484') (*Hirsch*), where the road suddenly enters the valley of the *Sihl* (p. 48), which it crosses by a covered wooden bridge. The luxuriant fertility of the district through which the roads wind upwards from the lake disappears, and the scenery assumes a more Alpine character. (Pedestrians follow the old road, as the new route makes a long curve to the l.). The *Mythen* (p. 58) now become visible. Farther on, at (2 M.) **Biberbrück** (2729') (*Post*), the point of intersection of the diligence routes from Wädenswyl, Richterswyl, and Uznach-Lachen to Einsiedeln, and those to Schwyz and Brunnen (four times a day at least), where the *Biber* joins the *Alpbach*, the road to Einsiedeln diverges towards the S. E., and the entire chain of the mountains of Glarus with their frowning peaks, terminating on the l. in the pyramidal *Köpfenstock* (6240').

forms the background of the Alpine view. The road from Biberbruck to ($23\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Einsiedeln ascends the *Alpthal*. At the point where it reaches the last eminence before Einsiedeln, a beautiful view is obtained of the *Alpthal*, the extensive buildings of the Abbey, with the church in the centre, surrounded by a group of houses, with the imposing *Mythen* terminating the valley.

From Rapperschwyl to Einsiedeln. The long *Bridge of Rapperschwyl* forms the boundary between the cantons of St. Gallen and Schwyz. On a small promontory of the S. bank stands the village of *Hurden*; at *Pfäffikon* (1368'), $11\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond it, the road crosses the high road from Lachen to Einsiedeln, which leads past the prettily situated *Feusisberg* to (4 M.) *Schindellegi* (see above) and ascends in windings (passing the pension *Lugete* on the r., which affords a fine view of the lake), with beautiful retrospects, to the (4 M.) pass of the *Etzel* (3254') (*Inn). (Travellers from Einsiedeln should follow the road to the l., 300 paces below the inn.)

The **Hoch-Etzel** (3615'), the summit of the *Etzel*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. steep ascent from the inn, is wooded, and commands no view, but the ***Schönboden** (3523'), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. E. of the inn, affords a most beautiful panorama, extending far beyond the lake, and embracing the *Limmatthal* as far as *Baden*, the *Allmann* chain to the N.E., the *Toggenburg* and *Appenzell* mountains, the *Speer* and *Schäniserberg* to the E., the *Sihl-Valley*, and the mountains of the *Wäggithal* (p. 42), with the *Glärnisch* and *Wiggis* rising above them, to the S.; to the S.W. the *Euthal* or *Alpthal*, with *Einsiedeln*, the *Mythen* of *Schwyz*, the *Rufi* and the *Rigi*; to the W. the *Hohe-Rhonen* (4042'), which derives its local appellation of *Dreiländerstein* from the stone on the summit which marks the boundaries of the three cantons of *Zürich*, *Zug*, and *Schwyz*. Those who wish to proceed from the *Schönboden* to *Einsiedeln*, need not return to the *Etzel*, but may descend at once towards the S.W., through several enclosures, to *Egg*, visible below, where the *Sihl* is crossed. The traveller soon after reaches the road which descends from the *Etzel*.

Near the *Etzel Inn* is the *Chapel of St. Meinrad*, the abode of the count of that name (see below) about the middle of the 9th cent. His repute for sanctity attracted such vast numbers of devotees to his cell, that he was compelled to quit it, and retire to *Einsiedeln*, where he founded the abbey. The road now descends to the (1 M.) *Teufelsbrücke* (2202') which spans the *Sihl*. The celebrated empiric and alchemist *Paracelsus* (d. 1541 at *Salzburg*) is said to have been born here. Then $33\frac{1}{4}$ M. to

Einsiedeln (2890') (**Pfau*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 3, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Einsiedler Hof*, new; *Drei Könige*; **Adler*; *St. Catharina*, *Notre-Dame-des-Hermites*, *Monasterium Eremitarum*. A large proportion of the 785 houses of which the town is composed (7633 inhab.) consists of inns of various grades, which provide entertainment for the vast numbers of pilgrims who resort to the abbey to celebrate the high festivals. The extensive *Abbey*, re-erected 1704—19 in the Italian style after its destruction by fire (for the

6th or 7th time), rises high above all the other buildings in the green valley, which is watered by the *Alpbach*.

The Abbey was founded in the time of Charlemagne. According to tradition, *Meinrad, Count of Sulgen* on the Danube, built a chapel on the Etzel (p. 297), and afterwards another on the spot where the Abbey now stands, in honour of a miraculous image of the Virgin presented to him by Hildegarde, Abbess of the church of Notre Dame at Zürich. He was assassinated in 861, and his murderers were discovered by means of two ravens which the holy man had tamed, and which hovered about the assassins wherever they went, croaking and flapping their dusky wings till the miscreants reached Zürich. The attention of the populace was attracted by this singular circumstance, and the result was that the men were arrested and ultimately executed at Zürich. The reputation of St. Meinrad increased so rapidly after his death, that a Benedictine abbey was founded on the spot where his cell had stood. The legend relates that when the Bishop of Constance was about to consecrate the church, Sept. 14th, 948, heavenly voices announced to him at midnight that the Saviour himself, surrounded by his angels, had already performed the sacred ceremony. A bull of Pope Leo XIII. confirmed the miracle, and accorded plenary indulgences to all who should perform the pilgrimage to 'Our Lady of the Hermits'. The offerings of the crowd of worshippers were a source of great wealth to the Abbey. After St. Gall, it became the richest Abbey in Switzerland. The Emperor Rudolf of Hapsburg created its abbot Prince of the Empire in 1274; this dignitary lived in almost regal magnificence, exercising supreme authority over an extensive district. The abbots were for the most part men of noble birth until the 16th cent. To this day Einsiedeln is the most considerable abbey in Switzerland, and in the Rom. Cath. cantons the abbot is styled 'Prince of Einsiedeln', and is invested with considerable power.

When the French republicans invaded the country in 1798, they seized the greater portion of the treasures which, in the course of centuries, had been accumulated at Einsiedeln, and carried them off to Paris. The pious fathers had, however, rescued the sacred image of the Virgin, the chief object of their veneration, from the hands of the spoilers, and after having taken refuge for some time in the Tyrol, returned with it in 1803. Since that time pilgrimages to the shrine have been resumed. In 1710 the number of pilgrims amounted to 260,000; it now averages 150,000 annually. On high festivals (and especially when the anniversary of the Festival of Einsiedeln happens to fall on a Sunday) an immense crowd flocks hither from all parts of Switzerland, from Bavaria and Swabia, the Black Forest, Alsace, Lorraine, and even more distant regions. The greater proportion belong to the poorer classes, many of whom are paid for their pious services by the rich, who thus perform an act of devotion by deputy. With the exception of Loreto in Italy, St. James of Compostella in Spain, and Mariatzell in Styria, Einsiedeln attracts more pilgrims than any other shrine. In 1861 the Abbey celebrated the 1000th anniversary of its foundation, on which occasion an enormous concourse assembled to take part in the festival. The King of Prussia and the Prince of Hohenzollern presented the Abbey with two valuable historical paintings by *Mücke* of Düsseldorf on this occasion; one represents St. Meinrad (who is said to have been a scion of the noble house of Hohenzollern) preaching on the Etzel (p. 296) in the presence of a large assembly of hearers (many of the heads are portraits of members of the Hohenzollern family); the other is the Presentation of the Sacred Image by Hildegarde, first Abbess of the Convent at Zürich.

The Abbey numbers 60 priests and 20 brothers of the Benedictine order, with a corresponding number of lay brethren for the management of the property (excellent breed of horses).

In the large open space between the houses and the church is a black marble *Fountain* with 14 jets, surmounted by an image of the Virgin. According to a legend, the Saviour once partook

of water from one of these jets, but as it is uncertain which, pilgrims avoid the possibility of mistake by religiously drinking from each in succession. Under the *Arcades*, which form a semi-circular approach to the church on the r. and l., as well as in the square itself, there are numerous stalls, where missals, images of saints, rosaries, medals, crucifixes, and similar articles are offered for sale. So extensive is this traffic that at *Benziger's Library* no fewer than 12 printing presses, 20 lithographic presses, 60 bookbinders, and 150 colourists are constantly employed. The *Statues* on the r. and l. of the entrance are those of the Emperors Otho I. and Henry II., two benefactors of the Abbey.

The edifice is 148 yds. long, 41 yds. of which are occupied by the church and its two slender towers, which bears some resemblance to the church of S. Giovanni in Laterano at Rome.

The *Interior* is gaudily decorated with gilding, marble, and pictures of little value. In the nave, isolated from the rest of the building, stands the *Chapel of the Virgin*, of black marble, the 'Sanctum Sanctorum', with a grating, through which, illuminated by a solitary lamp, a small image of the Virgin and Child is visible, richly attired, and adorned with crowns of gold and precious stones. At the back of the chapel is the following inscription: '*Deiparae Virginis Casparus Comes in Altaembs Gallara et Vadutz Perfectit Anno Salutis MDCXXXVII.*' In the chapel to the r. a Crucifix by J. Kraus; in the choir an Assumption by the same artist, beautifully restored by Deschwanden in 1858. "Begging is prohibited in this church under pain of corporal punishment," is an announcement which may be read in many parts of the edifice. Objectionable as the offence is, it is to be hoped the punishment is no longer inflicted. The Treasury, once so rich, was despoiled by the French in 1798. The Abbey contains a well arranged Library of 26,000 volumes, chiefly historical, a number of MSS., and a small collection of natural history. — Connected with the Abbey are a Seminary and a Lyceum.

It is an interesting historical fact that the Reformer Zwingli was parish priest at Einsiedeln from 1515 to 1519; it is recorded that the effect of his preaching was so great, that in 1517, on the anniversary festival, the monks left their cells, and the Abbey was deserted for a considerable time.

The *Herrenberg* (3648'), an eminence near the Abbey, commands a beautiful view of the neighbourhood.

73. From Einsiedeln to Schwyz and Brunnen.

Comp. Map, p. 68.

16½ M. *Diligence* twice daily to (13½ M.) Schwyz in 2½, Brunnen in 3 hrs.; fare 4 fr. 15 c. Footpath to Schwyz by the Hacken 3½ hrs.

The *Footpath* from Einsiedeln (2952') to Schwyz, destitute of shade, and disagreeable in bad weather, traverses the monotonous Alpthal (convent of *Au* on the r.), to the village of (1½ hr.) *Alpthal* (3261'), where the ascent of the *Hacken* commences by a rugged log-path. After an ascent of ½ hr., a resting-place is reached, whence the space which intervenes between the Mythen (p. 58), in shape resembling the letter V, is distinctly perceived; in ½ hr. more the *Inn* on the summit of the pass (4588') is attained, commanding a magnificent prospect of a portion of the Lake of Lucerne, the Lake of Lowerz (p. 57), the Rigi, Steinerberg, etc.

The view from the **Hochstuckli* (5105'), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. higher up towards the N., is still finer, and embraces the town and the N. portion of the Lake of Zurich. The rugged and precipitous descent to (1 hr.) Schwyz is extremely disagreeable in wet weather.

The *High Road* returns towards the N.W. to

$2\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Biberbruck** (2729', p. 296), whence it turns towards the S.W. to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Altmatt*, a village consisting of a few poor habitations occupied by weavers, and situated on a large expanse of turf, from which a steep and stony path runs direct to (1 hr.) *Einsiedeln* across the elevated plain of the *Katzenstrick* (3455').

At **Rothenthurm** (3041') (**Ochs*, R. 1, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), 3 M. from *Altmatt*, the *Landsgemeinde* assembled biennially down to 1848. The village derives its name from a red tower, belonging to fortifications (*Letze*) extending as far as *Arth*, erected by the Schwyzers to protect their N.W. boundary against the incursions of their neighbours.

The long back of the *Rigi*, with the inn on the *Kulm* at the N. end, is now visible. The road descends in numerous zigzags; far below in the gorge flows the *Steinen-Aa*. The valley, now becomes more interesting.

3 M. to the W. of *Rothenthurm* lies the small, but picturesque *Lake of Egeri* (2382'), skirted on the E. and N. sides by the high-road from *Sattel* to *Zug*, the S.E. slope of which is named the *Morgarten* (4055'). Eight years after the expulsion of the Austrian governors, *Leopold of Austria*, accompanied by a brilliant array of knights, marched into the country for the purpose of subjugating the Forest Cantons. The Swiss, however, gained a signal victory over the adherents of *Hapsburg* and their allies at *Morgarten*, Nov. 16th, 1315. At the S. extremity of the lake, not far from the houses *An der Schornen*, stands a Chapel, erected in memory of the great battle, of which it contains a representation. Service is celebrated here annually on the anniversary of the battle.

On the E. slope of the *Morgarten*, towards *Rothenthurm*, the Swiss under *Alois Reding* conquered a division of the French army under *Schauenburg*, 2nd May, 1798. This was the last struggle made by the Swiss against the power of the French republic.

At *Biberegg* (3110'), to the l. of the road, is an old residence of the *Reding* family. The heavy rains of the summer of 1851 caused an extensive landslip (comp. p. 57) not far from *Biberegg*. The village of

7 M. **Sattel** (2729') (*Neue Krone*, on the road, R. 1, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Alte Krone*, in the village) stands higher than the road. The Chapel of *Morgarten* (see above) is 1 M. distant. The *Lake of Egeri* sparkles towards the N. (Diligence from *Sattel* by the *Lake of Egeri* to *Zug* in 2 hrs., fare 2 fr.) By the *Ecce-Homo Chapel*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. of *Sattel*, a footpath leads to *Goldau* and *Arth* in 2 hrs. by the *Steinberg* and the slopes of the *Rosberg*, traversing the scene of the landslip, a convenient route to the *Rigi*.

The **Schlagstrasse*, as the new road from *Sattel* to *Schwyz* is termed, crosses the *Steinen-Aa* and traverses the slopes of the *Engelberg*, the W. spur of the *Hacken*, commanding charming views of the fertile valley of *Steinen*, the Lake of *Lowerz*

with the Schwanau, the scene of the Goldau landslip, and the Rigi. At ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Auf der Burg*, Schwyz and the Mythen become visible. Near ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Schwyz* the road unites with the old post-road by Steinen (see below).

The *Old Road* leads on the E. slope of the *Rossberg*, past the *Ecce-Homo Chapel* (see above), with the deep ravine of the *Steinen-Aa* lying on the l., and also commanding a fine view, to (3 M.) **Steinen** (1524'), (*Rössli*), a village in a fertile district, surrounded with walnut and fruit-trees. This was the birthplace of the Swiss patriot *Werner Stauffacher* (p. 72), on the site of whose house is a *Chapel* with rude frescoes which is said to have been erected in 1400. The *Charnel house* dates from 1111. — A new road leads from Steinen by *Steinenberg* through the scene of the Goldau landslip to ($6\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Ober-Arth* (p. 49); another round the N. end of the Lake of Lowerz to *Lowerz* (p. 57).

The old post-road crosses the Steinen-Aa and unites at ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Seewen*, which lies to the r., with the road from Arth along the S. bank of the Lake of Lowerz to *Schwyz* (p. 58), which is reached $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther.

From **Schwyz** (1686') to (3 M.) **Brunnen**, see p. 78.

74. From Schwyz to Glarus by the Pragel.

Comp. Maps, pp. 68, 292.

11 hrs. Diligence from Schwyz to (8 M.) Muottathal by a new road twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — From Muottathal over the Pragel to (5 hrs.) Vorauen, a bridle path; guide necessary early and late in the season when the pass is covered with snow, and desirable even in summer (5 fr.; *Franz Dom. Hediger* and *Jacob Blaser* of Muottathal are recommended). Carriage-road from Vorauen to (9 M.) Glarus. — The most attractive parts of the route are from Schwyz to (9 M.) Muottathal, and from Vorauen to (9 M.) Glarus, both very picturesque. The passage of the Pragel is fatiguing, stony, and marshy at places. No inn between Muottathal and Richisau.

The new road leads from Schwyz (p. 58) towards the angle of the *Gibel*, the base of which is skirted by the *Muotta*, and then enters the valley of the latter. On the opposite side lies *Ober-Schönenbuch*, as far as which Suwarow was driven back by the French in 1799. The road leads at a considerable height on the l. bank of the narrow valley, which expands farther on, to ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Ried** (Inn). To the l. is the waterfall of the *Gstübt-Bach*, which at first descends perpendicularly, and then glides over a bare rock. ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Bridge over the *Muotta*. Then ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.)

Muottathal (2047') (**Hirsch*, moderate), the capital of the valley, 9 M. from Schwyz, with the *Franciscan Nunnery of St. Joseph*, founded in 1280, in which *Suwarow* established his headquarters in 1799. In the vicinity are several waterfalls, the finest of which is the *Kesseltofel*.

From Muottathal over the **Kinzig-Pass** (6791') to Altorf 9 hrs., a fatiguing route (guide necessary). After following the Pragel route for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., diverge by a path to the r., cross the *Muotta*, and ascend the *Hurithal*, passing the chalets of *Lipplisbühl* and *Wängi*, to the summit of the pass, which lies to the S.E. of the *Faulen* (8149'). An eminence $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S. commands a striking *view of the Bernese Alps. The path then descends rapidly into the *Schächenthal* (p. 296), through which it leads to *Bürglen* and Altorf (p. 76). The Kinzig Pass is famous in military history

for the masterly retreat of the Russian general Suwarow, who, when cut off from the Lake of Lucerne by the French in September, 1799, marched with his army by this pass into the Muottathal, thence over the Prigel to Glarus, and finally over the Panixer Pass to Coire. — From Muottathal through the *Bisthal* to the Baths of Stachelberg (p. 293) 10 hrs., a very rough route, requiring a guide.

From Muottathal the path leads in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the foot of the **Stalden**, and then ascends a toilsome and stony slope for 1 hr. to a group of houses (fine retrospect of the Muottathal); $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther, it turns to the l. across the *Storzle* by the *Klosterberg Bridge*, then ascends rapidly to the r. to two houses; 35 min., the withered trunk of a large fir-tree is passed; 5 min., by a gate, descend to the r., and cross the brook by a wooden bridge; 10 min., a cross; 5 min., a cattle-shed in a picturesque, green valley is passed; then, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., the *Sennebrunnen*, a stream of delicious water; 5 min., house of refuge; 5 min., a cross. Finally an almost level walk to the (25 min.) chalets on the **Prigel** (5062'); marshy soil and no view.

The path, at first steep and stony, then descends to the ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) chalets of the *Schwellau* (4314'), where it turns to the r.; by a ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) cattle-shed turn to the r. towards a large pine, where the Klönthal and lake become visible; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Richisau** (3510'), a rich green pasture with fine groups of trees and a whey-cure establishment (moderate). The path here leads through an enclosure to the l. and round the valley, slightly ascending; then straight on, not to the r., occasionally on a wooden path-way; afterwards across a pleasant pasture, commanding a magnificent view of the beautifully articulated Glärnisch the whole way, and finally down to (1 hr.) **Vorauen** (2716'), beautifully situated in the Klönthal (*Kurhaus Vorauen*, new, well spoken of; **Claus Aebli*; *Weber*; guides to the Glärnisch may be engaged here). [From Vorauen to the Prigel, a meadow is traversed, and the carriage-road quitted by a path to the r. through the forest, where the bridle-path to Richisau is soon reached. Beyond Richisau pass through two gates, then cross the meadow in a straight direction towards the pointed green hill on which the path is seen winding upwards.]

From Vorauen the highest peaks of the **Wiggis-Chain** (p. 292) may best be ascended. These are the *Scheje* or the *Hochschegen* (7418', route across the *Lower* and *Upper Langenegg Alp*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., where the night may be passed in case of necessity, in all 5 hrs.), and the *Rautispiz* (7493'), a double peaked mountain with a sharp ridge, easily ascended from Glarus. (The Arve, or 'Alpine cedar, is found on the banks of the *Ober-See*, a lake situated to the N.) Beautiful view, especially towards the N. and E., and to the S., of the **Glärnisch**, a mountain surpassed by none in Switzerland in symmetry of proportion. From the *Vrenetisgarth*, or *Mittel Glärnisch* (9534'), its E. extremity, it extends towards the W. and S.W. in two ridges, which enclose a vast basin filled with snow and ice. The N. ramification above which rises the *Ruchen-Glärnisch* (9557'), descends precipitously into the Klönthal (see below), while the S. ridge with its snowy crest extends like a wall to the remarkably formed, perpendicular precipice of the *Bächistock*, or *Hinter-Glärnisch* (9554'), the highest point of the

Glärnisch group. — The Ruchen-Glärnisch may be ascended in 6 hrs. from the *Rossmatt* near Voraueu, presenting no serious difficulty to practised climbers. There is a refuge-hut in the Steinthal, about halfway. Imposing view from the top.

The beautiful ***Klönthal** is a narrow, thinly peopled valley, with meadows of the freshest green, carpeted with wild-flowers until late in the autumn. To the S. rise the almost perpendicular precipices of the *Glärnisch* (see above). The pale green *Klönthaler See* (2638'), a lake $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, and $\frac{1}{3}$ M. wide, enhances the beauty of the valley, reflecting in calm weather the minutest furrow on the side of the huge Glärnisch. (Boat down the lake in 50 min., 1—10 persons $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) The rocks of the Glärnisch, near a waterfall on the S. bank of the lake, bear an inscription to the memory of the poet *Salomon Gessner* (d. 1787), who frequently visited this spot. '*Seerüti*', a small inn at the lower end of the lake.

Below the lake the valley narrows to a gorge, through which the *Löntsch*, the outflow of the lake, rushes impetuously, forming a series of small cascades with grand rocky environs down to its confluence with the Linth, below Nettstall. To the l. rise the huge perpendicular cliffs of the Wiggis chain.

The narrow road gradually descends through the wooded gorge, and divides at a finger-post, 3 M. from the lower end of the lake. The l. branch leads to *Nettstall*, the r. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Riedern* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Glarus** (p. 292). During the descent the traveller enjoys a fine view of the opposite mountains, the *Fronalp-Stock*, the *Schild*, and the *Freiberge* (between the Linth and Sernf valleys).

75. From Glarus to Coire through the Sernf-Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 292.

16—18 hrs. *Diligence* between Glarus and Schwanden 5 times daily in 40 min. (p. 291), between Schwanden and Elm twice daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — The passage of the Segnes or Panixer Pass from Elm to Flims (8—10 hrs.) is difficult and should not be undertaken except with an experienced guide (see p. 233). Both routes traverse lonely valleys, seldom commanding a view. — From Flims to Coire *Diligence* twice daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; from Flims to Reichenau is a pleasant walk, but thence to Coire the traveller should drive (*diligence* 4 times daily).

At *Schwanden* (p. 292), $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Glarus, the Linth Valley divides into two branches; that to l. is the *Sernf-Thal*, or *Klein-Thal*, through which an excellent road runs. Half-way up the valley is *Engi* (2540') (Sonne), the principal village, with copper-mines, and a picturesque waterfall near it. A fine view of the Glärnisch is obtained $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther. Near (1 M.) *Matt* (2710'), the second village, a footpath leads to the N.E. in 7 hrs. to Mels and Sargans (p. 47), by the *Krauchthal*, the *Riesätengrat* (7201'), the *Hirtenthal*, and the *Weisstannenthal*.

The slate-quarries of the *Plattenberg*, opposite Matt, on the

l. bank of the *Sernf*, are celebrated for the beautiful specimens of fossil fish frequently found in them. The lower part of the valley is very unhealthy, and appears to engender cretinism. The inhabitants of the upper part of the valley are an athletic race.

Elm (3217') (**J. Elmer*; guides see p. 293), 12 M. from Schwanden, is the highest village in the valley. A difficult path leads hence to the E. by the *Foo-Pass*, or *Ramin-Pass* (7392'), to the (10 hrs.) charming *Weisstannenthal*, *Mels*, and *Sargans* (see p. 47) (from Elm to the summit of the pass 4½ hrs.). The once dangerous route to Pfäfers over the *Sardona Glacier* and through the *Kalfeuser-Thal* (p. 47) has been rendered practicable by the construction of a path (from Elm to Vättis 10 hrs.).

Near Elm the valley again divides. The shortest route to Coire is over the **Segnes** or **Flims Pass** (8612'). Above it, to the l. rises the *Piz Segnes* or *Tschingel-Spitz* (10,230'), whence the two glaciers of Flims, the *Sengias Sura* and the *Sengias Sut*, descend into the valley. The difficult path across the latter first passes the *Martinsloch*, an aperture in the precipice through which the sun shines on the church below twice in the year. The path, very steep and fatiguing, then descends towards the Grisons.

8 hrs. **Flims**, and thence to (7½ M.) **Reichenau**, see p. 305; from Reichenau to (6 M.) **Coire**, see R. 87.

The above route is preferable to that over the **Panixer Pass** (*Cuolm da Pignu*) (7907') to Ilanz (p. 305), although the latter is the easier. From Elm to Panix 7 hrs., thence to Ilanz 2 hrs.; from Ilanz to Coire 20¼ M. (see R. 76). This route, however, is historically interesting, as by it the Russians effected their celebrated retreat of 5th—10th Oct., 1799 (comp. p. 302). The path ascends the l. bank of the *Sernf*, crossing several torrents which descend from the *Kürpfstock* (9180') on the r., and passes the chalets of the dreary *Jätzalp* (*Im Loch*, 4822'; *Ober-Staffel*, 5589'). It then ascends rapidly past the (r.) *Rinkenkopf* (8622') and over a patch of snow to the summit of the pass (to the l. a small lake). The descent over the *Meer-Alp* and the wild *Ramusca Alp* to *Panix* (4334') (*Alix's Inn*) is fatiguing.

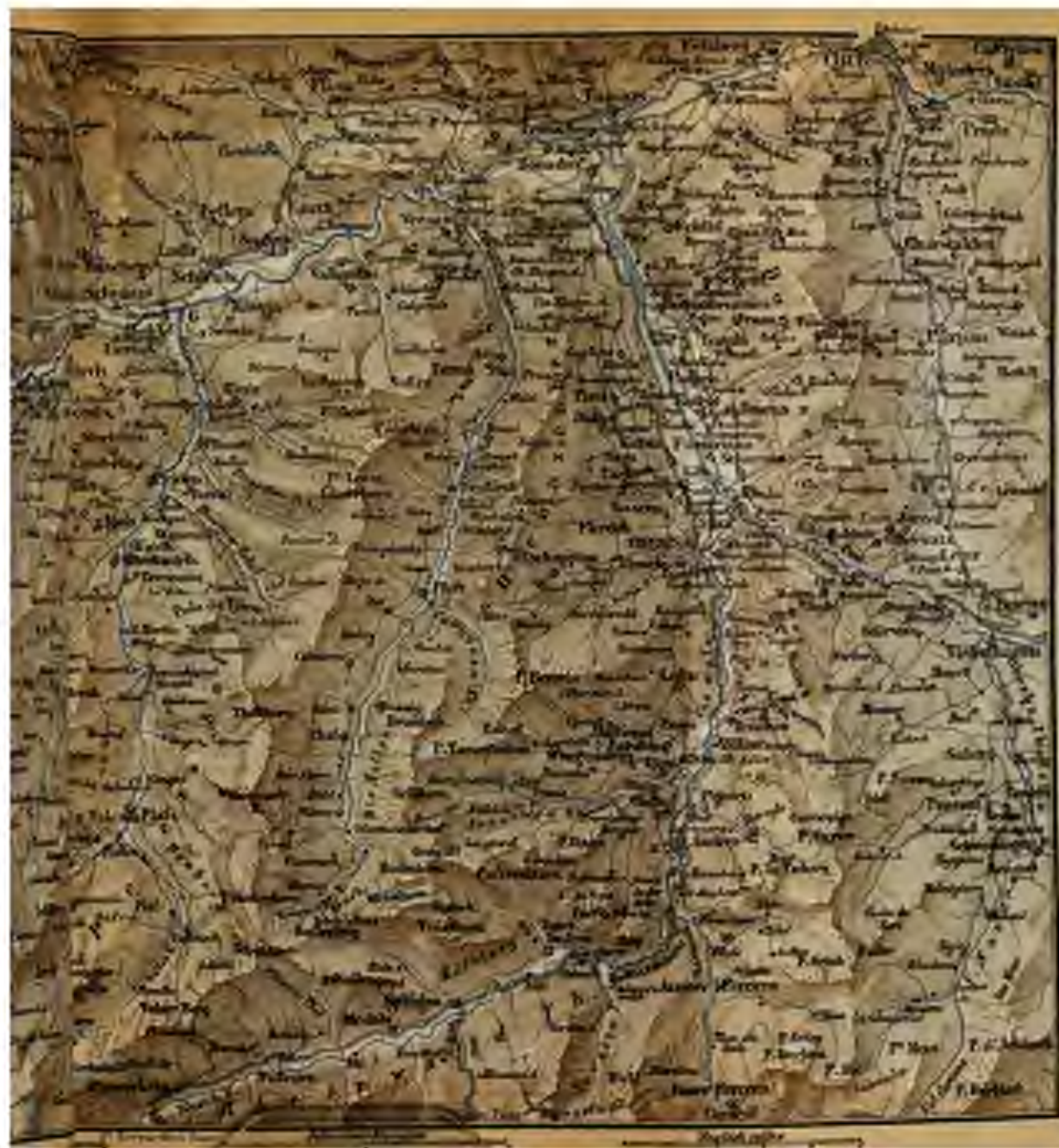
76. From Coire to Andermatt. Oberalp.

Comp. also May, p. 76.

60 M. *Diligence* (20 fr. 80, coupé 24 fr. 55c.) once daily in 13½ hrs., starting from Coire (1872) at 5.30 a.m., arriving at Trons at 11.45, where 1 hr. halt for dinner, at Dissentis at 2.30, and at Andermatt at 6.30 p.m. From Andermatt to Coire at 6 a.m., arriving at Dissentis at 10.30, at Trons at 12, where 1 hr. halt for dinner, and at Coire at 6.30 p.m.

One horse carr. from Coire to Reichenau 6, to Ilanz 18 fr.; from Ilanz to Reichenau 16 fr.; *two-horse* carr. to Reichenau 12, Ilanz 40, Dissentis 75, Andermatt (or Hospenthal) 115 fr.

The **Vorder-Rheinthal** is one of the most beautiful valleys in Switzerland. Between Reichenau and Dissentis, where there are numerous castles,



it is remarkably picturesque, especially when seen by travellers descending the valley. The new road, constructed chiefly from military considerations in order to connect the St. Gotthard route with that of the Furca, was completed in 1864.

From Coire to

6 M. **Reichenau** (1922'), where the Vorder- and Hinter-Rhein unite, see R. 87.

A shorter road leads to *Ilanz* on the r. bank of the Rhine: (1½ M.) *Bonaduz* (p. 356), *Versam*, where the *Safenbach* or *Rabiusa* is crossed by a bridge 260' high, (3 M.) *Carrera*, (1½ M.) *Vallendas* (Inn), all German Protestant villages, (4½ M.) *Kastris*, where cretinism is frequent, and (1½ M.) *Ilanz*.

At *Versam* the *Safienthal* opens to the S., through which an easy pass leads to *Splügen* by the *Löchli Pass* or *Saferberg* (8169'). The upper part of the valley, which scarcely merits a visit, contains the *Camana Alp*, the most extensive pasturage of the Grisons.

The *High Road* on the left bank, preferable to that above-mentioned on account of the beauty of the scenery, ascends to (¾ M.) **Tamins** (2244'), Rom. *Tumein*, where (especially from the church) a fine view is obtained of the picturesque *Rhüzüns* and the *Domleschg* (p. 356) with its numerous villages, with the *Piz Curver* (9761') in the background; to the W. lies the *Vorder-Rheinthal* with the *Unterhorn* (9180') and the *Piz Riein* (9078'). At (¼ M.) **Trins** (2821') (*Calonder*) rises the ruined castle of *Hohenetrins*. At (½ M.) *Digg* the road turns suddenly to the N. and forms a wide curve round a mountain-basin, at the base of the precipitous *Flimser Stein* (or *Crap da Flem*, 8848'). Refreshments at the picturesquely situated (1½ M.) *Trinser Mühle* (*Mulins*, 2615'). To the r. several water falls are perceived, to the l., surrounded by meadows and pines, the small *Cresta See*.

½ M. **Flims** (3615') (**Adler*, at the lower end; *Post*, in the middle of the town), which derives its Romanesque name *Flem* ('*ad flumina*') from the numerous torrents which descend from the neighbouring cliffs, is an ancient place with several ruined castles. The path (p. 304), which leads to the N. to the *Segnes* or *Tschingel Pass* and Glarus, here ascends the Segnes Valley. The *Martinsloch* (p. 304) is also visible from this point.

The road now leads in a curve through a wide basin towards the *Waldhäuser* (Hôtel-Pension Segnes, frequented in summer by families from Coire), near which is the picturesque green *Flimser See* (3281'), used for bathing by rheumatic patients. Beyond *Laax* the road descends. Far below lies *Sagens*, consisting of two villages. The road then descends the slope of the hill to *Schleuis* (2507') a village with handsome old houses and the château of *Löwenberg*, formerly the property of the family of De Mont, and now a Rom. Cath. Orphan Asylum.

¾ M. **Ilanz**, Rom. *Glün* (2256') (**Oberalp*, on the r. bank, by the bridge, R. and B. 2 fr.; *Lukmanier*; one-horse carr. to Dissentis 12—15 fr. and fee), mentioned in a document of the 8th cent. as the 'first town on the Rhine', built on both

sides of the river, was the capital of the former 'Grey League' (p. 287). The upper portion contains narrow streets, and ancient houses adorned with coats of arms. The population (656) is chiefly Protestant, the language German and Romansch; the latter alone prevails in the upper part of the valley, above this village. The situation of Ilanz is magnificent, affording views of the valley of the Rhine in both directions, and of the broad Lugnetz Valley.

The views are superior from the ancient *Church of St. Martin* (2569'), situated $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S., on the l. slope of the Lugnetz Valley, or from the picturesque and still more elevated village of *Lavis* (3281'). A most magnificent prospect of the Oberland of the Grisons, and especially of the Todi chain to the N., and of the Rhine Valley down to *Zizers* (p. 283), is commanded by the '*Piz Mundaun*, or *Murdaun*;' the N. peak (6775') is also termed *Piz Grond*. This mountain rises to the S.W. of Ilanz in wooded slopes, above which extensive pastures reach nearly to the summit. The path ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., guide 5 fr.) leads by *St. Martin* (see above), through the dense pine forest with which the steep mountain slope is clothed, to *Lavis*; it then ascends for a short distance along the S.E. side of the wood, crosses a flat basin obliquely towards the l., and reaches the conspicuous ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Inn*. It next proceeds in the same direction through a depression in the mountain to the crest, and traverses the latter until (1 hr.) the summit is attained. The mediæval chapel of *S. Carlo* remains on the E. Those who have leisure should descend by *Peiden* (see below). — Travelers proceeding to *Dissentis*, instead of returning to Ilanz, may select the beautiful path leading through the district of *Obersaxen*, the principal village of which is *Meyerhof*, whence *Trons* may be reached in 3 hrs.

The **Lugnetz Valley**, watered by the *Glenner*, 18 M. in length (pop. Rom. Cath., of the Romansch tongue), one of the finest in the Grisons, sustained serious damage from the inundation of 1868, the villages situated at the outlets of the narrow and profound side-valleys having been the greatest sufferers. A rough road leads on the l. bank, past the ruin of *Kastelberg*, to the (1 hr.) *Frauenthor* (3336'), a defile by which the valley is entered. On the opposite bank of the Glenner, high above the *Rieiner Tobel*, lies the village of *Riein*, which was seriously injured by a landslide in 1868. At ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the chapel of *St. Moritz* (3504') the road divides: that to the r. ascends to *Villa* and *Vrin* (see below); that to the l. descends to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the small *Baths of Peiden* (2690'), the chalybeate spring of which was lost in consequence of the disasters of 1868, but was rediscovered in 1872, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Furth* (2979') (*Inn*), at the confluence of the *Vrin* and *Valser Rhein*, which are separated by the *Piz Ant* (4029'). On the opposite side lies the picturesquely situated *Obarkastels* (3274'). Beyond this point a bridle-path leads through the wild *Valser*, or *St. Peter's Thal*, by *St. Martin*, *Lunschanei*, and *Campo* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Vals am Platz** (4094') (*Albin's Inn*), from which a much frequented bridle-path leads through the side-valley to the S.E. by *Vallatsch* (6178') and the *Valser-Berg* (8225') to *Nufenen* or *Hinterrein* on the *Bernardino* route in 5 hrs. (see p. 366). The ramification of the valley (*Val Zavrila*), ascending to the S.W., and watered by the *Valser Rhein*, divides at the hamlet of *Zavrila* (5840'). $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. above *St. Peter*, into the *Lentathal* to the W. and the *Kanalthal* to the E., both worthy of a visit for the sake of their fine mountain scenery. Difficult glacier-passes, requiring able guides, lead from the former valley over the *Scaradra Pass* (9088') to *Olivone*, and from the *Kanalthal* over the *Zapportgrat* (9314') to *Hinterrein*.

The road to the r. at the chapel of *St. Martin* (see above) leads by *Combels*, *Villa* (where the carriage-road terminates), *Vigens*, and *Lunbrin* to (1 hr.) *Vrin* (4770') (quarters at the cure's), the principal village in the *Vrinthal* or *Obere Lugnetzthal*, whence the traveller may proceed with a guide past the mouth of the *Vamschuthal* and by the hamlet of *Buatsch* and the *Alp Disrut* to the (3 hrs.) *Pass Disrut* (7953'), on the S. side of

the *Piz Tgietschen* (9377'). The path then descends to the *Camona Alp*, at the head of the *Val Somvir* (see below), and again gradually ascends, passing the slopes of the glacier-crowned *Gallinario* (10,387') on the r., and the *Piz Coroi* on the l., to the *Greina Pass* (7743'). The route then finally descends through the wild *Val Camadra* or upper part of the *Val Blegno*, with the *Piz Medel* (10,508) on the r., by *Daigra*, *Cozzera*, *Ghirone*, and *Campo* to (3½ hrs.) *Olivone* (p. 311).

The road continues to follow the l. bank of the narrow valley of the Rhine, here termed *Pardella*; beyond (1½ M.) *Schnaus* it crosses the *Sether Bach*, and beyond (1 M.) *Ruis* the *Panixer-Bach* (to Elm by the Panixer Pass, see R. 75). On a rocky eminence to the r. rise the picturesque ruins of the robbers' stronghold of *Jörgenberg*, or *Georgenberg*, near the village of *Waltensburg*. Farther on the scenery is somewhat monotonous. To the r. rises the *Piz Tumbif*, or *Brigelser Horn* (10,554'). The stream is crossed near (4½ M.) *Tavanasa* (2697') (*Kreuz*), and again near (3¾ M.) *Zignau* or *Rinkenberg*, with its fragments of an old castle. High up on the N. slope lies *Brigels*, and then *Dardin* and *Schlans*. Near the Rinkenberg bridge are observed the masses of detritus with which the *Zignauer Bach* descending from the *Zafragia Ravine* covered the valley during the inundations of 1868. The view from the bridge is one of the finest in the valley, embracing numerous chalets, chapels, and ruined castles, and all the Alpine regions, from the most luxuriant vegetation to perpetual snow.

Near Trons the *Chapel of St. Anna* stands on the r. side of the road, on the spot where in March, 1424, the 'Upper' or 'Grey League' (Obere, or Graue Bund) was founded. The solemn oath of the League was subsequently renewed at intervals of ten years (for the last time in 1778). The chapel was erected in commemoration of this event. The ceiling of the portico bears several Latin texts. The frescoes, renewed in 1836, represent the first institution of the league (1424) and its last renewal (1778). At the sides the history of the confederation is recorded in doggerel verse.

12 M. **Trons** (2820') (*Krone*; D. 3 fr.; *Zum Tödi*), where diligence-passengers dine, is half-way between Coire and Andermatt. The hall of the old Statthalterei of the abbey of Dissentis is adorned with the armorial bearings of the members of the Grey League, and of the magistrates since 1424.

The road now passes the villages of *Rabiüs* (opposite to it opens the *Val Somvir*, through which a bridle path leads to the *Greina Pass* and *Olivone* in 10—12 hrs., see above) and *Somvir*, or *Sumvir* ('*summus vicus*') (3458'). The latter is picturesquely situated on an eminence, as its name intimates; the churchyard commands a fine view. The road between this and Dissentis is remarkable for the boldness of its construction, and for the lofty wooden bridge (74 yds. long, 165' high) over the *Russeiner Tobel* (the valley ascending to the Tödi, see below). From the (½ M.)

Stalusa Bridge a waterfall is visible. Near Dissentis, to the l., lie the ruins of the extensive château of *Castelberg*, burned down in 1830.

7½ M. **Dissentis** (3773') (*Disertinum*, *Disiert* = desert), Rom. *Mustër* ('*Monasterium*') (**Hôtel Condrau zur Post*, R. 2, L. and A. ¾ fr.; opposite to it, **Hôtel Condrau zur Krone*, both recently restored; *Hôtel Berther*) is a market-town with a Benedictine Abbey, protected against avalanches by a forest. Soon after the foundation of the Abbey in the 7th cent., Christianity was preached in the more remote districts of the Grisons. The Abbots, enriched by liberal endowments, subsequently acquired great power in Rhætia. The Abbot *Christian v. Castelberg*, a strenuous opponent of the Reformation, was created a prince of the empire by Maximilian II. in 1570.

The handsome buildings of the Abbey are situated on an eminence. The village church dates from 1712. Professor *Condrau*, who resides at the Krone, is the editor of a Romansch newspaper, published here.

At Dissentis the *Medelser*, or *Mittel-Rhein*, unites with the *Vorder-Rhein*. A fine view is obtained of the Medelser Glacier and the valley as far as Coire, from the *Chapel of St. Acletta* (containing a well executed Madonna of the Ital. school) at the entrance to the Acletta Valley, ½ hr. W. of Dissentis, to the r. of the road to Sedrun, forming an appropriate termination of the excursion to those who do not proceed farther.

The imposing pyramid of ***Piz Muraun** (9511'), to the S.E. of Dissentis (guide from Dissentis 7 fr.), is best ascended (in 5 hrs.) on the S.W. side (from *Curaglia*, p. 311, to which there is a new road). It commands a remarkably fine view, especially of the Tödi group, more striking than that from the Piz Mundaun (p. 306).

From Dissentis by the *Lukmanier* (6289') to Olivone, see p. 310; through the *Val Piora* to Airolo, see p. 83. — A difficult path (12—13 hrs.) leads from the above mentioned bridge into the *Val Russein*, ascends to the *Sandalp Pass* (9210') between the *Lesser Tödi* or *Crap Glarun* (10,072') on the E., and the *Catscharauls* (10,049') on the W., and descends over the *Sand Glacier* to the *Upper Sandalp*. Thence to the *Baths of Stachelberg*, see p. 294. — From Sedrun (see below) a path leads by the bleak, rocky *Strimserthal*, and the fatiguing *Kreuzli Pass* (7710') to Amsteg (p. 77) in 8 hrs. The pass is situated at the upper end of the Strimserthal to the l. towards the W. at the S. base of the *Wetenalpstock* (9872'). Guide (2—3 fr., at the 'Krone' at Sedrun) necessary only as far as the point beyond the pass where the *Etzlibach* becomes visible, as it precipitates itself from the *Spittlau-See* to the W. The path crosses the brook to the highest Alp *Gutmen* (6322') and leads through the *Etzlithal*, past the chalets of the Hintere and Vorderer Etzlialp, to *Bristen* (p. 77) and *Amsteg* (comp. p. 78). — Another route to Amsteg, which should only be attempted by experienced mountaineers, is the *Brunni Pass* (8976'), which ascends the *Acletthal*, traverses the entire *Brunni Glacier*, and descends to the *Maderanerthal* (comp. p. 78); 12—14 hrs. walk, guide necessary.

The new road to (20 M.) Andermatt, which lies at a lower level than the old route, ascends the dale of *Turetsch*, leaving the hamlets *Acletta*, *Segnas*, and *Mompè Turetsch* (4584') to the r. From the height, where the road enters a wood, a beautiful view of

the Dissentis district is obtained, especially striking when approached from Andermatt. The valley now contracts. The road traverses woods and meadows, affording a pleasing prospect of the infant Rhine and the lofty, snow-clad mountains, which are now approached.

6 M. **Sedrūn** (4587'), locally known as *Tavëtsch* (**Krone*), is the principal village in the Tavetsch Valley. The S. side altar in the church is adorned with ancient carving on a gold ground. — Kreuzli Pass to Amsteg, see above.

From Sedrun the road leads through *Canischolas*, *Sarcuns*, and *Ruëras* or *S. Giacōmo* (*Inn 'Zur Oberalp'), crosses the brook descending from the *Val Milar*, and soon afterwards, near the hamlet of *Dieni*, that which issues from the *Val Giuf* (both N. lateral valleys). To the l., on a rocky eminence above a ravine, stands part of the ancient tower of *Pultnenga*, once the ancestral seat of the Pontaningen family.

The so-called *Sommerweg*, now almost disused, ascends a spur of the *Crispatt* (10,105'), passes above the village of *Crispaua* which lies to the l., and the chalets of *Milez* and *Scharinas*, and ascends the richest pasture of the district. The path now skirts the verge of the mountain-slope, commanding a fine view of the Tavetsch and Rhine valleys, then turns to the r. into the bleak *Val Terms* or *Tiarms*, locally termed *Val Val*, descends, and crosses the *Gämmerrhein*, Rom. *Vata*. (Travellers from Andermatt, after crossing this brook, must avoid following its course; the path immediately re-ascends.) The path now rapidly ascends on the opposite side of the valley to the *Pass da Tiarms* (7067'), the opening between the *Piz Tiarms* or *Bergli Stock* (9564') on the N. and the *Calmot* (7598') on the S., the base of which the high road skirts (see below). The summit of the pass, which forms the boundary between the Grisons (Graubünden) and Uri, commands a fine view of the Vorder-Rhein Valley as far as the mountains of the Vorarlberg (or 'country in front', i. e. to the W., 'of the Arlberg') and Räticon, the long chain of the Alps of Glarus, the abrupt ridges which meet the valley of the Rhine at a right angle towards the S., and the *Six Madun* or *Badus* (9616', ascent see p. 81) to the S.W. Descending to the *Oberalpsee* the pedestrian should bear towards the l. in order to avoid the marshy ground; from Sedrun to the lake, where the two paths unite, 2½ hrs.

The road remains on the l. bank of the Vorder-Rhein, and passes the *Chapel of St. Brida*, below the above-mentioned village of *Crispaua*, and the poor villages of *Selva* (5046') and **Chiamut**, or *Tschamut* (5380') (**Zur Rheinquelle*), which consist of a few wooden huts and a chapel. Selva is so exposed to avalanches, and has suffered so frequently, that the inhabitants petitioned the Council of the Confederation in 1853 for permission to abandon the place; but as this was not accorded, the village is still inhabited. Chiamut is probably the highest village in Europe where corn ripens. The road crosses the *Gämmerrhein* at its influx into the Vorder-Rhein, and farther on, opposite the chalets of *Aldez* on the r. bank, turns to the r. (N. W.) into the *Val Surpalex* between the *Piz Narschallus* (9002') and the *Calmot*, mentioned above. The *Vorder-Rhein* (*Aua da Toma* or *Darvun*) descends in a series of falls from the mountain to the l.

Source of the Vorder-Rhein. The Vorder-Rhein takes its rise in the **Toma See** (7690'), situated on the N.W. slope of the *Six Madun* or *Badus* (see p. 81). The path to the lake diverges from the road to the l., a little above the influx of the Gämmerrhein (see above), crosses the brook, which emerges from the Val Surpalix, near the chalets of *Aldez*, and ascends to the chalets of *Tgieltems*. It then ascends the hill to the l., and finally crosses the rocky barrier to the r., beyond which lies the deep, green lake, bounded on the S. and S.W. sides by precipitous rocks and detritus, and on the N. and N.W. by Alpine pastures. The *Badus* (p. 81) cannot be ascended immediately from the lake, the rocks being here too precipitous. The summit may, however, be easily attained in 2 hrs., if the ascent be made on the N. side. Guide necessary. — Descent to Andermatt moderately easy.

The road now ascends the sequestered Val Surpalix in long windings (which may be avoided by short-cuts), affording picturesque views of the Crispalt and Berglistock, and retrospects of the Piz Cavradi, Piz del Ufiern, and Piz Ravetsch, to the (4 M.) summit of the **Pass** (6644'), the boundary between the Grisons and Uri, 12 M. from Dissentis, where there are extensive peat-diggings. (The Sommerweg mentioned above descends from the W. slope of the Calmot on the r.) The diligence ascends from Chiamut to this point in 50 (descent 30) min.; descent to Andermatt 1 hr. 10 min. (ascent 2 hrs.). The road now skirts the N. bank of the sombre and narrow **Oberalpsee** (6653'; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length), abounding in trout, the W. outlet of which is regarded as one of the principal sources of the *Reuss*. On 16th Aug., 1799, a sanguinary conflict took place here between the Austrians and French, which resulted in the retreat of the former to the Grisons.

The road next traverses the nearly level **Oberalp**, and passes some chalets (2 M. from the lake, 4 M. from Andermatt), beyond which a view is disclosed of the entire Ursernthal, with the Inn on the Furca (p. 138) in the background. The old path to (1 hr.) Andermatt is considerably shorter than the road, but is rugged and precipitous, and affords less view. The road now gradually descends by nine long windings to

14 M. **Andermatt** (4737') (**Bellevue*; **St. Gotthard*; *Drei Könige*), see p. 80.

A good pedestrian will accomplish the ascent from Andermatt to the summit of the pass (7 M.) more expeditiously than the diligence.

77. From Dissentis to Bellinzona. Lukmanier.

Comp. Maps, pp. 304, 76, 358.

To Olivone 9 hrs. by a bridge-path; from Olivone to Biasca on the St. Gotthard road by diligence, once daily in 3 hrs., returning (ascent) in 4 hrs. — New road in course of construction (completed in 1872 from Dissentis to Curaglia, and from the pass to Olivone).

The **Lukmanier** (6289'), with one exception (the Maloja, 5942') the lowest of the Alpine passes from Switzerland to Italy, was crossed by Pepin and Charlemagne with their armies in their campaigns against the Longobards. The Abbots of Dissentis, who took this route into their special favour, caused hospices and chapels to be erected by the way-side for

the benefit of travellers. The lower part of the **New Road* is hardly inferior in grandeur to the *Via Mala*.

The new road crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* and enters the *Val Medel*, the profound and wild ravine of the *Mittel-Rhein* (*Mompè-Medels* lies on the hill to the r.), and leads high along its l. side by means of cuttings and tunnels (11 as far as *Curaglia*). Below *Mutschnengia* it crosses the *Mittel-Rhein* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Curaglia* (4370') (tavern), whence the *Piz Muriun* may be ascended (p. 308). The road then traverses a broader and more attractive part of the valley to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Platta* (4528') (*Inn* at the curé's), the principal place in the valley, and leads by *Pardi* and *Fuorns* to (3 M.) *Bredaggio* or *Perdatsch* (5036') (tavern). Below the village the *Mittel-Rhein* is precipitated from a rock into a sombre abyss, 150' in depth. The roar of the fall serves as a guide to this spot, which is at some distance from the road.

To the S.E. of *Perdatsch* is the entrance of the *Cristallinenthal*, the pastures of which produce excellent cheese. It is remarkable for its waterfalls, especially in the *Höllenschlund* (*Val Ufern*), its glaciers, and its numerous crystals. The valley is terminated by the *Piz Cristallina* (10,262'), surrounded by glaciers; the ascent is difficult and requires experienced guides.

The road next leads past the hospices of *St. Gion* (St. John, 5298') and *St. Gall* (5514') to (2 hrs., from *Dissentis* 5 hrs.) *Sta. Maria* (6043'), the best of the five hospices, and affording fair accommodation. Its ancient name, '*Sancta Maria in luco magno*', seems to have given the name to the mountain and pass ('*Lukmānier*'), but all vestiges of wood have long since disappeared. Like the other hospices, *Sta. Maria* is provided with bells, which are rung as a guide to travellers in stormy weather.

To the N.E. of the hospice, rises the *Scopi* (10,499') ('*Tschupè*', i. e. summit or crown) from the midst of glaciers; the stony ascent from the hospice (4—5 hrs.) is fatiguing, but unattended with danger; extensive view of the Alps from the summit.

The path ascending gradually to the r., and commanding a fine view of the peaks of *St. Gotthard*, leads over the *Uomo Pass* and through the *Val Piora* to *Airölo* in 6 hrs. (p. 83). The gentle elevation to the l. is the *Lukmānier Pass* (6289'), where a cross indicates the boundary between the cantons of the *Grisons* and *Ticino*.

The road now descends the *Zura Valley*; ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hospice of Casaccia* (5968'), more moderate than that of *Sta. Maria*, (2 hrs.) *Hospice of Camperio* (4029'), both founded by S. Carlo Borromeo; (1 hr.) *Olivone* (2929') (**Steffano Bolla*), the highest village in the *Val Blegno*. The last part of the route traverses a forest, greatly thinned by clearings. (Bridle-path to *Vrin*, see p. 307.) From *Olivone* the road descends on the l. bank of the *Brenno*. Scenery picturesque, occasional waterfalls, tolerable inns. The road passes the mineral spring of (6 M.) *Acqua Rossa* (1738'), and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dongio* (*Inn*, carriages):

The entire valley is inhabited by chestnut-roasters and chocolate-vendors, who travel with their wares to all parts of Europe. At

14 M. **Biasca** (p. 85) the Blegno Valley descends to the Riviera (Ticino Valley). From Biasca to

13 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Bellinzona**, see p. 85.

78. From Landquart to Schuls by the Fluela Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 331.

58 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Diligence* to Davos-Dörfli twice daily in 7 hrs. (10 fr. 5, coupé 11 fr. 45 c.); to Schuls once daily in 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (20 fr. 60, coupé 23 fr. 45 c.). This is the direct route from the Rheintal (Rorschach and Coire) to the Lower Engadine.

The straight road from stat. *Landquart* (p. 283) to the Prättigäu crosses the high-road to Coire near the (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) inn *Zur oberen Zollbrücke* (1739'), by the bridge of that name over the *Landquart*. The *Kaiserruck*, the extreme E. peak of the Seven Churfürsten (p. 43), stands boldly out to the l. in the background. Near the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Felsenbach* inn, at the entrance of the Prättigäu, the road crosses the Landquart, and then traverses the **Klus**, a narrow gorge, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, and unsafe in winter. On the lofty and prominent perpendicular rock are a few fragments of the ruined castle of *Fragstein* (Ferporta), which formerly commanded the mouth of the gorge. In 1799 the French were compelled to make a detour in order to make themselves masters of this defile, which was bravely defended by natives of the Grisons.

The **Prättigäu** (*Pratigovia*, meadow-valley; Rom. *Val Partenz*) is a fertile and generally narrow valley, which yields abundance of fruit. At its mouth, and in some other places, it is covered with a deposit of loose stones brought down by the *Landquart*. Among the mountains which enclose it are several snow-peaks. In its scattered habitations it somewhat resembles the Canton of Appenzell, but its climate is milder and its soil more fertile. The pasturage is excellent, and the breed of cattle held in high repute. Population (Prot.) about 10,000. German is spoken, but the villages, like those in the Tyrol, have almost all Romansch names, that language having been formerly spoken by the natives. To the N. of the valley rises the *Rätikon* chain, which divides the Prättigau from the Vorarlberg and Montafener Thal (p. 352). A number of passes, named '*Thore*' or *gates* by the inhabitants of the district, as the *Schweizer-Thor*, the *Drusenthor*, etc., traverse this chain. These are, however, becoming less practicable every year from landslips and the encroachment of glaciers. Only three of these passes are now used as a passage for cattle. Ascent of the *Scesaplana* (9731'), the highest peak of the Rätikon chain, see p. 352.

Beyond the **Klus** the valley expands. The next village is *Pardisla* (1981').

Carriage-road hence to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Seewis** (2985') (**Pension Scesaplana*, 4—5 fr.), situated on the pastures half way up the hill, frequently visited by persons in search of pure mountain-air. The village was almost entirely burned down in 1863. The poet Gaudenz de Salis-Seewis (d. 1834) is buried in the churchyard here.

Schulthen, with the ruins of the castle of *Solävers*, was the birthplace of the last Count of Toggenburg (p. 290). **Grüsch** (2112') (**Krone*) possesses several handsome houses in the Romansch style, adorned with paintings and balconies. The former

residence of the Salis-Grüsch family is now a parsonage and school. Large dams were constructed in 1847 and 1848 across the valley, by means of which it is hoped that the district devastated by the Landquart may again be rendered fit for cultivation.

Schiers (2257') (*Löwe; Pension Suter*), 2 M. from Grüsch, possesses a Seminary and Reformatory for children. On 24th April, 1622, the inhabitants of this village drove back a body of Austrians, who had taken up their position in the churchyard. The female portion of the population showed great heroism on this occasion, in memory of which they have since enjoyed the privilege of first receiving the sacrament.

The road ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) now crosses to the l. bank of the river, and follows its course through the narrowing valley to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Jenatz** (2461') (*Post; Krone*) and (1 M.) **Fideriser Au** (**Niggli*, much frequented by visitors to the baths). At the *Village of Fideris* on an eminence, 1 M. from the high-road, stands a monument to the Counsellor *Schneider*, the 'Hofer' of the Vorarlberg, erected by the Archduke John.

To the S. of the village of Fideris (2959') is a large inn, the property of the owner of the baths, and several pensions, and 2 M. beyond them are the **Baths of Fideris** (3464'), situated in a gorge, 3 M. from the high-road. The waters are beneficial in cases of consumption, and resemble those of St. Moritz in the Engadine (p. 327), but are less powerful (R. 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr., D. 2 fr. 70 c., pension $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). From the high-road to the village of Fideris a carriage-road, thence to the Baths a road practicable for charrs-à-bancs.

From Fideriser Au the road skirts the Landquart, traversing a magnificent rocky and wooded gorge. To the l., high above, lies the hamlet of *Putz*, with the ruined castle of *Castels*, once the residence of the Austrian governors, which was destroyed by the Swiss in 1622. From a pine-clad hill to the r. peeps down the ruined castle of *Strahlegg*. The road now crosses the Landquart by a covered bridge to *Dalfazza*, a group of wooden houses, belonging to the parish of *Luzein* higher up, and the pleasant village of **Küblis** (2697') (**Krone; Steinbock*). The new road begins to ascend near Küblis. It skirts the N. slope of the mountain, and crosses several valleys with waterfalls, passing ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Saas** (3255') (*Rathhaus*) and (2 M.) *Mezza Selva* (3445'), the post-station for the opposite village of *Serneus*. *Klosters* (see below) is 3 M. farther. Beautiful retrospect from the last eminence, towards the W., embracing the Prättigau, with the snow-clad Scesaplana in the background. The beautifully vaulted *Silvretta Glacier* terminates the valley on the E.; to the r. the *Roggenhorn* (9505') and *Gatschiefer* (8770').

The pedestrian is recommended to leave the high road beyond *Mezza Selva*, and follow a new and skilfully constructed road to (1 M.) the **Baths of Serneus** (3232'), the sulphureous waters of which enjoy a high reputation in the Grisons. (Charges moderate; occasional visitors also received.) The road from the baths to (3 M.) *Klosters* crosses both arms of the Landquart, 1 M. from the baths; a broad-path, traversing beautiful meadows and ascending gradually by the stream, is then followed.

Klosters (3953') consists of four hamlets, *Ueberm Bach*, *Dörfli*, *Am Platz*, and *Bei der Brücke*. The church is at *Am Platz*, which possesses several handsome new houses (**Hôtel Silvretta* and *Hirsch*, belonging to the same proprietor, both good, R. 2—3, B. 1, D. 2, pension 4 fr.; carriages may be hired here; several other pensions).

From *Klosters* to the *Lower Engadine* several passes cross the *Silvretta* chain, all of which require guides (*Chr. Jann*, *Chr. Jegen*, and *Ant. Schlegel* are recommended). The easiest of these is the **Vereina Pass** (8 hrs. from *Klosters* to *Süs*; guide 12 fr.). The route ascends the l. bank of the *Landquart*, which is formed by the confluence of the *Sardasca* and *Vereina*, 1½ hr. above *Klosters*, and here enters the *Vereina Valten*, leading to the chalets of the *Stutzalp* (6158'), and past the mouth of the *Vernela Valley* (see below) to *Fremd Vereina* (6109'). 3¼ hrs. from *Klosters*. It then ascends to the l. through the *Süser Thal* to the (2 hrs.) pass of *Val Torta*, or *Vereina Pass* (8724'), and descends rapidly thence through the *Val Sagliains* to *Süs* (p. 336). Or, at the upper end of the *Süser Thal*, the traveller may turn to the r. to the *Fless Pass* (8133') and descend thence through the *Val Fless* into the *Susasca Valley*, reaching the new *Fluela* road (p. 315) 3 M. above *Süs*. — A more difficult route is by the **Vernela Pass** (11—12 hrs. to *Lavin*; guide 12 fr.). The path gradually ascends the *Vernela Valley* (at the entrance to which is the cavern of *Baretto Balma*, 6430'), to the base of the *Piller Gletscher*, over which there is a toilsome ascent of 3 hrs. more to the summit of the pass (*Fuorcla Zadrell*, 9131'). Then a steep descent into the *Val Larinuoz*, to the highest *Alp Marangun*, and along the base of the precipices of the *Piz Linard* by *Alp da Mez* and *Alp da Doura* to *Lavin* (p. 336). — By the **Silvretta Pass** (9928') to *Guarda* (10 hrs.; guide 16 fr.), a long glacier expedition, but presenting no serious difficulty to the experienced. The route ascends the r. bank of the *Landquart* to *Monbiel* and *Pardenn*, and through the *Sardasca Valley* to the chalets of *Sardasca* and the (4½ hrs.) well built *Silvretta Club Hut* on the *Metjeh-Kopf* (8222'), close to the *Silvretta Glacier*. The beautiful glacier is then ascended to the pass, which lies to the W. of the *Signalhorn* (10,521'); the *Kleine Piz Buin* (10,709') is skirted, and the traveller finally descends the steep *Plan Rai* glacier and through the *Val Tuoi* to *Guarda* (p. 337).

The high road to *Davos* (one-horse carr. to *Davos-am-Platz* in 2½ hrs., see p. 316; distance 10½ M.) here quits the *Landquart* and in long windings (which pedestrians may avoid by short cuts) ascends the *Klostersche Stütz*, for about 5 M., a wooded mountain separating the *Prättigau* from the district of *Davos*. (2½ M.) *Unter-Läret* (4954') consists of a group of chalets in a meadow, with the small *Schwarze See*; (¾ M.) *Ober Laret*; (¾ M.) *Hôtel Davos Kulm*, a new inn at the top of the pass (5338'). The road then gradually descends through wood; (½ M.) a few chalets on the l., then along the bank of the green *Davoser See* (5121'; ¼ M. in length), a lake abounding in fish, and drained by the *Davoser Landwasser*. At the S. extremity of the lake, ¼ M. farther, is **Davos-Dörfli** (p. 316), where diligence passengers dine (table d'hôte at *Hôtel Fluela* 4 fr.). (To *Davos-Platz*, see p. 316.)

The new *Fluela* road crosses the *Landwasser* (to the r. at the head of the *Dischma-Thal* rises the beautiful *Piz Vadred*, 10,610') and ascends the sequestered *Fluela-Thal* on the r.

side of the brook of that name, at first through wood. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Inn zur Alpenrose*; $11\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther the tavern of *Tschuggen*. The upper part of the valley is bleak and barren, bounded by precipitous mountains (the old bridle-path cuts off the windings of the road). At the (5 M.) summit of the **Fluela Pass** (7884') (**Fluela Hospice*) the road passes between two lakes, the first of which, on the r. contains green glacier water, the other on the l. clear spring water. On the N. side of the pass rises the *Weisshorn* (10,185'), on the S. side the *Schwarzhorn* (10,338').

The ascent of the **Schwarzhorn* (10,338') (3 hrs., with guide) is a most interesting, and not a difficult excursion. Descend the road to the E. for 1 M., then ascend the stony slopes to the r. to the entrance of the valley which descends from the *Schwarzhorn*; ascend the grassy slopes on the l. side, and finally cross desolate slopes covered with rocky debris to the highest basin of the valley, into which the *Schwarzhorn Glacier* falls. Cross the latter to the foot of the mountain, and ascend by its steep crest to the summit, which commands an imposing panorama. The most conspicuous points from S. to W. are the *Piz Vadred*, beyond which are the *Bernina*, *Piz Dosèdè*, etc.; *P. Kesch*, *P. d'Acla*, *Tinzenhorn*, *P. St. Michel*; *Lenzerhorn*, *Tödi*, *Glärnisch*, *Sentis*, *Seesaplana*, in the foreground the *Silvretta*, the *Oetzthaler Ferner*, *P. Lischan*, *Pisoc*, *Ortler*; then the valleys of *Fluela*, *Dischma*, *Davos*, and Lower Engadine with *Ardez* and the château of *Tarasp*.

The road descends through the rock-strewn valley in windings and crosses the *Susasca* at the stone hut of *Chint Suras*. To the r. opens the dreary *Val Grïaletsch*; in the background rises the jagged *Piz Vadred* (p. 314), with the extensive *Grïaletsch Glacier*. Farther on are the slopes of the *Piz Murteröl* and *Piz del Res*. The road crosses a torrent which is precipitated from the *Val Fless* on the l. (*Fless Pass* to *Klosters*, see above.) Fine retrospect of the glacier-girt *Schwarzhorn* (see above). Farther down there are several long windings (avoided by short-cuts). The road then crosses to the r. side of the valley and leads through a gallery, beyond which *Sûs*, with its ruined castle on a larch-clad hill, becomes visible in the valley, with the three-peaked *Piz Mezdi* (p. 336) rising above it.

6 M. *Sûs* (p. 336); thence to *Schuls*, see R. 83.

79. From Davos to Tiefenkasten.

24 M. New post-road in course of construction (completed in 1872 from *Davos* to the *Hoffnungssau* foundry, and from *Schmitten* to *Lenz* and *Tiefenkasten*). The narrow and rough road between *Hoffnungssau* and *Schmitten* is hardly practicable for carriages.

The *District of Davos* (Rom. *davous* = behind), a lofty Alpine valley, about 14 M. long, with 2000 inhab. (25 Rom. Cath.), consists of meadows, with scattered dwellings, cattle-sheds, and a few corn-fields. It is enclosed by wooded mountains, and watered by the *Lundwasser*. The five churches of the valley serve as centres for the different groups of houses named *Dörfli*, *Am Platz* (or *St. Johann am Platz*), *Frauenkirch*, *Glaris*, and *Mon-*

stein in a lateral valley. Down to 1848 the district formed one of the 26 sovereign jurisdictions of the Grisons (p. 287). The inhabitants are said to have been originally immigrants from the Valais, of Gothic race, who settled here in the 13th cent.

Davos Dörfli (**Hôtel Fluela*, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2, A. ½ fr.; **Hôtel Seehof*, pension 6 fr.) is charmingly situated at the base of the *Schiahorn* (8924'), opposite the mouths of the Fluela and Dischma valleys, at the head of which is seen the Scaletta glacier with the Piz Vadred, and the Schwarzhorn on the l.

Pleasant walk to the *Davoser See* (¼ hr.), with promenades on its E. bank. The *Weissdub* (9262'), ascent by *Meierhof* in 4 hrs., is an excellent point of view (guide advisable). To the N. of it rises the wild *Schwarzhorn* (8786'), ascended from Ober-Laret (see above) by the bleak *Todtenalp* in 3½ hrs. (guide necessary).

1½ M. **Davos am Platz** (5105') (*Kurhaus*, rebuilt after a fire in 1872; **Hôtel Rhätia*, new; **Schweizerhof*; **Hôtel Strela*; *Pension Buol*; *Post*; one-horse carr. to Davos-Dörfli 2½, two-horse 5 fr.), the capital of the district and of the ancient confederacy of the ten jurisdictions, with picturesque houses scattered among the meadows, has lately become a resort of consumptive patients, who occasionally spend the winter here. The hall of the handsome *Rathhaus* (**Restaurant* on the ground-floor) contains interesting stained glass and other curiosities. — Pleasant walk, even for ladies, to the top of the *Schutzberg* (6161'), 3 hrs. there and back.

Excursion to the Baths of *Claradel*, at the entrance of the *Sertigthal*, and to the upper extremity of the latter. The ascent of the *Weissfluh* (5 hrs.), the *Todtenalp*, and the *Piz Duncan* is recommended to mountaineers.

From Davos to the Upper Engadine the direct route is by the **Scaletta Pass** (8592'). From Davos Dörfli follow the high road to Davos am Platz for a few hundred paces, then turn to the l. into the *Dischma-Thal*; 2½ hrs., inn *Im Dürrenboden* (6644'), beautiful view of the glacier of the *Piz Vadred* (10,610') and the *Schwarzhorn* (10,338'). (The ascent of the latter, 4 hrs. from the Dürrenboden, is precipitous and fatiguing; better from the *Fluela Pass*, p. 315.) The rough path now leads in 2 hrs. to the *Pass* (8592') lying between the *Kühalthorn* (10,125') and the *Scaletta Glacier*. A hut affords shelter; view limited. Descent, often precipitous, but rendered interesting by waterfalls and views of the lateral valleys with their glaciers, to the *Alp Fontana* and through the *Val Salsanna* to (3 hrs.) *Salsanna* (poor inn) and (¾ hr.) *Capella* in the Innthal; then to (1½ M.) *Seana* and (1½ M.) *Zuz* (p. 335). The walk from Davos Dörfli to Zuz thus occupies about 9 hrs. If the night be spent at the poor inn of Dürrenboden the pass may be ascended in the cool of the morning, and *Pontresina* (p. 330) reached the same day.

From Davos to *Bergün* by a bridle path over the **Sertig Pass** (7½ hrs.), an interesting walk (guide unnecessary). About 2 M. to the S. of Davos-Platz the road diverges from the *Frauenkirch* road to the l., crosses the *Landwasser*, enters the pretty, wooded *Sertigthal*, and leads past the small sulphur bath of *Claradel* and numerous scattered farm-houses to (1 M.) *Sertig-Dörfli* (6102'), with the church of the valley. Above the village ('Hinter den Ecken') (4 M.) the valley divides into the *Duncan-Thal* to the r., through which a fatiguing route leads over the *Duncan-Pass* (8766') to *Filisur*, and the *Kühalthorn* to the l., through which the bridle-path now ascends to the (2½ hrs.) *Sertig-Pass* (9062'), lying between the *Kühalthorn* (see above) and the *Schwarzhorn* (10,338'). Fine view of the

Porchabella Glacier and *Piz Kesch* (11,211') towards the S. The path then descends past the *Raveischg Lakes* to the Alpine hamlet of *Chacclavuot* (6051') and through the *Val Tuors* to (3 hrs.) *Bergün* (p. 319).

To *Coire* by the *Strela Pass* (7798') a bridle-path, 9—10 hrs. (carriage-road from *Coire* to *Langwies* in course of construction); guide unnecessary. From *Davos-Platz* the path ascends steeply to the (2½ hrs.) summit of the pass, lying between the *Schiahorn* (8924'), and the *Küpfentuh* (8668'), and then descends on the r. bank of the *Plessur* by *Schmitten* to (2 hrs.) *Langwies* (4518') (Inn), the largest village in the *Schanfigg-Thal*. To the S. is the mouth of the *Arosa-Thal*, in which, 3 hrs. from *Langwies*, lies the picturesque village of *Arosa*. The route then leads high along the N. slopes of the smiling *Schanfigg-Thal*, traversing several deep ravines, by *Peist*, *St. Peter*, *Castiel*, *Calfreisen*, and *Maladers* to (4½ hrs.) *Coire* (p. 287).

Below *Davos* are several torrents with their broad tracks of rubble. The new road follows the r. side of the valley, which is sprinkled with houses and chalets. In front of the traveller rises the tooth-like *Tinzenhorn*. At (3 M.) *Frauenkirch* (Inn) there is a picturesquely situated old church. To the l. opens the *Sertigthal*, containing the baths of *Clavadel* (see above). The valley contracts. The road crosses the *Landwasser* near the (1½ M.) *Spinerbad*, a small sulphur-bath, prettily situated amidst pines. Then (¾ M.) *Glaris*, scattered on the meadows of the r. bank. The road then leads through the picturesque, wooded valley, on the l. bank of the stream, facing the *Piz St. Michel*, to the (2 M.) foundry ('*Schmelzboden*') of *Hoffnungswu*, which has been disused since 1847, where the new road terminates. To the r. rise the *Züge*, precipitous pine-clad slopes through which a path rarely used leads from *Glaris* to *Wiesen*.

Below the foundry the valley contracts to a wild gorge, through the perpendicular rocks of which the new road is being constructed. The narrow old road to *Wiesen* crosses the *Landwasser* and ascends the wooded slopes in windings to a considerable height on the S. bank, where (¾ hr.) a beautiful view is obtained of the green valley, with *Jenisberg* (5010') lying amidst sunny pastures to the l., and the village of *Wiesen* opposite (apparently quite near, but 1 hr. distant); in the foreground green larch-woods, in the background the lofty *Tinzenhorn* (10,276'); adjacent to it, to the E., the *Piz d'Aela* (10,892'). to the W. the *Piz St. Michel* (10,371').

Wiesen (4773') (**Palms Inn*; beds if necessary at the pastor's), a Prot. village with German population, lies in an open and sunny situation, overshadowed by the sharply defined *Martirutsch* (9193') and *Sandhubel* (9075'), both of which are ascended without serious difficulty and command fine views. In the valley below a bridge crosses the *Landwasser* to *Jenisberg* (see above), situated high on the S. bank.

The new road from *Wiesen* to (3 M.) *Schmitten* is not yet completed. About 1 M. beyond *Wiesen* it crosses the profound *Tiefentobel* by a stone bridge, adjoining which it is carried

through the rocks by means of a tunnel. The conspicuous church of **Schmitten**, Romansch *Ferrëra* (4345') (*Kreuz*; *Krone*), situated on a grassy hill, now becomes visible. Below the village the *Albula* unites with the *Landwasser*.

The footpath to the r., below the church, descends into the valley, reaching *Filisur* (p. 319) just before the bridge. Pedestrians proceeding to *Bergun* (p. 319) thus avoid the digression by *Alvèneu*, and effect a saving of 1 hr.

On the road to the village of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Alvèneu* (4345') (poor inn) a picturesque view is obtained towards the S.E. into the upper part of the valley of the *Albula*, between which and the *Landwasser* rises the *Stulsergrat* (8389'); in the background rises the *Albulastock* (*Piz Uertsch*, 10,738'). On the *Albula*, 1180' below the village, lies the *Alvèneuer Bad* (see below), to which a footpath descends in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

The new road leads high along the N. slopes and winds round a vast basin, on the W. side of which another new road, on which the *Albula* diligence (see below) now runs, descends into the valley. Pedestrians may descend by the latter from *Alvèneu* by *Surava* to *Tiefenkasten* in 1 hr.; or they may continue to follow the post-road on the hill, and cross a covered wooden bridge at the base of the picturesque ruined *Castle of Belfort*, several storeys of which are still standing, situated on an almost inaccessible rock, whence the jurisdiction of *Belfort* has derived its name. Then (3 M.) **Brien**, with an ancient tower, formerly the property of the De Porta family. At the (1 M.) farm of *Vazerol* (p. 321) the road unites with the high road from *Coire* to *Tiefenkasten*. From this point to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Lenz**, or (1 M.) **Tiefenkasten**, see R. 81.

80. From *Coire* to *Ponte* (and *Samaden*) in the Engadine by the *Albula* Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 334.

45 M. *Diligence* from *Coire* to *Ponte* twice daily in summer (once by *Brien*, and once by *Tiefenkasten*) in $10\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; fare 15 fr. 20, coupé 17 fr. 35 c. (to *Samaden* in $11\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fare 16 fr. 70, coupé 19 fr. 5 c.); to *Bergun*, where passengers dine, in $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — *Extra-post* with two horses from *Coire* to *Tiefenkasten* 50 fr. 15 c., to *Bergun* 77 fr. 90, to *Ponte* 110 fr. 50 c.

A most interesting route; beautiful mountain-scenery. The pass itself is a wild chaos of rocks and debris.

From *Coire* to ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Lenz**, see R. 81. The old post-road leads hence by ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Tiefenkasten* and along the r. bank of the *Albula* by ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Surava* to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Bad Alvèneu*. This excellent new road diverges to the l. by the farm of *Vazerol* (see above), passes **Brien** (see above) and the foot of the château of *Belfort*, and descending in long windings into the *Albulathal* leads to (3 M.) ***Bad Alvèneu** (3166'), the sulphur-springs of which are in great repute with the inhabitants of the *Grisons*

(R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, L. and A. 1 fr.; one-horse carr. to Bergün in 2 hrs., 5 fr.). To the l., high above the baths, lies the village of *Alvneu* (p. 318). On the opposite bank of the Albula a picturesque waterfall is formed by an affluent of that river.

Between Bad Alvneu and (3 M.) **Filisur** (3474') (*Risch; Schmidt*) the road crosses the *Landwasser of Davos* (p. 318), and beyond Filisur the *Albula*, which it then skirts, traversing a picturesque rocky and wooded district. High above Filisur stand the ruins of the castle of *Greifenstein* (3953'). ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Bellaluna* (3553'), a disused iron-foundry.

Beyond the bridge the road ascends to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the ***Bergüner Stein**, a profound and narrow wooded ravine, on the E. side of which, 650' above the Albula, a road 800 paces long, and 4—5 feet wide, was constructed in 1696 by blasting the rock. The precipice occasionally overhangs the road, which is protected by a wall at the side. During the wars of 1799 and 1800 the Austrians and French transported their artillery through this ravine. The new and broad post-road begins to ascend the hill considerably before the old route on the 'Stein', and traverses a wood; pedestrians effect a considerable saving by following the old road in a straight direction. The ravine, the brook in which is visible at one point only, expands into a green valley, surrounded by snow-clad mountains (to the W. the *Piz d'Aela* and *Tinzenhorn*, p. 317). In this basin lies the handsome village of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Bergün** (4557'). Romansch *Bravuogn* (*Hôtel Piz Aela*, pension 4 fr.; **Kreuz; Sonne*). The village possesses a handsome prison-tower and an ancient church.

Beyond Bergün the road, which was completed in 1865, ascends gradually, passing the entrance to the *Val Tisch*, to the (2 M.) **Bergüner Maiensässe** (chalets). The Albula forms a series of picturesque falls, the finest of which is near the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) chalets of *Naz* (5725'). The road then ascends in long windings (which may be avoided by short cuts), past the chalets of *Preda* and *Palpuogna* (to the r. below lies the pale-green *Lake of Palpuogna*), to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) ***Inn** on the *Weissenstein*, Rom. *Crap Alv* (6660'), situated at the base of the three bold rocky peaks of *Giumels* (9623'). The road now ascends gradually in a wide curve at the base of the *Piz Giumels*, passes a few traces of an ancient Roman road, and enters the *Teufelsthal*, a valley strewn with fragments of rock brought down by avalanches. From the *Weissenstein* to the (3 M.) cross on the summit of the **Albula Pass** (7589') a bleak and stony wilderness is traversed. '*Se Albula fosse così longa come Bernina non passerebbe ne gallo ne gallina*' ('if the Albula Pass were as long as the Bernina, neither cock nor hen would to traverse it') is a popular saying among the inhabitants of Poschiavo (p. 343). The summits of the *Albulastock* rise on both sides; the *Cresta Mora* (9636'), the

S. peak, consists of granite, the N., the *Piz Uertsch*, or *Albulastock* (10,738'), of limestone.

Beyond the pass, which is the watershed between the Rhine and the Inn, the road gradually winds downwards, commanding fine views of the distant *Piz del Diavel* (10,259'). of the white houses of Ponte, of Madulein on the mountain to the l., and of the Piz Languard to the r.

Ponte (5548'), 6 M. from the summit of the pass, see p. 335. Thence to Samaden, see p. 334; to Martinsbruck and Nauders by Schuls, see R. 83.

81. From Coire to Samaden by the Julier.

Comp. Maps, pp. 334, 360, 324.

51 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Diligence* in summer three times daily in 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 18 fr. 90, coupé 21 fr. 50 c. (twice by Churwalden, once by the Schyn Pass). — *Extra-post* with two horses from Coire to Tiefenkasten 50 fr. 15 c., to Samaden 117 fr. 20 c., to Pontresina 127 fr. 5 c., to St. Moritz 130 fr. 80 c.; from St. Moritz or Silvaplana to Samaden 13 fr. 50 c., to Tiefenkasten 73 fr. 15 c., to Coire 117 fr. 5 c. — Two-horse carriage from Coire to St. Moritz or Samaden 120 fr.

From the Steinbock Hotel at Coire (1935') the road winds upwards, commanding beautiful views of the town, the valley of the Rhine, and the Calanda. (The windings of the road are avoided by a footpath which ascends through the wood after the fourth turn.) The *Schanfegg*, intersected by the deep channel of the *Plessur*, opens to the E. High up, along the N. side of this valley, runs the path to Davos mentioned at p. 317. About 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Coire a finger-post indicates the route (l.) to the saline *Baths of Paschugg*, romantically situated in a gorge resembling the Via Mala (interesting excursion of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Coire). The road ascends, following the course of the *Rabiusa*, which flows into the Plessur far below, near an extensive manufactory; it then passes *Mulix* (mineral spring) and the ruined castle of *Strassberg*, situated on the mountain of that name, on the summit of which stands the boundary-stone of the Three Leagues (comp. p. 287).

6 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Churwalden** (3976') (**Krone*; *Hôtel Gengel*), picturesque situated in a narrow valley, is frequented for the whey-cure; it possesses an ancient church, and the suppressed monastery of *Aschera*.

Parpan (4937') (**Stätzerhorn*; **Hôtel Parpan*), 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. higher, is a pleasant Alpine village in an open situation. The mansion of the *Buol* family contains a number of old family-portraits.

The **Stätzer Horn*, or *Piz Raschall* (8452'), now a favourite point of view, is the highest point of the mountain-ridge which separates the valley of Churwalden from the Domleschg (p. 356). It is ascended from Parpan in 3 hrs. by the new bridle path, constructed by the Swiss Alpine Club; guide unnecessary. Grand panorama of the valleys of Schanfegg, Churwalden, Oberhalbstein, Schams, Domleschg, and Vorder-Rhein (as far as Ilanz); of the entire Ræticon Chain, Calanda, Todi, St. Gotthard,

Piz Beverin, Rheinwald Glacier, Tambohorn, Bernina, Albula, etc. (Panorama by A. Heim). Beautiful pastures and rare plants on the slope of the mountain. The descent to the valley of the Rhine (and Thusis) on the Domleschg side is more fatiguing, especially the latter part, and longer, but cannot be mistaken.

The summit of the pass (5088') is soon reached; retrospective view of the Calanda. The view in front is also very fine, embracing the mountains between Oberhalbstein and the *Val Nandro*, to the r. the mountains above the Schyn Pass (p. 357), to the l. the beautiful *Lenzer Horn* (9544'), adjoining which, farther down, is the *Piz St. Michel* (10,371'). The road then passes several small lakes and the more considerable *Lake of Vatz* (4898'), surrounded by forest; it then intersects the *Lenzer Heide* (Rom. *Planeira*), a stony tract, covered with fir-trees and brush wood, a locality dreaded during the prevalence of snow-storms. (Pedestrians proceeding to the Schyn Pass quit the road here and turn to the r.)

9 M. **Lenz** (4331'), Rom. *Lensch* (**Krone* or *Post*), a Rom. Cath. village, was considered an important military point before the construction of the Splügen route. The Duc de Rohan in 1635 (comp. p. 335), and Lecourbe in 1799 took up a position here against the Austrians.

The old bridle-path through the **Schyn Pass** from Lenz to (3½ hrs.) Thusis, now almost entirely superseded by the new Schynstrasse (p. 357), crosses the *Heidebach*, the discharge of the Vatz See, high above the *Soltsbrücke* (p. 358), and then leads below the village of *Oberratz*, which consists of the hamlets of *Zorten*, *Lain*, and *Muldain* (fine view from the chapel). It traverses pine-forest at places, and skirts the lofty N. side of the Albula ravine, on the S. side of which the new road runs lower down. From the W. end of the pass it descends to *Scharans* and crosses the *Albula* bridge to *Sils* (p. 357) and *Thusis* (p. 357).

The road now descends in numerous windings to the (3 M.) Albula, commanding a fine view the whole way of the Oberhalbstein, and, lower down, of the Heinzenberg beyond the Schyn Pass to the W.; in the foreground is the village of Alvaschein on an eminence, and beyond the Schyn-Pass the village of Stürvis (p. 358); below, to the E. of Tiefenkasten, is the confluence of the Albula and the Oberhalbstein arm of the Rhine. Near the farm of *Vazerol*, to the r., below the road, the three Leagues of Upper Rhætia took the oath of eternal union in 1471 (comp. p. 287). The new *Albula Road* from this point to Brienz and Bergün, see R. 80. Pedestrians should avail themselves of the footpaths which cut off the windings of the road. At

2¼ M. **Tiefenkasten**, properly *Tiefenkastel*, Rom. *Chastè* (i.e. castle) (**Hôtel-Pension Julier*, R. 2, B. 1¼ fr.; **Hôtel Albula*, R. 1½, B. 1¼, A. ½ fr., post and telegr. office; *Kreuz*), the road crosses the *Albula* (2798'). The village lies picturesquely in a deep valley, with its church on an eminence.

The road again ascends rapidly, and then skirts the *Stein* (3596'), a bold limestone cliff. Far below flows the *Oberhalbstein*

Rhine. (In the Romansch language the word *Rhein* means a flowing stream; *Oberhalbstein*, Rom. *Sur Sass*, *supra saxum*, above the rock.) About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther the *Oberhalbsteiner Thal*, a wide and populous green valley, about 6 M. in length, is entered. On the road are the villages of *Burvein* (3901'), *Conters* (Kreuz; Taube), *Schweiningen* (*Savognin*), *Tinzen* (*Tinzogn*, 4229'; Krone, Stern), above which the Oberhalbstein Rhine forms several picturesque waterfalls. At the foot of the broad slopes to the W. are also several villages: *Sulär* (above which is the isolated pilgrimage-chapel of *Zitail*), *Präsanz*, *Reäms*, with a handsome castle of that name (now used as a prison) below it, etc. The road (constructed in 1837-40) traverses several remarkable valleys of circular form, formed probably by inundations; in some parts it bears a faint resemblance to the *Via Mala* (p. 358). The inhabitants are Romansch and Rom. Cath.; in the lower part of the valley, however, German is commonly spoken.

Beyond Tinzen the road again ascends through a rocky defile with several beautiful cascades, and near the village of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Roffna* reaches a higher region of the valley, consisting of alluvial meadow-land, beyond which it enters another wooded gorge. At the upper end of the latter lies the strikingly picturesque village of

$11\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Molins**, Germ. *Mühlen* (4793') (**Löwe*, R. 2, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, L. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; the diligence halts here for dinner, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). The route hence to Stalla is replete with interest for the pedestrian; it skirts the Oberhalbstein Rhine, and presents a succession of rocky landscapes.

On a beautiful wooded eminence, in the middle of the valley, between the road and the Rhine, stands the square watch-tower of the castle of *Splüdsch*, in tolerable preservation, the view from which repays the ascent. Near (3 M.) *Marmorera* (*Marmels*, 5361'), in a grassy valley, to the r., rises the picturesque ruined castle of that name, situated on an eminence, in a rocky cavity half-way up the hill, but not easily distinguished. The next villages are *Stalvedro* (5613'), *Stalla* (5827') (**Inn*), or *Bivio* (the Roman *Bivium*, so named because the Julier and Septimer routes unite here). This small village possesses a Rom. Cath. and a Prot. church; it is entirely surrounded by lofty mountains, and the soil is so barren that potatoes seldom attain maturity.

The rough and unpleasant bridle-path over the **Septimer** (guide unnecessary in fine weather: to Casaccia $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), one of the oldest Alpine routes, traversed in ancient times by Roman and German emperors with their armies, is now little frequented. It diverges from the road at the S. end of the village, to the r., running for some distance parallel with the latter; near (1 hr.) a group of houses it crosses the brook, and enters the *Val Carreccia* to the r., traversing marshy meadows at places (*Pian Canfer*). After a moderate ascent the summit (7582') of the pass is reached in 2 hrs. from Stalla. An eminence to the l., above the pass, indicated by two

stones, commands a magnificent prospect of the mountains beyond the Maloja, the *Piz della Margna* (10,354'), *Monte d'Oro* (10,544'), etc. The path on the summit is level for a short distance, passing a dilapidated hospice, and then descends rapidly, principally by the old paved military road, towards the l., the latter part stony and precipitous, to (13¼ hr. from the pass) *Casaccia* (p. 365), the highest village in the Val Bregaglia.

The road, completed in 1827, now turns towards the E., and ascends the bleak and stony slopes of the **Julier** (*Giulio*) in numerous windings. The summit of the pass (7503') may be reached on foot in 1½ hr., by avoiding the windings; a carriage takes 2 hrs., descent barely 1 hr. Near the summit is an inn ('Berghaus'), from the roof of which icicles frequently hang in the early part of summer. From the end of October to the end of May the route is usually traversed by sledges only, although the Julier is the first clear of snow and the least exposed to avalanches of all the Alpine passes.

On the summit of the pass are two round pillars of mica-slate, 5' in height, without inscription, conjectured to be milestones, erected under Augustus, who constructed a military road from *Clavenna* (Chiavenna) to the *Curia Rhaetorum* (Coire) over the Maloja and the Julier. Others believe them to be the remains of an altar dedicated to Jul, god of the sun, and of Celtic origin. Roman coins have frequently been found in the vicinity. Near these pillars, to the r., is a small clear lake, which contains trout notwithstanding its great height.

In summer large flocks of *Bergamasque sheep* are usually met with on the slopes and heights of the Julier, as on all the S. mountains of the Grisons. The shepherds (*pastori*) in charge of them come chiefly from the Seriana and Brembana valleys and Ticino; they are a rough, free-spoken race, but honest and trustworthy. Their personal appearance is sufficiently remarkable; they wear long curling locks, mantles of brown or white wool, and brown peaked Calabrian hats. Their food consists solely of a pottage of maize-flour and water (*polenta*), and a little cheese. They arrive in June with their flocks in a miserably lean condition, in consequence of their long journey, and leave again at the end of August, when their sheep present a vastly improved appearance, and are covered with long wool, which is readily purchased by the manufacturers of Bergamo. It is estimated that during the summer 40,000 sheep are thus brought to graze on these lofty pastures; the proprietors pay 1 fr. per head for the right.

On the E. slope of the Julier, 1 M. below the summit, lies the small *Julier Alp*, on which are two chalets. The road runs between lofty precipices (to the l. the *Piz Julier* and *Piz d'Albana*, to the r. *Piz Pulaschin*). On approaching Silvaplana and the lake, a magnificent view is obtained of the Bernina snow mountains (p. 330). The diligence descends to Silvaplana in less than 1 hr.

15 M. **Silvaplana** (5957'), and thence to
7½ M. **Samaden** (5600'), see p. 326.

82. The Upper Engadine from the Maloja to Samaden.

Pontresina and its Environs. Piz Languard.

From Maloja to Sils $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., Sils to Silvaplana 3 M., Silvaplana to St. Moritz $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., St. Moritz to Samaden 3 M., St. Moritz to Pontresina, passing by the Lake of Statz, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. Carriages almost everywhere to be had. The commonest wine in the Engadine is that of the *Valtellina* (p. 343), half-bottle 70 c. to 1 fr. and upwards; other Italian wines and Markgräfer are also consumed; beer generally good.

The **Engadine** (*Oeni-Gadina*, Upper Valley of the Inn), a valley 57 M. in length, and seldom more than 1 M. in width, extending from S.W. to N.E., is watered by the Inn. Its green pastures, 5799' above the level of the sea at Sils, and 3343' near Martinsbruck, are surrounded by the loftiest mountains of the Grisons: to the N.W. the Engadine Alps, to the S.E. the Bernina chain, the snow-fields and glaciers of which are among the most extensive and magnificent in Switzerland. The *Upper Engadine* between the Maloja and Samaden, with its numerous lakes, is the most attractive part of the valley; the *Lower Engadine*, below Samaden, is somewhat monotonous, although also very picturesque at places.

The climate of the Upper Engadine between Sils (p. 326) and Puntota (p. 336) is very inclement, resembling that of the N. of Sweden or Finland. The cultivation of corn is unknown, and tillage generally very uncommon, except at Maria and Pontresina, where a few small gardens, miserable potato fields, a few patches of oats, and in very favourable seasons a little rye, is all that greets the eye of the traveller. In consequence of the almost entire want of straw, the litter for the cattle in winter is composed of long coarse marsh-grass, moss, or dried pine-cones.

The atmosphere is so dry, that meat may be preserved solely by its influence from October to May between St. Moritz and Soglio (p. 364), and so remarkably clear, even when the weather is warm, that objects are distinctly visible at great distances. The sky in the intensity of its blue vies with that of southern climes. The temperature rises in summer to 66–76° Fahr. in the shade, but a fall of 35–40° within the 24 hrs. is not unfrequent. In winter the thermometer frequently falls to 30° below zero. 'Nine months winter and three months cold' is the laconic, but somewhat exaggerated account the natives give of their climate. White frosts and snow are by no means uncommon in August.

One striking peculiarity of the mountains enclosing this narrow valley is the perfect silence which reigns among them. The songs of birds and the rustling of leaves are rarely heard. At first sight the bottom of the valley resembles a vast meadow, in which the eye in vain searches for a tree. The pasturage is excellent, but is seldom in the hands of the inhabitants, being let by them to the Bergamasque shepherds (p. 323), or to speculators who engage reapers from the Tyrol or the Valtellina to collect the hay. During the hay-harvest about 1000 day-labourers repair to the valley; and it is regarded as a fête in which all classes participate. – The barriers on the bridges are for the purpose of preventing the flocks from straying, but pedestrians may cross them at any time.

The lower slopes of the mountains of the Upper Engadine are almost exclusively clothed with larches and beautiful specimens of the *Arve* or Alpine cedar (*pinus cembra*, 'Siberian pine'), a tree almost unknown in the rest of Switzerland. Its wood is very light, white in colour, and almost indestructible, very fine in grain and extremely fragrant; it is much used and esteemed for cabinet work. The kernels (30 to 40) of the cones





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are enclosed in a very hard triangular shell, and have a pleasant flavour, not unlike that of the pine-apple. This pine is the only forest tree found at a height of 7000'; it prefers open and damp situations and does not thrive in the plains; in Siberia it attains a height of 120'.

The inhabitants of the Engadine usually leave their native country in early life and migrate to all parts of Europe. As sugar-bakers, confectioners, coffee-house keepers, and manufacturers of liqueurs and chocolate, they seem to have a *spécialité*, and in these avocations they frequently amass considerable fortunes; they then return to their native valleys to spend the evening of a busy and active life. To this class belong the picturesque habitations with their small (to exclude the cold) windows and gilded lattices, so common in all parts of the country. These abodes are most comfortably furnished, and their owners are generally well-educated and respectable men, who have acquired in their cosmopolitan pursuits a knowledge of many of the continental languages, sometimes to the partial forgetfulness of their native 'Ladin'.

The native of the Engadine is sober, industrious, frugal, and intelligent, learning with facility all the kindred dialects of his native tongue. Poverty is rare, though there is not that eager pursuit of wealth so common to the age.

Almost all the inhabitants belong to the reformed faith; the clergy, whose stipends seldom exceed 1000 fr., occupy their cures for a limited number of years only, as appointments for life are prohibited by law. Sermons are usually delivered in the Romansch dialect, German being occasionally employed. The government of this valley is a pure democracy. 'Next to God and the sun, the poorest inhabitant is the chief magistrate,' says an old Engadine proverb; nevertheless certain noble families, such as the *Plantas* (p. 329), have for centuries enjoyed a considerable influence, which is far from being extinguished at the present day.

The lofty plateau of the **Maloja** (comp. p. 365), Ital. *Maloggia*, Röm. *Molögia* (5941'), is the boundary between the Val Bregaglia and the Engadine. At the summit is the inn *Zum Maloja-Kulm*.

The **Cavloccio Lake**, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the inn, is worthy of a visit. Follow the new road diverging to the l. from the Maloja road $\frac{1}{2}$ M. below the pass on the W. side, passing the lowest houses of the village of *Orden*, crossing the *Ordlegna* (waterfall, see below), and ascending on its l. bank. After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the road crosses the brook issuing from the lake and soon reaches the sequestered, dark-blue lake itself (6243'), which is surrounded by lofty mountains. To the S. rises the beautifully shaped *Monte d'Oro* (10,544'), to the l. of which is the snowy Muretto-Pass (see below). The narrow road terminates at a large farm-building on the S. side of the lake.

The **Fall of the Ordlegna** is reached by following the windings of the Maloja road for about 1 M., and turning to the l. by a path which leads to a (5 min.) rocky plateau above the principal fall. Back to the inn, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Another interesting walk (2—4 hrs., with guide) is to the **Forno Glacier**. Follow the Muretto route (see below) as far as the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) chalets of *Pian Caving* (6519'); then ascend to the r. for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. over debris and moraine, to the **Forno Glacier**, above the precipitous vault of its outlet. Ascend on the r. side of the glacier (the middle is to be avoided on account of its crevasses), skirting the moraine, to the (2 hrs.) magnificent plateau of the glacier, surrounded by the *Cima del Largo*, *Pizzo Torrone*, *Mte. Sissone*, and *Cima di Rosso*. The *Monte Sissone*, commanding a fine view of the *Monte della Disgrazia*, may be ascended in 1 hr. from the extremity of the glacier (guide necessary).

A path which is steep at places leads from the Maloja towards the S. across the **Muretto Pass** (8389') in 8 hrs. to *Chiesa* in the valley of *Malenco* (descending to the *Valtellina*), and in 3 hrs. more to *Sondrio* (p. 344). The

Val Malenco abounds in minerals. The pass itself is monotonous, the route traversing a glacier and rocky debris (guide necessary). On the farther side, however, a fine view is disclosed of the *Monte della Disgrazia* (12,074'). Two poor inns at Chiesa, not recommended. — From Chiesa over the *Canciano Pass* (8366') to Poschiavo in 9–10 hrs., good guides necessary. — From Chiesa across the *Fer Glacier* to Sils, 8–9 hrs., interesting (guide necessary).

The road soon crosses the infant *Inn*, here termed *Ova d'Oen*, which descends rapidly in several falls from the *Piz Lunghin* (9121') to the N.W., and reaches the pale-green **Lake of Sils**, Rom. *Lej da Segl* (5892'), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length. To the r. rises the *Piz della Margna* (10,354'), with its precipitous glacier. On a green plateau farther on, at the mouth of the brook descending from the *Val Fedoz*, lies the hamlet of *Isola* (*Islas*), overshadowed by the beautiful *Corvatsch*. The road skirts a rocky promontory which divides the lake into two basins. As the peninsula of *Chasté* (see below) is approached, the extensive *Fedoz Glacier*, at the head of the *Val Fedoz*, imbedded between the *Piz Margna* on the r. and the *Piz Lat* (10,397') on the l., comes into sight above *Isola*.

At the E. end of the lake, to the r. of the road, lies ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Sils** (5895'), Rom. *Segl*, consisting of the hamlets of *Sils Buseglia* on the N. side of the valley (*Hôtel de la Grande Vue*), and the pleasantly situated *Sils Maria* (**Alpenrose*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, L. and A. 1 fr.), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the bridge over the Inn, both containing handsome houses.

Pleasant excursion from *Sils-Maria* to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Fex Glacier** (*Vadret da Fer*). Before reaching the bridge over the Fex (*Ova Granda*, great water), beyond *Maria*, the well-defined path ascends to the r. through the *Laretwald*, passing the houses of *Platta* and *Fex*, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Curtins* (6483'), crosses the Fex, and recrosses it at the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) last chalet (ground marshy at places). It then leads to the foot of the *Muot Setras*, which forms a rocky barrier across the valley and is crossed by an old and partially paved track. The S. side of this hill affords an excellent survey of the glacier, overshadowed by the *Piz Chapütschin*, the *Piz Tremoggia*, *La Capütscha*, *Piz Güz*, and to the r. *Piz Lat*. In the opposite direction the view embraces the green Fex-Thal, with the indented chain of the *Piz Lagref* (9721') and the *Piz Pulaschin* (9898') in the background. — From the Fex-Thal to the *Roseg-Glacier* and to *Pontresina*, see p. 333. — Over the Fex Glacier to *Chiesa*, see above.

Those who do not wish to visit the glacier itself, need not proceed beyond the Chapel at Fex ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), and in returning may cross the brook and follow the path through the gorge, where a view of the beautiful waterfall is obtained.

The *Monte Marmoré*, which rises near S. Maria, an admirable point of view, is ascended by a good path (2 hrs. there and back).

The peninsula of *Chasté* (i. e. 'castle'), which projects into the lake of Sils, bears traces of the walls of an ancient castle.

The road soon reaches the W. bank of the *Lake of Silvaplana* (5886'), which it skirts as far as

Silvaplana (5957') (**Post*, or *Kreuz*, R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; **Wilder Mann*; *Sonne*, good wine), where it is joined by the *Julier road* (p. 323). The village is pleasantly

situated amidst green meadows, on the alluvial deposits of the *Montaraskerbach*, which extend into the lake and divide it into two parts, the lower of which is connected by a canal with the little *Lake of Campfêr*, drained by the Inn (here called *Selu*). The river does not assume the name of Inn (or En) until beyond the Lake of St. Moritz.

From *Silvaplana* to *Pontresina* by the *Fuorcla da Surlej* (guide 8 fr.), a very attractive excursion of 7 or 8 hrs. The narrow part of the lake near *Silvaplana* is crossed by a bridge to *Surlej*, 'beyond the lake', where there is a mineral spring. This village, formerly of some importance, is now almost deserted owing to the devastations caused by inundations. In 1793 a calamity of this kind destroyed the church and many houses, and covered the meadows with debris. Beyond the village, the brook must not be crossed, but the path to the r. ascended into the forest; 1 hr., a chalet, beyond which the path inclines to the l. over a meadow, towards the *Piz Corvatsch* (11,345'), the ascent of which may be made from *Alp Ota* (comp. p. 333). After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. cross the ridge to the l. in the direction of a large black rock, visible even from *Silvaplana*, and serving as a landmark. From this point the path bears to the l., and soon reaches the summit ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Silvaplana*) of the pass (9042'), near the glacier which descends from the *Piz Corvatsch*. The magnificent *Roség* (pron. Roságe) *Glacier* (p. 332) now becomes visible. The path descends to the l. over pastures, passing several chalets, near the third of which it improves; after 2 hrs. it reaches the new inn *Zum Roség Glacier* at the bottom of the valley. Thence to *Pontresina*, see p. 332.

The lower part of the *Silvaplana Lake* is connected by a canal 14 yds. in breadth with the small *Lake of Campfêr*, the W. bank of which is skirted by the road. On a wooded eminence between the two lakes, opposite the road, is the café *Crestatta* (6250'), which commands a picturesque view of the lakes and mountains of the Upper Engadine, and is much visited from St. Moritz (boats for crossing the lake to be had). The *Campfêr Lake* is drained by the *Inn*, here termed the *Selu*, the former name being applied to it after it leaves the lake of St. Moritz.

At ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Campfêr**, Rom. *Champfêr* (6000') (*Hôtel Julier-Hof*), the road divides. The new road, on which the diligence runs in summer, crosses the Inn and leads past the *Curhaus* (see below) to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *St. Moritz*, while the old road, shorter by a few hundred yards, and preferable for the sake of the view, runs at a considerable height above the inn, on its l. bank. To the S.E. above the valley of *Pontresina* rises the barren and apparently inaccessible *Piz Languard* (p. 331).

St. Moritz (6100'), Rom. *San Murezzan* (**Hôtel Culm* and *Post*, at the end of the village, R. 2—3, D. 6, pension 5—7 fr.; *Pensions Gartman*, *Veraguth*, *Wettstein*, *Belvedere*, *Riedi*, *Flütsch*, *Narold*, *Caviezel*, *Kübler*, *Suisse*, *Bernet*; *Hôtel du Lac*, new. *English Church*), the highest village in the Engadine, 159' higher than the *Maloja*, is situated to the N. of the small *Lake of St. Moritz*, which abounds in trout. On an open grassy plateau (5804'), on the r. bank of the Inn, 1 M. to the S. of the village, are the

Baths of St. Moritz, the water of which is a powerful chalybeate, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid and alkaline salts, pronounced the best of its kind in Europe by Paracelsus (p. 297) as early as 1539, and annually resorted to by numerous patients as a cure for scrofula, chlorosis, and bowel-complaints. The **Curhaus*, erected in 1855, with a large adjoining building, is capable of accommodating 250 patients (saloons, reading and billiard rooms, a covered promenade, music, etc.; pension for patients 6 fr., R. from 2½, B. 1. D. 2½, A. 1 fr.). Physicians Dr. Brügger and Dr. Berri. The season is from the middle of June to the middle of September. Patients will find warm clothing necessary, as snow not unfrequently falls in August.

The usual promenades are through the wood to the (¾ hr.) *Johannisberg (Piz St. Gian)*, which commands a beautiful view over the upper lakes; to the farm of *Silva* (see below) by the lake of St. Moritz (½ hr.), and to that of *Alpina* above Campfèr; and to the (¾ hr.) *Café Crestalta* (see above). The *Piz Rosatsch*, see p. 333.

One-horse carr. (for 2 pers., there and back) to Samaden 6, Pontresina 7, Morteratsch Glacier 10, Bernina Inn (comp. p. 341) 12, summit of the pass 15, to Silvaplana in the forenoon 4, in the afternoon 6, Sils-Maria 8, Maloja 10 fr.; driver's fee ½—1½ fr. (with two horses the fares are doubled). *Boat* on the lake 1 fr. per hour.

The **Piz Nair* (10,040') is easily ascended from St. Moritz by the *Alp Giop* in 3¼—4 hrs. Towards the summit the path inclines to the l. Magnificent panorama of the Bernina chain. — The descent should be made by the *Alp Nora* or *Alp Laret* (see below).

Towards Cresta, ¼ M. beyond St. Moritz, on a slight eminence between the road and the fall of the Inn, lies a huge mass of rock, the '*Ruinatsch*' (great fall), probably the remnant of a landslip, or an erratic block.

Interesting excursion of 6—7 hrs. from St. Moritz over the *Alp Giop*, through the S. portion of the *Suvretta Valley*, to the little lake (8589') lying between it and the N. *Suvretta Valley*; after passing through the latter and the *Val di Berers* to the village of that name (p. 334). St. Moritz may be regained by carriage.

From St. Moritz (in 2 hrs.) over the *Alp Laret* (6893') to (1½ hr.) *Celerina* (p. 329), a beautiful walk with a fine view down the valley. Good path as far as the Alp Laret. The rocky peak (7766') rising above it, which may be easily ascended in 2 hrs. from St. Moritz, commands a beautiful view of the Bernina chain.

**Excursion on the Bernina Road* (p. 340) to the Hospice, and visit to the *Morteratsch Glacier* (p. 331) on the way back, in 10 hrs. (carr. see above). The *Grimm Alp* (p. 341) may also be visited from the Lago Nero, but too little time would then be left to see the Morteratsch Glacier in returning.

A good path leads from the Baths along the S. bank of the Lake of St. Moritz by the *Silva* farm and past the *Lake of Statz* in 1½ hr. to *Pontresina* (consult finger-post beyond the Statzer See). Beyond the lake it leads through wood, round the base of the *Rosatsch*, and below Pontresina crosses the Roseg and Bernina brooks. — The road from the village of St. Moritz to the (20 min.) *Silva* farm crosses the Inn as it issues from the lake, above the waterfall (see below).

Below St. Moritz (¾ M.) the Inn forms a picturesque fall as it issues from the lake. At a bend of the road, in the forest

of larches, as soon as the hill is rounded, an admirable survey is enjoyed of the valley of the Inn, extending nearly in a straight line as far as the *Munt Baseglia*, at the base of which Zernetz (p. 336) is situated, and which appears to close the valley. The bottom of the valley is visible as far as Zuz. The two villages of *Cresta* and *Celerina*, Rom. *Schlarigna* (**Hôtel Murail; Kreuz; *Pension Ronzi*, unpretending), are separated by a brook only. [The road from Celerina to Pontresina (3 M.) leads to the r. near the half-ruined church of *St. Gion*; to the r. a forest-path to the *Statzer See* and the Selva farm on the Lake of St. Moritz, see p. 328.] Near Samaden the *Flatzbach* or *Berninabach*, which descends from the Bernina, falls into the *Inn*.

Samaden (5600'), Rom. *Samēdan* (*Somma d'Oen, Summum Oeni?*), (**HÔTEL BERNINA*, at the N. end of the village, view of the Bernina group, R. from 2, B. 1½, D. 3, L. ½, A. ½ fr.; **HÔTEL ET PENSION DES ALPES; *ENGADINER HOF; HÔTEL PENSION ZUM INNTHAL; *KRONE*, unpretending; one-horse carr. to Pontresina 4, Morteratsch Glacier 7, Bernina Pass 12, St. Moritz 4, the Baths 5, Silvaplana 6, Sils Maria 8, Maloja 10 fr.), the chief village (522 inhab.) of the Upper Engadine, possesses many handsome bow-windowed houses, with bright green shutters, and wainscoted with the wood of the Alpine cedar. It is the wealthiest place in the district, and boasts of a banker (*M. Tosio*, also of Trieste), who is in direct correspondence with the principal commercial towns of Europe.

The principal house in Samaden is the residence of the *Planta* family, a name intimately connected with the history of the country for nearly 1000 years. The bear's paw ('*planta*') which figures in the family-escutcheon is often met with in the Engadine. The old church of *St. Peter*, 1 M. to the N.W. of the village, is paved with the gravestones of the *Planta*, *Salis*, *Juvalta*, and other families. A tombstone to the r. by the churchyard wall, bears the inscription: *Quia ais sepulchrum il Sig. Landamma Rudolf de Planta (d. 1840), pisserus et amô bap da famiglia, amih fidel, hom actif et bain intenzionô per il public.* (Here is interred the Landammann Rudolph de Planta, a good and beloved father, a faithful friend, an active and patriotic citizen.)

Beautiful view from the **Muottas* (8464') or *Mittelberg*, situated opposite Samaden to the E., ascent 2½ hrs. The summit overlooks a part of the glaciers of the Bernina, the green Upper Engadine with its lakes, as far as the Maloja, but downwards only as far as Ponte. The ascent is also frequently made from Pontresina (comp. p. 331).

To the W. above Samaden rises *Piz Padella* (9459'), a grotesquely cleft limestone rock, and beyond it a rocky ridge with three peaks (*Trais Fluors*, 'three flowers'), which connect the Piz Padella with the imposing pyramid of **Piz Ot* (10,660'), i.e. 'lofty peak'. This mountain, which rises abruptly in a pyramidal form, and was formerly accessible to experienced climbers only, is frequently ascended in 3½—4 hrs. from Samaden. The path leads round the Piz Padella, and then ascends in zigzags to the top, iron cramps being attached to the rock at difficult places. (Path direct from St. Moritz also, uniting with that from Samaden at the *Fontana Fredda*, a spring half-way up: thus far riding is practicable.) Imposing view, similar to that from the Piz Languard (p. 331). — On the

way back from the Piz Ot the *Piz Padella* (see above) may also be ascended without difficulty in 1 hr. from the point where the path is quitted (or in 3 hrs. from Samaden). *View of the valley of the Inn, from Silvaplana to Zernetz. Rich flora. The descent may be made by the other side (guide necessary; to the Piz Ot and Padella together 10 fr.).

The road to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pontresina* (the high-road over the Bernina, R. 84) crosses the *Inn* near Samaden, traverses the bottom of the valley, and ascends gradually by the bank of the *Berninabach*, or *Flatzbach*. On the r., at the extremity of the *Valley of Roseg*, which opens near Pontresina, is seen the magnificent *Roseg Glacier* (p. 332); in the background the *Piz Roseg* (12,936'), and on the E. its nearest and loftiest neighbour, the *Piz Bernina* (see below).

The **Bernina Chain**, a group of mountains scarcely inferior in grandeur to that of Monte Rosa, separates the Upper Engadine and Val Bregaglia (p. 363) from the Valtellina (p. 343). Its highest peak is the *Piz Bernina* (13,294'), or *Monte Rosso di Scerscen*, ascended in 1850, 1858, and 1861, also in 1863 by the Editor, accompanied by the guides *Pet. Jenny* and *Alex. Flury*. The last portion of the ascent, the 'Terrace' as it is termed, and the passage of the '*Steile Wand*', are sometimes not unattended with danger. To the E. of this mountain, the *Piz di Palù* (12,835'), especially remarkable for the beauty of its outline and the transparency of its glaciers, becomes visible at Pontresina. The remarkably interesting glaciers (Rom. *Vadret*, Ital. *Vedretta*) and snows of this group, occupying an area of upwards of 350 sq. M., are now frequently explored by mountaineers, a large proportion of whom are English. Inns frequently crowded.

Pontresina and its Environs.

Comp. Map, p. 324.

Hôtels. *HÔTEL ROSEG, a large new house at the lower end of the village, R. 2½, D. 3, S. 2, B. 1½, L. and A. 1½ fr.; *KRONE (Post), with view of the Roseg Glacier; *WEISSES KREUZ, R. 1½ - 2, B. 1, D. 2½, pension 5 fr., room extra. Private apartments at *M. Saratz's*. At *Ober-Pontresina*: *STEINBOCK, for moderate requirements, well situated. There is also a '*Bierhalle*' here.

Guides. *Hans Grass*, *Barthol. Walther*, *Pet. Jenny*, *Jacob and Paul Müller*, *Christ. Grass*, *Abrah. Ambuhl*, *Fopp*, and *S. Schnitzler* are trustworthy and experienced. The charges for the different excursions are mentioned in each case.

Dried Plants collected and sold by the schoolmaster *Enderlin* (landlord of the Kreuz); photographs, etc., at *Flury's*.

Carriages. One-horse to Samaden 3. St. Moritz 5, Baths of St. Moritz 6, Morteratsch Glacier 3½, Roseg Glacier 6, Bernina Hospice 10, La Rosa 15 fr.

Pontresina (5915'), a village with 300 inhab., consists of *Lower* and *Upper Pontresina*, almost contiguous. The traveller will be surprised to find at this elevation (10' higher than the Rigikulm) such a variety of flowers as the gardens of many of the inhabitants contain, especially that adjoining the church, at the upper end of Lower Pontresina. Like Grindelwald, Cha-



mouny, and Zermatt, Pontresina forms admirable head-quarters for excursions on the glaciers. *M. Joh. Saratz*, president of the district, a very successful chamois-hunter, who resides opp. the church, possesses a small collection of stuffed animals, principally the spoil of his own gun.

The ascent ($3\frac{1}{2}$ —4, descent $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 hrs.) of the ***Piz Languard** (10,715', 4800' above Pontresina) (*lungo guardo* = extensive view) is deservedly a favourite excursion from Pontresina (guide unnecessary, 7 fr.; horse to the foot of the peak 10 fr.). This sharp and apparently inaccessible pyramid rises to the E. of Pontresina (not visible thence), immediately opposite the main group of the Bernina. One-third of the ascent is by a somewhat steep path, winding upwards through forests of larch and 'Alpine cedars', and fringed with rhododendrons, as far as the chalet of the Bergamasque shepherds. The next part of the route is more level, and traverses pastures, ascending the bleak valley of Languard to the S. base of the Languard cone (thus far riding is practicable). The last part of the ascent is by a steep zigzag path over the rocks. The traveller should start from Pontresina as early as possible, as mists generally begin to rise about 9 a.m.; moreover in the early morning the path to the foot of the cone is in the shade.

The space on the summit is very limited. Upright blocks of stone afford slight shelter from wind and rain. The extensive ****view** from the summit (comp. panorama) extends to the S.W. as far as Monte Rosa and Mont Blanc, to the S.E. to the Adamello, to the N.W. to the Tödi, and to the N.E. to the Zugspitze. With the exception of Campfer, St. Moritz with its lake, and Cresta, no vestige of human abodes is visible. The Piz Languard is a rich field for the botanist; the beautiful 'Edelweiss' is also occasionally found.

Experienced mountaineers may descend by *La Pisch*, passing the small lake of that name, which is frozen over until late in the summer, to the *Val del Fain* (p. 341) and the Bernina road, a route (10—12 hrs., guide 10 fr.) chiefly interesting to the botanist and mineralogist. In descending into the Val del Fain, the waterfall descending from the lake must be left several hundred paces to the l.

On the l. bank of the Bernina, above the bridge leading to the Roseg Valley, there are pleasant promenades, extending as far as the waterfall by the saw-mill. — Ascent of the *Muottas* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 5 fr.), see p. 329. — The *Schafberg* (*Munt della Bescha*, 8966'), which rises above Pontresina to the N.E., and forms the W. spur of the *Piz Murailg* (10,364'), is easily ascended in $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 hrs. (admirable view of the Engadine). — Footpath to the *Baths of St. Moritz*, see p. 328. — By the ***Bernina Road** to the *Hospice*, see p. 341; to the *Alp Grüm*, p. 341.

Another interesting excursion is to the ***Morteratsch Glacier** (guide unnecessary), $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. S. of Pontresina, below the Bernina

road (p. 340). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the last house of Pontresina, near a saw-mill, is a fine cascade issuing from the Languard valley. About 1 M. farther, at the finger-post indicating the route to Morteratsch, the road is quitted by a road to the r. (the old bridle path), which leads in 20 min. to a rounded rocky eminence termed the *Platten*. The path here diverges to the r., passing the (12 min.) beautiful **Falls* of the Bernina brook, which is precipitated over huge masses of rock (chalet with refreshments). A new bridge commanding a good view of both falls crosses the Bernina brook between them. In a few min. more the glacier is attained. — The path continues to the r. (N.), ascending through a forest of Alpine cedars, to the (40 min.) *Morteratsch Alp* (*Chünetta*), whence the frozen cataract of the Morteratsch, 6 M. in length, is best surveyed. A closer survey may be made from the *Boral* hut (see p. 334), 2 hrs. farther; guide desirable (8 fr.). The Bernina road also (p. 340) commands an admirable view of the glacier.

The following easy **Glacier Excursion* (with guide), which may be extended at pleasure, is recommended (distances reckoned from Pontresina): from the Morteratsch Alp across the glacier to the *Lakes* 4 hrs. (6 fr.). to the **Isla Persa* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (8 fr.), summit of the *Isla Persa* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more (10 fr.), which is surrounded by the imposing amphitheatre formed by Mont Pers, the Piz Cambrena, Palu, Zupo, Bernina, and Morteratsch. *Diarolezza Expedition* (see p. 333) not recommended from this side.

A visit to the Morteratsch Glacier may easily be combined with an excursion to the *Bernina-Road* and the *Lago Nero* and *Lago Bianco* (p. 341). If the glacier be omitted, the excursion (with aid of carr. or diligence) may be extended as follows: from *Lago Nero* by *Lago Bianco*, the *Cambrena Glacier*, and the *Lago della Scala* to the *Alp Grüm* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from *Lago Bianco*), and across the latter to the point where it terminates. Here a fine view of the valley and lake of Poschiavo (p. 343) and of the *Palu Glacier* is obtained. The traveller now returns by the easily passable outlet of the *Lago della Scala* to the *Gallery* (2 hrs.) on the Bernina-road, where his carr. should be in waiting; thence to Pontresina a drive of 3 hrs. — *Bernina Inn*, see p. 341.

The **Roseg Glacier* ($\frac{2}{2}$ hrs., 5 M. of the way by a tolerable road; guide unnecessary, unless an excursion on the glacier itself is contemplated). Immediately above Unter-Pontresina the road descends to the Bernina, crosses this brook and the Roseg, and ascends the valley of the latter, between the wooded *Piz Chaltchang* on the l. and the *Piz Rosatsch* and *Surlej* on the r. Beyond the ($\frac{2}{2}$ M.) *Alp Prùma* the road crosses the brook (picturesque view of the head of the valley). Near the *Alp Seguonda*, a little farther, there is a good spring. On the ($\frac{2}{2}$ M.) S. side of a wooded hill which appears to terminate the valley (on the l., high above, is the *Misauner Glacier*, descending from the *Piz Tschierva*) the brook is again crossed (*Restaurant du Glacier du Roseg*, a small inn), and a good survey is obtained of the huge glacier, the ramifications of which (the *Vadret da Roseg* to the W. and the *Vadret da Tschierva* to the E.) unite below the rocky islet of *Agaghtouls*, overshadowed by the *Piz Roseg*, the *Sella*, and the

Chapütschin. The best point of view is the *Alp Ota* (7385'), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the inn, reached by a somewhat steep ascent on the l. side of the moraine, on the slope of the Piz Corvatsch. Fine view of the Piz Bernina and Piz Morteratsch towards the S.E. An excellent survey is also obtained from the *Alp Surovel*, reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by the path to the r. from the inn leading to the Fuorcla da Surlej (p. 327). — An interesting walk is to the *Agagliouls*, a rock protruding from the midst of ice (guide necessary, 10 fr.; from Pontresina there and back 10—11 hrs.).

The following excursions are more fatiguing than the above, and those denoted by † are for experienced mountaineers only.

***Diavolezza Excursion** (10—12 hrs.; guide 11 fr.), fatiguing but interesting. From Pontresina to the Bernina houses 2 hrs. (if the night be spent here, guides must be ordered from Pontresina). Thence to the r. across pastures, leaving the *Alp Bondo* to the l., then over the stony *Diavolezza*; finally $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. across a gradually ascending snow-field (from the inn $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) to the ridge of *Mont Pers*, whence a magnificent view of the Bernina chain and its ice-cataracts is enjoyed (still finer from the summit of *Mont Pers*, 10,531'). The descent to the *Pers Glacier* requires caution on account of the steepness and the loose stones. The rocky *Isla Persa* is reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by crossing the glacier; thence to Pontresina, see p. 332.

From the Roseg valley to Silvaplana by the *Fuorcla da Surlej* (7—8 hrs., 8 fr.), see p. 327.

† *From Pontresina to the Fex Valley and Sils Maria*, 12 hrs.; guide 14 fr. This route ascends the Roseg valley, passing the *Alp Ota* (see above); then a precipitous walk of several hrs.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. on the *Roseg Glacier*; finally on snow to the *Cima da Fex*, whence a fine panorama. The descent is at first steep and rugged, then 1 hr. over fragments of rock, and down to *Curtins*; hence to Sils Maria, see p. 326. From the summit to Sils Maria 5 hrs. This is an interesting excursion, but does not afford a complete view of the Bernina-chain.

Piz Rosatsch (9826') (and back 8 hrs.; guide 7 fr.) and *Piz Chalchang* (10,348') (also 8 hrs.; 7 fr.) command views worthy of no great interest. The **Piz Surlej* (10,456') (there and back 9 hrs., guide 7 fr.), an admirable point of view, is best ascended from the *Silva* farm and by the *Statzer Alp*; or from Silvaplana ($3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 hrs.). *Piz Ot* (9 hrs.; 7 fr.) and *Piz Padella* (7 hrs.; 6 fr.), see p. 329. The *Alp Laret* and *Piz Nair*, see St. Moritz (p. 328).

† An interesting and imposing route leads across the ***Sella Pass** from the Roseg-Thal round the S. side of the Berninastock to the Poschiavo valley. Power of endurance and good guides (25 fr. each; to the summit of the pass only and back 15 fr.) are requisite for the expedition (15—16 hrs., 7 hrs. on the ice and snow). The previous night should be spent at the Roseg Glacier Inn (see above). Thence to the summit of the Sella Pass in 5 hrs.; to the r. beautiful masses of ice descending from the *Sellaspitze*, l. the precipitous rocks of the *Piz Roseg*. Then a slight descent over the névé of the *Scerscen Glacier* with varying and magnificent views, especially of the Monte Rosso and Monte Musella; above them the broad Canciano Glacier; more in the foreground the sombre masses of the Monte Moro and Monte Nero, at the feet of the spectator the dark *Scerscen Glacier*, the whole presenting a most majestic spectacle. The route next leads in a wide curve, close by the S. slopes of the Bernina, to the *Fellaria Glacier*; E. the Adamello-Stock becomes visible. After a walk of 2—3 hrs., the fatigue of which depends on the condition of the snow, the *Fellaria Glacier* is quitted; then a steep descent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the upper *Fellaria Chalets*,

where milk may be obtained in summer, and a bed of hay if necessary (the Editor found these huts closed in Sept., 1867). The route descends hence over the moraines of the Fellaria Glacier, and again ascends rapidly for 1 hr. by a good footpath. From the summit of this height a new view of the Fellaria and Verona Glaciers is disclosed; W. the Monte della Disgrazia; S. the Canciano Glacier, high above the path. In a straight direction hence the *Passo Rorano* (8596') leads to Poschiavo (p. 343) through the *Val Orse* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; also a footpath to the r., following the lofty E. slopes of the *Val Poschiavino*, and descending to (4 hrs.) Le Prese (p. 343). From the Fellaria Chalets Pontresina may be regained by a direct route over the *Bellavista Pass*, between the Piz Zupo and Piz Palù, which however is uninteresting and occasionally dangerous; the same may be said of the *Cambrena Pass*, which leads on the E. side of the Piz Cambrena to the Bernina road. — The *Chapütschin Pass* is a similar route, leading from the Roseg valley, on the E. side of the Chapütschin, to the upper end of the Fex Glacier, and thence to the S. over the *Scerscen Pass*, between the Sella and the Piz Tremoggia, to the W. end of the *Scerscen Glacier*; then a steep descent to the W. of the Monte Moro into the *Val Entova* and *Chiesa* (p. 325) in the Val Malenco (16–17 hrs.; two guides necessary, 30 fr. each).

+ *Piz Chapütschin* (11,135') (guide 15 fr.); + *Tschierva* (11,713') (15 fr.); + *Morteratsch* (12,316') (25 fr.). Of the more difficult excursions from Pontresina, that which best repays the fatigue is the ascent of the + **Corvatsch* (11,345') (11–12 hrs.; guide 12 fr., or returning by Silvaplana 15 fr.), unattended with danger. The route is by the *Alp Surovel* (p. 333); the *Fuorcla da Surlej* (p. 327) is left to the r., and the *Corratsch Glacier* (4 hrs.) reached without material difficulty. The latter is crossed towards the l., a precipitous and stony ridge ascended, and the glacier again traversed. Finally a small snow-field, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the base of the glacier, is ascended and the summit attained (generally free from snow). The great attraction of the view consists in the immediate proximity of the Bernina-group and the survey of the green Engadine with its villages and lakes, which lie at the spectator's feet. The descent is best made on the E. side of the mountain. In 1 hr. the glacier is traversed, and in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more Pontresina regained.

An extremely interesting excursion, but occasionally not unattended with danger, may be made to the + *Cresta Agiuzza* (12,703'), the saddle between the Piz Bernina and Piz Zupo, the previous night being passed at the *Boval* hut. The view of the *Monte della Disgrazia* is of surpassing beauty. The ridge itself was scaled for the first time in 1865. — + *Piz Bernina*, see p. 330. — + *Piz Roseg* (12,936'), extremely difficult and fatiguing (guide 50 fr.); the N. and highest peak was ascended for the first time in 1865.

83. From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine.

49 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Diligence* from Samaden to Schuls twice daily in $5\frac{1}{4}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (with 20 min. halt at Ponte), fare 12 fr. 30, coupé 13 fr. 35 c.; from Schuls to Nauders in 4 hrs., fare 5 fr. 75, coupé 6 fr. 60 c. This district, though not devoid of interest, is hardly a field for the pedestrian, and may easily be surveyed from the diligence. — Carriages may be hired at the more important places at moderate charges.

Below Samaden (5600'), a grand panorama; the valley, 2 M. in width, is enclosed by huge mountains with fields of snow, and the broad glittering bosoms of two glaciers are visible towards the S.

(1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Bevers** (5610') (*Post*), a handsome village, lies at the foot of the indented *Crasta Mora* (black ridge, 9636').





M. *Kraettli*, an experienced botanist, sells dried specimens of plants. From Bevers through the *Val Bever* and *Val Suvretta* to *St. Moritz*, see p. 328.

($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Ponte** (5548') (**Albula*, kept by the schoolmaster *Gartmann*, a good guide, R. 2, B. 1, L. and A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; *Krone*, beyond the bridge), with an ancient castle of the Albertini family, lies at the beginning of the *Albula* route.

Piz Uertsch (*Albulastock*, p. 320) (10,738') may be ascended in 5 hrs. from Ponte, the last 2 hrs. along an almost perpendicular crumbling precipice; view magnificent (guide 10 fr.). — **Piz Kesch** (11,211'), difficult, suitable for practised mountaineers only, was ascended for the first time by Mr. Tuckett in 1864. The path has recently been improved. — ***Piz Mezzem** (9727'), on the opposite side of the valley, presents no difficulty and commands a fine view.

On the opposite bank of the Inn, near the E. slope of the valley, lies *Campovasto*, or *Camogasc*, at the entrance of the narrow *Val Chiamuera*. On 9th March, 1799, the Austrians and French disputed the possession of the bridge for 6 hrs. on the frozen surface of snow 6' deep.

From *Ponte* to *Livigno* (6 hrs.) a bridle-path; guide desirable. The route leads through the *Val Chiamuera* as far as the point ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) where the *Val Lavirum* diverges to the l., and then rapidly ascends the latter (with the *Bernina* group on the r., the *Piz Palù*, *Cambrena*, *Bernina*, and *Morteratsch*) to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Lavirum Pass* (9249'), lying between the *Piz Lavirum* (10,020') on the r. and the *Piz Casanella* (9573') on the l. It then descends steeply (with the *Ortler* group on the r. and the *Oetzthal* snow mountains on the l.) into the *Val Fedèria*. After 1 hr. the path descending from the *Casanna Pass* (see below) to the l. unites with this route, and in 1 hr. more the traveller reaches *Livigno* (6145') (*Silvestri*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), charmingly situated in the valley of that name, on the *Spöl*. Thence to *Bormio*, see p. 345.

The new road follows the l. bank of the Inn to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Madulein** (5515') (**Hôtel Guardavall*, fine view), a picturesque village, commanded by the ruined castle of *Guardavall* (view; ascent 10 min.), erected in 1251 by Bishop Volkard to 'guard the valley'.

$6\frac{3}{4}$ M. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Madulein) **Zuz** (5548') (**Schweizerbund*; *Weisses Kreuz*), a large village with an old tower, said to be the remains of the ancient residence of the *Planta* family. The climate now becomes milder, the valley being sheltered from the cold winds from the *Maloja*, and traces of cultivation become apparent.

The ***Piz Griatschouls** (9754'), easily ascended hence in 3 hrs., commands an extensive view. Descent by the *Val Sulsanna* to *Capella* (see below).

Near (1 M.) **Scanfs** (5413') (*Traube*; *Kreuz*), a bridge crosses the Inn, but the road continues on the l. bank, and below ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Capella* crosses the brook descending from the *Val Sulsanna*.

To the S.E. opens the *Val Casanna*, through which the Duke de Rohan marched in 1635 into the *Valtellina*. The *Piz Casanna* (10,079'), rising to the N. between the *Casanna Pass* (8832') and the *Val Trupchun*, commands a beautiful view. Ascent moderately easy.

Through the *Val Sulsanna* to *Davos* by the *Scaletta Pass* or the *Sertig Pass*, see p. 316.

The road leads for a considerable distance through a narrow and wooded gorge of the Inn. Below *Cinuschel* (5302'), near *Brail* (Kreuz), a bridge termed the *Punt Auta* (*Pons Altus*) spans a brook emerging from the deep *Val Punt Auta*, and separates the Upper from the Lower Engadine. The brooks descending from the *Val Barlaschg*, the *Val Pulgezza*, and the *Val Urezza* are next crossed. At the end of the gorge a fine view is obtained of the river and the neat wooden bridge by which the road crosses to the r. bank. The peculiar furrowed snow-roof of the *Piz Linard* (11,208') soon becomes visible to the N. Near (7½ M.) *Zernetz* a wide and partially cultivated valley opens, in which the scattered village with its slender spire is situated.

9½ M. *Zernetz* (4912') (**Bär; Löwe; Steinbock*; one-horse carr. to Samaden 8 fr.), situated at the confluence of the *Spöl* and the Inn, was almost entirely burned down on 5th Sept. 1872. The handsome church, dating from 1623, and the ancestral castle of the *Planta-Wildenberg* family escaped.

From *Zernetz* to *Münster* (24 M.) a new post-road, completed in 1872, attractive even for pedestrians. It gradually ascends on the r. bank of the impetuous *Spöl* through the wild defile of *La Serra*, traversing several ravines (*Zail*, *Luschadura*, and *Spin*), crossing the wooded hills of *Champ Sech* and *Champ Long*, and leads to the (8 M.) solitary inn of *Ilg Fuorn* (5918') on the *Ofen* or *Forno Pass*. (A bridle-path leads thence to the S. through the wild valley of the *Spöl* to Livigno in 4 hrs., p. 335). The road next passes the mouth of the *Val Buotsch*, through which an easy route leads to *Tarasp* (p. 338) in 6 hrs., by the *Fuorciella* and the *Val Pfafna*; it then leads past the mouth of the *Val da Stavelchod* and over the marshy *Alp Buffalora* to the (5 M.) summit of the pass (*Sur Som*, 7070'), from which it descends through a forest of Alpine cedars to (3½ M.) *Cerfs* (5459') (Post) in the upper *Münsterthal*, or *Val Mustair*, which is watered by the *Rambach*, (1½ M.) *Fuldera* (to the l. above which lies *Lü*, p. 339), (2 M.) *Valcava*, and (1½ M.) *St. Maria* (*Weisses Kreuz). Thence to (2¼ M.) *Münster* and (6½ M.) *Mals*, see p. 349. To *Bornio* by the *Wormser Joch*, see p. 347.

Below *Zernetz* the road recrosses the Inn, and enters the *Samadoigna*, a narrow, pine-clad gorge, extending as far as (3¾ M.) *Süs* (4688'), Rom. *Susch* (Post; *Krone*, both poor; new hotel on the *Fluela* road in course of construction). To the r. rise the *Piz Mezdi* and *Piz d'Arpiglia*. The ruins of a fortification, probably of Roman origin, crown an eminence rising from the valley. — *Fluela Route to Davos*, see p. 315. Over the *Vereina Pass* to *Klosters*, see p. 314.

5½ M. *Lavin* (4721') (*Hôtel Piz Linard*; **Steinbock*; *Weisses Kreuz*; Post), 1½ M. from *Süs*, at the mouth of the *Val Lavinuoaz*, has been almost rebuilt since a fire in 1869 which destroyed 68 houses.

The *Piz Mezdi* (9593') may be ascended from *Lavin* or *Süs* in 5 hrs., the last part rather steep and fatiguing (guide 10 fr.). Magnificent view of the Engadine, the *Silvretta*, etc. — The **Piz Linard* (11,208'), the highest peak of the *Silvretta* group, commands a strikingly imposing panorama. Ascent difficult, and recommended to none but experienced mountaineers (guide 20 fr.). Bridle-path to the chalet of *Glans* (3 hrs.). — From *Lavin* to *Klosters* by the *Vereina Pass*, see p. 314.

The r. bank of the Inn is generally precipitous, and affords few sites for villages, while on the l. bank, on broad, sunny heights, lie the ancient villages of *Lavin*, *Guarda*, and *Ardetz*, which are said to be of Etruscan origin, picturesquely commanded by towers and ruined castles. The entire valley is enclosed by the snowy heights and glaciers of the *Silvretta* on one side, and by a lower range of densely-wooded heights on the other. Numberless brooks descend from the lateral valleys to swell the Inn, which flows through a profound gorge. Lavin and Ardetz are supposed to be Romansch corruptions of *Lavinium* and *Ardea*, two ancient towns near Rome, and to have been so named by Roman colonists who sought refuge here from the Gauls in B. C. 391.

Beyond Lavin the road leads through an archway hewn in the rock, and near ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Giursan* crosses the mouth of the *Val Tuoi* (p. 314). A road to the l. ascends to *Guarda* (5413') (thence to *Klosters* over the *Silvretta Pass*, see p. 314). The road ascends, skirts a barren, stony slope high above the Inn, passes through another rocky archway, and enters a pleasant larch-wood, beyond which it soon reaches (3 M.) **Ardetz** (4826') (*Sonne*; *Krone*; *Kreuz*), a picturesquely situated village with interesting old houses and a new church, commanded by the ruined castle of *Steinsberg* (from which the village derives its German name).

A circuit by the *Old Road* from Ardetz to Schuls is recommended to pedestrians. It crosses the *Val Tasna*, high above the new road (fine waterfall), and traverses sunny pastures on the N. side of the valley to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Fettan** (5403') (**Pens. Crastan*), whence a good new road descends to (3 M.) *Schuls* (p. 338). Fettan is charmingly situated, and attracts a number of summer visitors. Invalids drink the Tarasp water here, and are attended by the bath-doctor from Schuls. The *Muotta Naluns* and *Piz Glina*, see p. 338.

To *Vulpera* a footpath leads on the r. bank of the Inn by the farm of *Aschera* and (1 hr.) *Valatscha*. Here it crosses the deep *Val Plafna*, and then ascends to *Chiaposch*, *Fontana*, and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Vulpera*. (Or *Vulpera* may be reached direct by passing to the l. of the château of Tarasp; see p. 338.)

Beyond Ardetz the road again traverses stony slopes and is frequently hewn through the rocks. From a bend in the road a very picturesque view of the château of Tarasp is obtained, while to the r. rise the *Piz Plafna*, *Piz Pisoc*, *St. Jon*, *Lischan*, and *Ayutz*, which bound the valley of the Inn on the S. The road then describes a wide curve, and enters the profound *Val Tasna*, which it crosses by a stone bridge.

The wild **Val Tasna** ascends between the *Piz Cotschen* (9938') on the l. and *Piz Minschun* (10,075') on the r. towards the central mass of the *Silvretta Mts.*, and then divides into the *Val Urezas* to the l. and the *Val Urschäl* to the r. From the latter, which terminates in the *Piz Fatschäl* (10,430'), a difficult path crosses the glacier-covered *Fatschäl Pass* (on the E. side of the *Augstenberg*, 10,597'), commanding a magnificent view of the huge *Fluchthorn* (11,142'), and descends to the Tyrolese *Jamthal* and to *Galthür* in the *Paznaun* (p. 351). — The *Piz Cotschen* (see above) may be ascended from Ardetz without much difficulty in 5 hrs.; fine view.

The road leads high above the deep wooded gorge of the Inn.

To the r. a picturesque view of the sombre, pine-clad *Val Plafna*, through which the brook of that name flows, with the Piz Plafna da Daint (10,413') in the background. In the foreground, on the r. bank of the Inn, lies the château of Tarasp. Fettau lies high above the road to the l., but is not visible. The road then gradually descends to the Inn, passes at the back of the *Bath-house of Tarasp* (where patients may alight), and again ascends to

12 M. **Schuls** (3970'). Rom. *Schul*, beautifully situated, and divided into *Upper Schuls* (**Hôtel Köns zum Piz Chiampatsch*. R. 1½, D. 2, B. 1, pension 4½ fr.; *Schwarzer Adler*) and *Lower Schuls* (**Hôtel Belvedere*, R. 2½ fr.), between which the high road runs. Opposite rises a beautiful range of mountains extending from the Piz Lat to the Piz Plafna. The neighbourhood abounds in mineral springs (saline, sulphureous, and chalybeate), and in gaseous cavities or 'mofettes'.

About 1 M. to the W. of Schuls, on the post-road (see above) are the ***Baths of Tarasp**, situated on a plateau on the N. bank of the Inn, and noted for their mineral springs. The **Curhaus* is a spacious modern establishment with pleasant grounds (R. 3, B. 1¼, D. 3, L. and A. 1 fr., pension from 6 fr.). Mineral springs and 'mofettes' abound in the neighbourhood. The water of the *Luciusquelle* is admirably adapted for drinking. The baths are supplied from a chalybeate spring. Post and telegraph offices in the house. Dr. Killias of Coire is the physician. A covered wooden bridge leads from the Curhaus to the springs on the r. bank of the Inn (to the r., by the bridge, is a small bazaar), and a good road ascends thence in zigzags to the (½ M.) village of **Vulpera** (4183'), prettily situated amidst sunny pastures, and much frequented by patients (**Pension Belvedere*; *Alpenrose*: Tell; *Vamos*: Hemmi; **Zur Salzquelle*; *Winkler*).—The direct road from Schuls to Vulpera crosses the Inn by the bridge mentioned at p. 339, and the *Clemgia* (p. 339) near a saw-mill, and ascends gradually, but is not practicable for carriages.

Environ. The handsome **Castle of Tarasp** (4911'), which is now in a dilapidated condition, was the residence of the Austrian governor down to 1815. At its N. base lies the hamlet of *Fontana* or *Tarasp* (4596') (good wine at the Capuchin monastery). 1 hr. from Vulpera. — Beautiful view from the *Krenburg*, especially by evening light (1¼ hr. from the Curhaus). — Pleasant excursion from Vulpera to the sequestered farm of (½ hr.) *Arrona* (4760'), situated above the deep Clemgia gorge and at the base of the Piz Pisoc, and to the small dark-green *Schwarze See*, 20 min. higher, whence the Piz Linard is well surveyed. — *To Ardet*: a footpath by *Fontana* or by *Florus* and *Chapossch*, see p. 337.

To Fettau from Schuls a good road, 3 M. To the N.E. of Fettau (p. 337) rises the grassy summit of the **Muotta Naluns** (7031'), ascended thence in ½ hr. (or from Schuls in 2 hrs.: near the top it is advisable to make a circuit to the l., as the direct ascent over the slippery grass is fatiguing). View limited; better from the **Piz Glüna** (7874'), a spur of the *Muschun* rising farther W. (reached without difficulty from Fettau via the

Alp Laret in 3 hrs.). — A more extensive panorama is enjoyed from the **Piz Chiampatsch** (9590'), ascended from *Schuls* in 4 hrs. without much difficulty by the *Alp Chiampatsch* (guide 8, horse 25 fr.).

The ***Piz Lischan** (10,180') is the most interesting mountain near *Schuls* (ascent 5, descent 3 hrs.; guide 15 fr., but unnecessary for experienced walkers, as there is a new path to the top). From the bridge over the *Inn* follow at first the *Scarlthal* road (see below), and at the second bend diverge to the l. by a good forest-path to *St. Jon*, with the ruins of a farm in the midst of green meadows. Here turn to the l. through meadows, skirt the base of the *Piz St. Jon*, and ascend through wood. After 1½ hr. the new path is reached in the *Val Lischanna*, which descends between the *Piz St. Jon* and the *Piz Lischan*, and is ascended to a new *Refuge-hut* hewn in the rock at the head of the valley (thus far 3½ hrs.). The path then ascends in long zigzags on a stony slope (above, to the r., is the *Vadret Lischanna*), and passing several precipitous slopes leads to the iron vane on the top without difficulty. Admirable view: immediately in the foreground rise the barren and riven peaks of the *Piz St. Jon*, *Auntz*, and *Pisoc*; far below lies the green Engadine from *Lavin* to *Martinsbruck*: to the S. are the *Ortler*, the *Alps* of the *Valtellina*, and the *Bernina*; in the distance, to the W., the *Bernese Alps*, the *Tödi*, and nearer the spectator the *Piz Linard* and *Piz Buin*; to the N. the *Augstenberg*, *Fluchthorn*, and the distant *Wettersteingebirge* with the *Zugspitze*; to the E. the *Oetzthal* snow-mountains with the *Wildspitze* and *Weisskugel*, and farther distant the fantastic *Fassa Alps*. — Good mountaineers are recommended to descend across the *Lischanna Glacier* to the *Val Seesvrenna* and *Scarl* (see below).

The *Piz Pisoc* (10,426') (8 hrs., guide 50 fr.) and *Piz Plafna da Daint* (10,413') (10 hrs., guide 30 fr.) are recommended to practised mountaineers only. The *Piz St. Jon* (9980') (8 hrs., guide 15 fr.), *Piz Minschn* (9846') (8 hrs., 18 fr.), and *Piz Foraz* (10,151') (7 hrs., 15 fr.) are all less difficult.

From *Schuls* to *St. Maria in the Münsterthal*, through the *Scarlthal*, an interesting walk of 7½ hrs. (guide 12 fr., unnecessary). Follow the road ascending to the S. from the bridge over the *Inn*, and soon entering larch-wood, to the plateau on which *St. Jon* (see above) lies farther to the left. Opposite, high on the l. side of the profound gorge of the *Clemgia*, which forms the lower part of the *Val Scarl*, lies the farm of *Avrona* (see above). The road, which is bad at places, gradually descends through wood into the valley, enclosed by the huge furrowed slopes of the *Piz Pisoc* on the r. and the *Piz St. Jon* and *Piz Madlein* on the l., and frequently crosses the *Clemgia*, the inundations caused by which are often very destructive. After 2 hrs. the sequestered *Val Minger* diverges to the r., with the *Piz Foraz* (see above) in the background. To the l. is the *Val del Boch*. The road then leads past a deserted foundry to (1 hr.) **Scarl** (5948') (Adler, poor), a hamlet at the mouth of the *Val Seesvrenna*, which merits a visit (route by *Christannes* to *Cina* and *Crusch*, see p. 340). To the l., ½ hr. above *Scarl*, a bridle-path leads over the *Cruschetta* (*Scarljöch*, 7598') and through the pretty *Val Arigna* in 3 hrs. to *Taugfers* (p. 349). The road terminates here. The bridle-path crosses the valley, which here expands (beautiful Alpine cedars), and passes the chalets of *Astas da Dora* and *da Daint*, and leads between the *Piz d'Altas* (9843') on the r. and the *Piz Murtera* (9836') on the l. to the *Costainas Pass* (7385'), 2½ hrs. from *Scarl*. It then descends to the extensive Alpine farm of *Chiampatsch* (7034'), which belongs to the parish of *Valcava*, skirts the projecting rock of *La Durezza*, and leads through wood (avoid steep path to *Gierfs*, descending to the r.) to *Lü* (6292') (**Inn*), a hamlet in a sunny and sheltered situation, and sometimes visited as a summer retreat, and thence by *Lussai*, crossing the *Rambach*, to *Farom*, a solitary house on the road halfway between *Fuldera* and *Valcava*. Thence to *St. Maria* (6 M. from *Costainas*), see p. 336.

Below *Schuls* a new bridge to the r. crosses the *Inn* to the hamlet of *Pradella*. The road follows the l. bank. On the hill to the l. is the considerable and picturesque village of *Sins*,

Rom. *Sent* (4701') (**Rhaetia*), which is reached by a road from Upper Schuls in 1 hr. At (3¾ M.) *Crusch* (Kreuz) the *Val d'Una* opens on the r., through which an attractive route (7 hrs., guide advisable for inexperienced walkers) leads by *Sar Sass* (7733') and through the *Schlingathal* to *Mals* (p. 349).

Before reaching (6 M.) **Remüs**, Rom. *Ramuosch* (4022'), which, with the ruined castle of *Tschanuff* (*Canities*), lies high up on the l., the road crosses a deep ravine of the *Val Sinestra*. The valley contracts; to the l. is the ruin of *Serviezel*. In the narrow *Val d'Assa* opposite (fine waterfall at the entrance), 2 hrs. farther up, is the intermittent *Fontana Chistaina*, which flows once in 3 hrs. only. Near it is a stalactite cavern which merits a visit. A fine view is soon disclosed of the loftily situated *Schleins*; above it to the l. the *Mutler* (10,823') and the indented *Stammer-Spitz* (10,682'); to the r. is the *Piz Lat* (9190'). The r. bank of the Inn, here a considerable stream, is clothed with dark woods.

The next village (4½ M.) is *Strada*. Near (3 M.) **Martinsbruck** (3343'), Rom. *Punt Martina* (Löwe), the landscape becomes grander. The bridge over the Inn forms the boundary between Switzerland and the Tyrol (Austrian custom-house). On the l. are the ruins of another castle named *Serviezel*. (A path on the l. bank of the Inn leads hence in 1½ hr. to the very interesting **Finstermünz Pass*, high above which is the *Hoch Finstermünz* post-road, hewn out of the solid rock, p. 350.) The new road from this point to Nauders, completed in 1872, winds round the hill which separates the valley of the Inn from that of the *Stille Bach* (fine retrospective view of the Engadine; opposite, to the N., rises the *Piz Mondin*, 10,377'), and then descends gradually to (3 M. from Martinsbruck)

15¾ M. **Nauders** (p. 350). No tolerable inn between Schuls and Nauders.

84. From Samaden over the Bernina to Tirano.

From Tirano through the Valtellina to Colico.

Comp. Map, p. 324.

3¼ M. *Diligence* from Samaden, from 15th June to 15th Sept., once daily to Poschiavo in 5½ hrs. (8 fr. 60, coupé 10 fr. 80 c.), to Tirano in 8½ hrs. (12 fr. 60, coupé 15 fr. 40 c.) (between Poschiavo and Le Prese also an *omnibus*, 40 c.). This route, although somewhat long, is also recommended to pedestrians.

The *Bernina Pass* (road completed in 1863), the only route over the Bernina-chain (p. 330) practicable for carriages, is the principal line of communication between the Engadine and the Valtellina, and is much frequented even in winter.

From Samaden to

4½ M. **Pontresina**, see p. 330; thence to the *Morteratsch Glacier*, p. 332. The new road soon begins to ascend, and affords a magnificent survey of the Morteratsch Glacier, imbedded be-

tween the Piz Chalchang and the Mont Pers, with its huge moraine and the spacious archway of ice from which the brook issues, and overshadowed by the dazzling Piz Palü, Piz Bernina, Morteratsch, and Tschierva. About 5 M. from Pontresina are the solitary *Bernina Houses* (6735') (Inn) at the mouth of the *Val del Fain*.

The *Val del Fain*, or *Heuthal*, a valley 5 M. in length, interesting to botanists, is traversed by a bridle-path which crosses *La Stretta* (8143'), the saddle between the *Piz della Stretta* (10,197') and the *Piz d'Als Leis* (10,013'), and descends steeply into the valley of the *Spöl* to *Livigno* (p. 335) (6 hrs., guide unnecessary). — Ascent of the *Piz Languard* (p. 331) by *La Pischa*, suitable for good mountaineers only.

Beyond the Bernina houses the old bridle-path, by which no saving is effected, diverges to the r. from the new road, and leads on the l. side of the brook by the *Alp Bondo* to the pass. The road crosses the brook and ascends gradually on the E. side of the valley, passing the mouth of the *Val Minur* (to the l. rise the *Piz Alv* and the *Piz Lagalp*, to the r. the stony slopes of the *Diavolezza*). The zone of trees is now quitted. About 1 M. from the summit the road passes three small lakes, the small *Lago Minore* (Rom. *Lej Minur*) and *Lago Nero* (Rom. *Lej Nair*), and the larger *Lago Bianco* (Rom. *Lej Alv*) (7316'), 2 M. in length, which abounds in fish. The narrow barrier separating these lakes is the watershed, or culminating point, between the waters of *Lago Nero*, which descend to the Inn, and those of *Lago Bianco* which feed the *Adda*. The 'black lake' contains spring-water, while 'the white' is supplied from the glaciers; hence the difference in colour. They are frozen over from the beginning of Nov. till the middle of June.

The *Footpath to Poschiavo*, which effects a saving of 1 hr., and is more picturesque than the high road, is somewhat fatiguing. It ascends to the r. at the beginning of the *Lago Minore*, skirts the W. side of the *Lago Nero* and *Bianco* (to the r. the extensive *Cambrena Glacier* at the base of the *Piz Cambrena*, 11,834') and crosses the height to the r., suddenly approaching the magnificent '*Palü Glacier*', separated from the spectator by a narrow valley only (1½ hr. from the Bernina road). The path traverses the *Alp Grün* (comp. p. 332), an eminence opposite the glacier, commanding a view of the villages of Poschiavo and *Le Prese* in the ravine below. The path now descends rapidly through the wood to the Alpine hamlet of *Caravaglia* (5580') (where milk may be procured), crosses some pasture-land, and re-enters a wild district. The *Caraviasco*, dashing through narrow gorges, is crossed by a bridge, where the pedestrian must turn to the r.; *view of the valley and lake of Poschiavo; finally a long descent by a newly constructed bridle-path.

The new road turns to the l. by the *Lago Nero*, crosses the brook which descends from the *Piz Lagalp* to the *Lago Bianco*, and reaches (4 M. from the Bernina houses) the *Ospizio Bernina*, bearing the inscription '*Dieu et Patrie*' (*Hôtel*, R. 3, B. 1½. L. and A. 1½ fr.). beautifully situated above the *Lago Bianco* and opposite the *Cambrena Glacier*, and a favourite point for excursions from Pontresina and St. Moritz (carriages, see pp. 328, 330). At the back of the hotel is the small *Lago della Croce*.

A rocky eminence (8340') on the N.E. side of the lake, which is easily ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., commands a good survey of the ramifications of the valley towards the S. — The '**Piz Campaccio**' (8533'), a picturesque mountain to the S. of the hospice, rising perpendicularly on the E. side, ascended by a good path in 1 hr., commands a remarkably fine view. — The '**Piz Lagalp**' (9718') to the N. (see above) also affords a fine view (ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., guide advisable).

A few paces from the hospice a new path diverges to the r. from the old bridle-path, skirting the *Lago Bianco*, crossing its discharge by a wooden bridge, and leading to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Palù Glacier* (p. 341).

Route across the *Cambrena Glacier* and the *Rocano Pass* to the *Fellaria Chalets* very fatiguing; good guides necessary, see p. 334.

A few paces to the E. of the hospice is the culminating point of the **Bernina Pass** (7657'). Beyond it the road passes through two galleries and then descends in windings (many of which may be avoided by means of short cuts) to the inns of (3 M.) *La Motta* (6509') and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *La Rosa* (or '*In der Rüse*') (6161').

To the N. near *La Motta* opens the *Val Agone*, containing extensive strata of gypsum and alabaster, through which a narrow road leads by the *Foreola* (7638') to (6 hrs.) *Livigno* (p. 335). To the E., about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond the pass, the path descends from the *Val del Fain* and *La Stretta* (see above).

Where the road passes to the E. slope of the mountain, a fine view is obtained of the upper part of the narrow valley of the *Poschiavino*, down to *Poschiavo*. The road crosses the brook descending from the *Val Viola* and reaches the bottom of the valley at ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Pisciadella*.

Through the Val Viola to Bormio (p. 345) 9–10 hrs., an interesting walk; guide unnecessary in fine weather. Travellers from the Bernina need not descend to *Pisciadella*, but take a footpath to the l. immediately below *La Rosa*, first crossing pastures, then gradually ascending through wood along the E. slope of the mountain, and at ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Saltra* entering the *Val Viola* (termed in its lower part *Valle di Campo*). Beyond this point the route is by a bad road (keep to the l. in cases of doubt), passing the poor chalets of *La Tunta* and *Plan Sena*, where the path from *Pisciadella* comes up from the r., to (1 hr.) *Lungacqua*, the highest chalet or 'malga'. To the N. lies the *Val Mera*, with the beautiful *Corno di Campo* (10,843'). From this point to the **Val Viola Pass** (8071') the path is occasionally ill-defined (guide desirable for inexperienced travellers), leading at first through Alpine cedar-woods, in which several beautiful little blue lakes are situated to the r.; to the S. are the precipices of the *Corno di Sausso* and the *Corno di Dosdè*. Beyond the wood the path again becomes distinct and gradually descends to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the first chalet in the *Val Viola Bormina*, as the E. branch of the valley is termed to distinguish it from the W. arm (*Val Viola Poschiarina*). The path now leads high along the N. slope of the valley, affording beautiful views of the *Val di Dosdè* to the r., with the *Prizzo di Dosdè* and the *Cima di Lago Spalino* surrounded by extensive masses of snow, and leads past several houses and barns to (2 hrs.) *S. Carlo*, a loftily-situated village (to the r. the *Monte S. Colombano*, p. 346). A paved path descends hence to the *Val di Deutro* and *Senogo* (route to *Livigno* by *Fosagno*, see p. 345), and by *Isolaccia* (Osteria with good wine by the bridge) to (2 hrs.) *Premadio*. The *Adda* is then crossed, and *Bormio* is reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by the road to the r., or the *New Baths* (p. 346) in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by that to the l.

As *Poschiavo* is approached ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Rosa*, $11\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the hospice), a view is obtained to the r. of the glacier which descends from the *Prizzo di Verona* (11,358').

19½ M. **Poschiavo** (3317'), Ger. *Puschlav* (**Croce alla Posta*, formerly a château, also post-office; *Hôtel Albricci*; *Hosig's Brewery*), a small town with a population of 2893 (one-third Prot.), possesses several handsome houses. The traffic and manufactures are considerable; language Italian. The *Rom. Cath. Church* dates from 1494, but the tower is much more ancient. The chancel-house bears the inscription: '*Noi siamo stato in figura come voi, e voi sarete in sepultura come noi. Oggi son vivo e dimani morto*'. The *Prot. Church* is a handsome building.

The ***Pizzo Sassalbo** (9377'), to the E. of Poschiavo, a fatiguing ascent of 5 hrs., affords a magnificent mountain-panorama: W. the Bernina, E. the Ortler, S.E. the Adamello.

The road crosses the Poschiavino river, passes *S. Antonio*, traverses the picturesque level valley, and leads to (3 M.) **Le Prese** (3156'), a watering-place at the N. extremity of the *Lago di Poschiavo*. The ***Bath**-establishment is beautifully situated on the lake, and affords good accommodation (R. 1—3, B. 1, S. inc. W. 2, A. ½ fr.; pension inc. W. 6 fr.). The baths (1 fr. 20 c.; sulphureous water heated by steam), are constructed of yellow Italian marble. Delightful place of sojourn, with Italian climate, a favourite resort of the Milanese. Diligence-communication daily in both directions; omnibus (40 c.) to Poschiavo; other conveyances also to be procured. The lake, which abounds in trout, and is, strictly speaking, a basin of the Poschiavino, is 2 M. in length. The road skirts its W. bank, passing the remnants of fortifications, destroyed in 1814, and a cross, erected to the memory of three brothers who perished here by an avalanche in 1836. At the S. extremity is the village of *Meschino*.

The road now descends through a narrow and rocky ravine, passing a succession of waterfalls, till *Madonna di Tirano* (see below) is reached. In the background a glimpse of the *Valtellina*.

Brusio (2477'), Rom. *Brüs* or *Brüsch* (**Trippi*, moderate), 1½ M. from the lake, 6¾ M. from Poschiavo, 3 M. from *Madonna di Tirano*, the last Swiss village of importance (pop. 1146, one-third Prot.), possesses a Rom. Cath. and a Prot. church.

The road traverses plantations of walnut and chestnut-trees, and descends (picturesque waterfall of the *Sajento* to the r.) to

9 M. **Campo Cologno** (1759'), near the '*Confine Svizzero*', or Swiss frontier, where the vineyards commence. The Italian custom-house is near the ancient fort *Piatta Mala*. At (¾ M.) **Madonna di Tirano** (**S. Michele*) the *Valtellina*, the broad valley of the *Adda*, is reached. This district, which till 1797 belonged to the Canton of Graubünden (Grisons), is frequently devastated by inundations. The fertile slopes by which it is enclosed produce excellent red wine. The road unites here with the Stelvio and Colico route (R. 85), on which, ¾ M. from *Madonna*, is situated

1½ M. **Tirano** (1509') (*Due Torri*, by the post-office), a small town containing old palaces of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families. In the background, E. of Tirano, rises *Monte Mortirolo*.

To *Colico* through the *Valtellina* 45 M.; diligence daily in 7¼—8 hrs.; one-horse carr. to Sondrio 8 fr., thence to Morbegno also 8 fr., Morbegno to Colico 5 fr. Travellers coming from the Bernina need not proceed to Tirano unless they fail to obtain a conveyance at Madonna di Tirano. This road, the continuation of the Stelvio route (R. 85), although picturesque, is hardly suitable for the pedestrian.

At *Tressenda*, 3½ M. below Madonna di Tirano, a bridge crosses the Adda to the new road which leads on the S. slope of the mountain by the *Passo d'Aprica* (4049') to Edölo, and through the *Valle Camonica* to the Lago d'Isèo and Brescia (comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*). The old watch-tower of *Teglio* on the height gives the name to the valley (*Val Teglino*).

18 M. **Sondrio** (1198') (**Posta; Maddalena*), situated on the impetuous *Malero*, is the capital of the *Valtellina*. The brook, which has frequently endangered the town, now flows through a broad artificial channel. The extensive building on the outskirts of the town, formerly a nunnery, is now a prison; the castle of the former governors is employed as barracks.

Farther to the W. rises the church of *Sassella*, built on a rocky eminence and supported by galleries. This luxuriant district, producing figs, grapes, pomegranates, etc., is commanded by the snow-peaks of *Monte della Disgrazia* (12,057'), one of the Bernina range.

15 M. **Morbegno** (**Regina d'Inghilterra*, or *Posta*) (853') is noted for its production of silk. The lower part of the *Valtellina* is rendered unhealthy by the inundations of the Adda. Before reaching

12 M. **Colico**, the Splügen route is joined (see p. 363).

85. From Tirano to Nauders by the Stelvio.

Comp. Map, p. 334.

85½ M. *Messagerie* from Tirano to Bormio daily in 6 hrs. — *Diligence* daily (from the middle of June to the end of Sept.) from Bormio over the Stelvio to Eysrs in 9½ hrs. (fare 6 fl.), starting from the Baths at 6.30 a. m., arriving at S. Maria at 11.15, Franzenshohe at 1.15, Trafoi at 2.15, Prad at 3.30, and Eysrs at 4 p. m. — *Diligence* daily from Eysrs to Nauders in ¼, to Landeck (p. 351) in 9½ hrs. — *Extra-post* with two horses from Tirano to the Baths of Bormio ½ fr.

The *Stelvio Road*, the highest in Europe, 9045' above the level of the sea, constructed by the Austrian government in 1820–25, is one of the most remarkable in Europe in an engineering point of view, as well as from the imposing character of the scenery, which comprises the rich vine-clad slopes of the *Valtellina* and the huge glaciers of Monte Cristallo and the Ortler. In spring, on the melting of the snow, the devastations caused by avalanches become apparent, the road being frequently entirely carried away, or covered with huge masses of rock. From the beginning of June to the end of September the passage is unattended with danger, but after a heavy fall of snow the journey should be postponed for a day or two. On the Tyrolese side the road was much neglected after the cession of Lombardy, but is now entirely repaired.

Distances. From the Baths of Bormio to S. Maria 12 M., Stelvio Pass 2½, Franzenshohe 10½, Trafoi 4½, Prad 6 M. (From S. Maria over the Wormser Joch to S. Maria in the Munsterthal 3 hrs., Munster ¾, Taufers ¼, Mals 2½ hrs.)

The road ascends from Tirano (see above) through vineyards to the *Sernio* region of the valley. To the N rises the precipitous *Piz Masuccio* (c. 740'), a landslip from which in 1807 blocked

the narrow bed of the *Adda*, and converted the populous and fertile valley into a lake. At (2 M.) *Mazzo* the road crosses the *Adda*, and at the large village of *Grosotto* (Leone d'Oro) the *Roasco*, which descends from the *Val Grosina*, and then the *Adda* twice again beyond *Grosio*.

12 M. **Bolladore** (2838') (**Posta*). On the W. slope of the mountain stands the picturesque church of *Sondalo*. The valley now contracts, the southern character of the vegetation ceases; along the bottom of the valley dashes the grey glacier-water of the *Adda*. About 5 M. from Bolladore, the defile of *La Serra di Morignone*, 1 M. in length, separates the Valtellina from the territory of Bormio, the '*Puese Freddo*' ('cold region'). At the entrance to the r. are the fragments of an old fortification, and beyond them the ruins of a more modern building. The *Ponte del Diavolo* was the scene of a sharp skirmish between Austrian and Garibaldian troops, June 26th, 1859. At the farther extremity of the defile stands a group of houses (*Morignone*) in a green dale (*Valle di Sotto*); the church is situated on the mountain far above. The next group of houses is *S. Antonio*.

Beyond the village of *Ceppina* opens the broad green valley (*Piano*) of Bormio, enclosed by lofty mountains, wooded to a considerable height, and partially covered with snow. The road traverses the valley in a straight line, crosses the *Frodolfo*, which unites with the *Adda* below the bridge, and turns towards the N.E. to

12 M. **Bormio** (4016'), Ger. *Worms* (*Posta*; *Gius. Cola*, in the market; a pleasanter resting-place is the New Bath, 1½ M. above Bormio, see below), an old-fashioned little town of Italian character, with several dilapidated towers, situated at the entrance to the *Val Furva*, and sheltered from the N. winds by lofty limestone rocks. Bormio is noted for its honey.

On the *Frodolfo* in the *Val Furva*, 3 hrs. to the S.E. of Bormio, is situated **S. Caterina** (5912'), a bath-establishment with about 50 rooms, unpretending, but tolerably comfortable. The strong chalybeate water is largely exported. One-horse carr. from the New Bath to S. Caterina and back 12 fr.

The **Monte Confinale** (11,076') (ascended without difficulty from S. Caterina in 5 hrs.) commands an admirable survey of the Ortler chain: W. the Bernina, S.W. the Mte. della Disgrazia, S. the Adamello, etc.

From Bormio to Livigno a pleasant walk of 6½ hrs., by a bridle-path; guide unnecessary. At *Premadio* it crosses the *Adda* and leads in the Val di Dentro to (1½ hr.) *Isolaccia* (p. 342). On the slope to the r. lies the hamlet of *Pedenosso*; above it, on the saddle of the *Monte delle Scale*, rise two towers by which this pass, the *Scale di Fraele*, was once defended. (Route by this pass to S. *Giacomo di Fraele*, *Val Mora*, and over the *Buffatora* and *Forno* (*Ofener*) passes to *Zernetz* or *Schuls* in 10 hrs.; guide desirable, 20 fr.) Beyond *Isolaccia* the path ascends on the l. bank of the brook; (¼ hr.) *Semogo*, opposite which, high up at the mouth of the *Val Viola*, stands the church of *S. Carlo* (Val Viola Pass to the Bernina, see p. 342); from the (1 hr.) summit of the *Poscagno Pass* (6890'), with two small green lakes, a pleasing retrospect is obtained of the Val Viola and the S. mountains of the Ortler group. Descent to *Trepalle* 1 hr.; thence to the W., over the hill, to *Livigno* 1½ hr. From

Livigno to the Bernina road by La Stretta or the Forcola, see pp. 341, 342; to Ponte by the Lavirum Pass, see p. 335; to Scanfi by the Casanna Pass, see p. 335; to Ofen through the Spölthal, see p. 336.

At Bormio the windings of the new road begin. The ***New Bath** (*Bagni Nuovi*, 4580'), a handsome building situated on rising ground, with a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains, was destroyed by Garibaldian troops in 1859, restored by a Swiss company, and afterwards purchased together with the old bath by M. de Planta of Samaden (R. 2½, B. 1½, L. and A. 1¼ fr.). It is much frequented in July and August, and remains open till the middle of October. The water (93—100°) is conveyed by pipes from the springs, situated 1 M. higher, near the *Old Bath* (*Bagni Vecchi*), which is perched on the face of the rock, and affords good accommodation. The footpath from the new to the old bath is shorter than the road. The springs, which are mentioned by Pliny, rise in the dolomite rocks, high above the profound gorge of the Adda. The old baths hewn in the rock, termed the 'Roman Bath', 'Ladies' Bath', etc. are interesting.

The Stelvio road begins at the new bath in a long curve, commanding beautiful retrospects of the valley from Bormio to Ceppina; to the S.W. rises the *Piz S. Colombano* (9655'), the *Cima di Piazza*, and the *Piz Redasco*; to the S.E. are the *Cime di Gabetta* and the *Piz Tresero* at the head of the *Val Furva*, and to the W. lies the *Val Viola* (p. 342). Near the old bath the road crosses a wooden bridge, which was destroyed by the Austrians in 1859 (a long inscription on the rock to the r. commemorates the construction of the road) and passes through a short tunnel (*Galleria dei Bagni*), beyond which the old bath lies below the road on the l. On the farther side of the deep gorge of the Adda rise the bold precipices of the *Monte della Scala* (p. 345).

To the l., farther on, the *Adda* emerges from the wild *Val Fraele* (a considerable brook which issues from the rocks below the *Val Fraele* is sometimes erroneously termed the source of the *Adda*). A succession of galleries, partly of wood, and partly hewn in the rocks, constructed for protection against avalanches and waterfalls, convey the road through the defile (*Il Dirocamento*) to the *Cantoniera di Piatta Martina* (5971'), a hospice for travellers, and the *Cantoniera al piede di Spondalunga* (6906'), which was destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859. On the W. side of the valley rises the precipitous *Monte Braulio* (9790'). The road crosses the brook issuing from the *Val Vitelli* by the *Ponte Alto* and ascends in numerous windings (*giravolte*), which the pedestrian may avoid. In a gorge to the l. (not visible from the road) are the *Falls of the *Braulio*, which is precipitated over several rocky terraces. The *Casino dei rottèri di Spondalunga*, used by the road-menders, the *Cantoniera al piano*

del Braulio (*Inn) in a green dale, and the *Cantoniera al giogo di S. Maria* are next passed.

12 M. S. Maria (8317') (*Inn*), the 4th *cantoniera* and the Italian custom-house, is situated in a bleak mountain basin, almost destitute of vegetation, and surrounded by barren mountains. The ascent by two-horse carriage from Bormio to this point occupies $4\frac{1}{2}$ (descent 2) hrs.; pedestrians will accomplish the ascent more expeditiously, especially if they avail themselves of the short-cuts.

A steep and stony bridge-path, formerly the only route between the Vinschgau and Valtellina (valleys of the Adige and Adda), diverges to the l. from the *Cantoniera S. Maria* to the *Wormser Joch*, or *Umbrail Pass* (8242'), descending in 3 hrs. (ascent $4\frac{1}{2}$) through the *Muranza Valley* to the Swiss village of *S. Maria* in the Münsterthal (p. 349). and thence by *Taufers* in 4 hrs. to *Mals* (p. 349) in the Etschthal.

The **Piz Umbrail* (9918'), the W. and highest peak of the bold and serrated rocky mountains which bound the Val Braulio on the N., is a remarkably fine point of view (ascent $1\frac{1}{2}$, descent 1 hr.; guide unnecessary); the landlord of the *Cantoniera* demands 6 fr.). By the dogana diverge from the Münsterthal route to the l. and ascend the grassy hill in the direction of the foremost rocky buttress of the Umbrail. As soon as the slate-detritus is reached, the stoney zigzag path is observed higher up, which near the top leads over the highest margin of the Umbrail Glacier. The view is magnificent, embracing the imposing pyramid of the Ortler, environed with numerous snowy peaks and glaciers; to the S. *Königspitze*, *Tuckettspitze*, and *Geisterspitze*; then the Alps of the Valtellina with the lofty *Cima di Piazza*; to the W. the *Bernina* group; to the N. the Alps of the Lower Engadine, the *Piz Linard* and *Fluchthorn*; farther distant the *Oetzthal Alps*, with the *Weisskugel*, etc. In the foreground are the barren, red *Monte Pressura* and the windings of the *Stelvio* road to the summit of the pass. A good panorama by F. Faller may be consulted at the inn.

The *Cantoniera S. Maria* lies 728' below the culminating point of the *Stelvio Pass*, which is reached in less than 1 hr. The road affords several glimpses of the Münsterthal. Vegetation gradually disappears, and scanty moss only grows on the rocks. Immediately to the r. of the road rise the huge icy masses of *Monte Cristallo*. The pass is never free from snow except in the height of summer, in warm seasons; even in July patches of snow, 6—8' in depth, are seen on the road-side.

On the *Stelvio Pass* (*Giogo di Stelvio*, or *Ferdinandshöhe*, 9045') stands a road-menders' house; a column to the r. marks the culminating point and boundary between Italy and the Tyrol. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. is the frontier of Switzerland (Grisons).

A footpath ascends by the workmen's house to the l. in 20 min. to a rocky height which commands an extensive panorama. The view of the Ortler, whose snowy dome rises immediately opposite, is hardly inferior to that from the Umbrail (see above). Below, in the foreground, are the ravines of the *Stelvio* route. The *Monte Pressura* towards the N.W. intercepts the view of the Münsterthal.

The road now descends the talc-slate slopes in numerous windings. To the r., high above the snowy slopes, rise the white peaks of the *Geisterspitze* (or *Monte Video*, 11,362') and

the *Tuckettspitze* (11,368'). As the road itself commands the finest views, the short-cuts should be avoided.

7 M. **Franzenshöhe** (7159') (**Waltnöfer's Inn*), formerly a post-station, was destroyed by Italian irregular troops in 1848, but has since been restored. To the S. the huge *Mondatsch* or *Madatsch Glacier* extends far into the valley, and is approached by the road at the *Cantoniera al Bosco*, which was destroyed in 1848. The finest point of view is the *Weisse Knott*, a rocky eminence with a balustrade on the road-side, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther: in front rises the sombre *Madatschspitz*, to the r. is the *Madatsch Glacier*, descending in a beautiful mass, to the l. the *Trafoier* and *Ortler Ferner*, and above them the *Pleisshorn* and *Ortler*; in the valley far below stands the chapel of the Three Holy Fountains (see below), surrounded by pines. In the background to the N. rises the broad snowy pyramid of the *Weisskugel*, the second highest of the *Oetzthal* Mts.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Trafoi** (5079') (**Post*), a hamlet of half-a-dozen houses, is beautifully situated (one-horse carr. to *Prad* $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl.).

Pleasant walk of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the **Three Holy Springs*, which rise in the valley below, at the foot of the *Ortler*. The path (guide unnecessary) diverges from the road to the l. and leads at the same level through meadows, wood, and finally moraine. At the end of the valley are figures of Christ, St. Mary, and St. John, protected by a roof, from whose breasts flows the very cold 'holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel, and a house which affords accommodation to pilgrims. Opposite the spectator rises the almost perpendicular *Madatsch*, or *Mondatsch*, over the dark limestone rocks of which two glacier brooks are precipitated. Above, to the l., are the ice-masses of the *Trafoier* and *Untere-Ortler-Ferner*, overtopped by the *Trafoier Eiswand*. The whole scene is interesting and impressive.

The road now follows the impetuous *Trafoi-Bach*, the overflow of which is sometimes very destructive after rain. At *Gomagoi* (4337') (Inn), the Austrian custom-house, with large 'Defensive-Barracks', the wild *Suldenthal*, 9 M. in length, terminated by the *Sulden Glacier*, opens to the E. The principal place in the valley is *St. Gertrud* or *Sulden* (**Eller*; *Zum Ortler*). The *Gampenhof*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond St. Gertrud, commands an imposing view of the *Ortler*, which is generally ascended from this point. *Joh. Pinggera* and *Peter Dangel* are good guides.

The narrow valley scarcely affords room for the road and river. The latter forms several picturesque waterfalls. On the height to the l. lies the village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio*, from which, though not on the road, this route derives its name. Near *Prad* the road enters the broad Valley of the *Adige*.

6 M. **Prad** (3100'), *Bivio di Prad*, or *Brad* (Ross. tolerable), lies at the foot of the *Stelvio* road, which now intersects the broad valley of the *Etsch*, or *Adige*, crossing a marsh and the river by a long bridge, the frontier between the Upper and Lower *Vintschgau*, and next reaches *Spondinig* (2916') (**Hirsch*). $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Prad*, on the high-road from *Bozen* and *Meran* to *Landeck* and *Innsbruck*.

Pedestrians may avoid the glaring and fatiguing road from Prad by Sponding to Mals by proceeding from Prad on the r. bank of the Adige, skirting the mountains, to *Agums*, a hamlet with a ruined castle, *Lichtenberg* (*Inn), charmingly situated amidst fruit-trees and commanded by a ruined castle of that name, destroyed at the beginning of the present century (see below), *Glurns* (3260'), a small fortified town with an ancient church, and *Mals* (see below), a walk of 2½ hrs.

To the *Münsterthal* a narrow road leads from Glurns on the r. bank of the *Rambach*, at first leading through wood at places, but afterwards destitute of shade. After 3 M. it crosses the brook. (The route on the r. bank by *Riffair* is not recommended.) The (3 M.) loftily situated village of *Taufers*, with its three churches, is commanded by three ruined castles (route by *La Cruschetta* to *Scarl*, see p. 339). A broad road leads hence to the (1½ M.) Swiss frontier and (½ M.) *Münster*, Rom. *Mustair* (Inn), the first village in the Grisons, with a large Benedictine abbey church. The road then descends, crosses the *Rambach* (to the l. the *Aua da Pisch*, a considerable waterfall in wooded ravine), and ascends gradually by *Sielva* to (2 M.) *S. Maria* (*Weisses Kreuz), a large village at the mouth of the Val Muranza. Route hence over the Umbriel Pass, or Wormser Joch, to Bormio, see p. 347; by the Forno, or Ofener Pass to Zernetz, see p. 336; through the Val Scarl to Schuls, see p. 339.

The road to Nauders now skirts the base of the mountains at some distance from the Adige, and traverses the Upper *Vintschgau*. To the l., on the opposite bank of the river, rises the handsome half-ruined castle of *Lichtenberg*, the property of Count Khuen (see above). To the r. of the road, before *Schluderns* is reached, is the *Churburg*, a château of Count Trapp, containing a valuable collection of ancient armour. To the l. is situated *Glurns* (see above), near which the *Rambach* descends from the *Münsterthal* (see above) to the Adige. *Tartsch* is next passed, and, near Mals, the ancient tower of the *Frölichsburg*.

9 M. **Mals** (3478') (*Post or Adler; *Hirsch*; *Gans*) is a market-town of Roman origin. The church contains the 'Death of Joseph', a good picture by Knoller.

On the opposite bank of the Adige rises the extensive Benedictine Abbey of *Marienberg*. To the l., farther on, is the village of *Burgeois*, with its red spire, and the castle of *Fürstenburg*, now occupied by a number of poor families. The road ascends and reaches the E. bank of the *Heider-See*, through which the Adige flows. Fine retrospective view, with the Ortler in the background. Mals, Glurns, and Tartsch lie so close together, that when seen from the height, they appear to form one large straggling village. Beyond the *Heider-See* the road reaches

7½ M. *St. Valentin auf der Heide* (4695') (*Post), formerly the hospice of the bleak and rocky *Malser Heide*, where, in 1499, 8000 troops of the Grisons defeated an army of the Emperor Maximilian of double that number.

The road skirts the E. bank of the *Mitter-See*, and leads to *Graun*, a village at the entrance of the *Lang-Tauferer-Thal*, which is terminated by huge glaciers (*Gepaatsch* and *Vernagt*).

To the l. lies the muddy *Reschen-See*, the outlet of which is one of the sources of the Adige. Magnificent *retrospect of the snow and ice-fields of the Ortler range which form the entire background; to the l. are the *Sulden* and *Laas* glaciers, in front of these the *Tschengelscher Hochspitz*, more distant the icy masses of the *Ceredule*, then the lofty pyramid of the *Königsspitze*, finally to the r. the imposing *Ortler* (p. 347) itself. This view is most strikingly grand and impressive when the spectator approaches it from Nauders. *Reschen* (4839') (*Stern) lies at the N. end of the lake. Beyond it the summit of the *Reschen-Scheideck* (4898') is reached, the watershed between streams descending on one side to the Black Sea, and on the other to the Adriatic. The road now descends by the *Stille Bach* to

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Nauders** (4462') (*Post*; *Mondschein*); the old castle of *Naudersberg* contains the district courts of justice.

Diligence to *Schuls*, see p. 340; to *Bozen* twice weekly in 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (comp. *Baedeker's S. Germany*).

86. From Nauders to Bregenz by Landeck and Feldkirch. Finstermünz. Arlberg.

103 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Diligence* from Nauders to Landeck 4 times weekly in 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; from Landeck to Bludenz daily in 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (also a *Stellwagen*). From Bludenz to Bregenz *Railway* (*Vorarlberg Line*) in 3 hrs.; fares 2 fl. 31, 1 fl. 93, 1 fl. 16 kr. Austr. — *Railway* from Bregenz to *Lindau* (by *Lochau*) in 22 min.; fares 60, 42, 30 kr.

The excellent road through the *Finstermünz Pass*, completed in 1855, traverses the mountain-side at a great height, being at places hewn in the face of a perpendicular rock (three tunnels and two galleries as a protection against avalanches), and commands beautiful views of the narrow valley of the Inn. (The route into the Engadine. R. 83, crosses the narrow ridge to the W. of Nauders, which separates the valley of the *Stille Bach* from the Innthal.)

At the entrance to the pass are some small fortifications; beyond them, a picturesque waterfall. The principal point of interest on the route is ***Hoch Finstermünz** (3730'), a group of houses with a **Hotel*. Far below is the ancient *Finstermünz* (3251'), with its tower and a bridge over the *Inn*; the narrow ravine through which the Inn flows presents a most picturesque scene, the mountains of the Engadine forming the background.

The new road descends gradually, and crosses the Inn near

9 M. *Pfunds* (3225') (**Traube*; **Post*), which consists of two groups of houses separated by the Inn; the group on the r. bank, in which the parish-church stands, is termed the '*Dorf*'; that on the l. bank, through which the road runs, is the '*Stuben*'.

To the E. the distant Oetzthal glaciers are visible. The road again crosses to the r. bank by a handsome bridge near *Tösens*.

9 M. *Ried* (2871') (*Post; Adler*), a considerable village, with the castle of *Siegmundsried*, seat of the district tribunal. The Capuchin monastery on the S. side was erected in the 17th cent., with the object of counteracting the advance of the Reformation from Switzerland. *Prutz* (Rose), where the road crosses to the l. bank, lies in a marshy plain at the mouth of the *Kaunserthal*, in which is situated the shrine of *Kaltenbrunn*, a favourite resort of pilgrims.

To the l. above Prutz, on an abrupt precipice on the l. bank, stand the ruins of the castle of *Laudegg*; near it lies the village of *Ladis*, with sulphur-baths (moderate charges), 1 hr. from Prutz; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. higher is *Obladis*, a handsome building surrounded by forest, and delightfully situated, with mineral springs and baths, the best in the Tyrol (the property of a company), but not accessible by carriage.

The road now recrosses to the r. bank of the river by the *Pontlatz Bridge*, 6 M. from Landeck, where the Bavarian invaders of the Tyrol were signally defeated by the Tyrolese 'Landsturm' in 1703 and 1809.

Above *Flies* stands the château of *Bideneck*. A little farther, on the l. bank, is a fall of the *Urgbach*. The Inn here dashes through a narrow gorge, and forms a series of cataracts.

9 M. *Landeck* (2638') (**Post; Schwarzer Adler; *Goldner Adler*), situated on both banks of the Inn, is a considerable village; above it towers the ancient *Feste Landeck*, now tenanted by several poor families. The routes of the Arlberg, the lower valley of the Inn, and the Vintschgau unite here. (From Landeck to Innsbruck diligence once daily in 10 hrs.; comp. *Baedeker's S. Germany*.)

The Arlberg road crosses the Inn by a handsome wooden bridge, with a span of 120'; it then quits the river, turns towards the E., and crosses the *Sanna*, which falls into the Inn below the bridge. The Sanna is formed by the confluence of the *Trisanna*, which emerges from the Paznaun Thal, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. higher up, and the *Rosanna*, which issues from the *Valley of Stanz*. The road now traverses the latter valley, after passing through the beautifully situated village of *Pians* (**Pöll*, near the church). At the mouth of the *Paznauner Thal*, upon an isolated rock, stands the ruined castle of *Wiesberg*, a very picturesque object, visible from various points of the road. This entire district, indeed, affords a succession of pleasing pictures, especially near *Strengen*, a short distance farther. The Rosanna dashes through its narrow and rocky gorge, forming several waterfalls. The road is steeper on the E. side of the Arlberg

than on the W. and ascends by numerous windings on the bank of the stream.

9 M. **Flirsch** (2729') (**Post*). From Flirsch to the Arlberg a monotonous Alpine valley. The *Klamm* near *Schnan* (4029') is a remarkable defile, 390' long and 30' wide, enclosed by precipices 500' high, which approach each other so nearly as almost to meet. From this gorge emerges the *Schnanerbach*. Pedestrians should ascend to this ravine, and traverse it as far as a crater-like basin, about 1 M. from Schnan.

7½ M. **St. Anton** (4321') (**Post*), a small village on the E. slope of the Arlberg. The hospice of *St. Christoph*, consisting of a church and inn, lies ½ M. below the summit of the *Pass* (5932') of the **Arlberg**, or **Adlerberg**, the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. A short distance beyond is the boundary between the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg, indicated by posts. The road now winds down to

7½ M. **Stuben** (4662') (**Post*), an insignificant village at the W. foot of the Arlberg, at the upper extremity of the *Klosterthal*, through which the *Alfensbach* flows, and the road descends. (*Bregenzer Wald* and *Schracken* see p. 354.)

About 1½ M. beyond Stuben is a waterfall; then a more considerable one (after passing *Klösterle* and *Wald*) between

7½ M. **Dalaas** (2756') (**Post*) and *Bratz* (on the l.). Near the nunnery of *St. Peter*, now used as an hospital, the road reaches the *Ill*, which issues from the Montafuner Thal (see below), and immediately beyond it,

9 M. **Bludenz** (1688') (**Post*; *Kreuz*; *Krone*), prettily situated, with an old château of Baron Sternbach. In the valley, far below, is an extensive manufactory. To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the *Brandnerthal*, with the ice-clad *Scesaplana* in the background.

The picturesque green **Montafuner Thal**, watered by the *Ill*, is a populous valley abounding in cherry-trees, from the fruit of which a much-esteemed 'Kirschwasser' is prepared. The chief village is *Schrüns* (2116') (Taubé, Löwe), 12 M. from Bludenz. Several passes (*Schlappiner Joch*, *St. Antoner Joch*, *Drusen Thor*, *Schweizer Thor*) lead from the Montafuner Thal to the Prattigau (p. 312), commanding magnificent views.

The highest mountain of the *Raeticon Chain* (p. 312) is the *Scesaplana* (9738', *scesa seat, plana* flat), the summit of which, in the form of a truncated cone, is named by the inhabitants of the district *Sennkopf*, *Schilau*, or *Brandner Ferner*. It is usually ascended from Bludenz, a fatiguing, but not dangerous excursion; *Neye* is recommended as a guide. The route leads through the Brandnerthal to (3 hrs.) *Brand* (Inn) and the *Luner See* (6407'), the highest mountain lake in the Rhetian Alps (1½ M. in circumference), on the W. side of which a hut for passing the night has been erected by the German Alpine Club. The remainder of the ascent occupies 1 hrs., 3 hrs. across loose stones, ¼ hr. climbing, ½ hr. on the crest of the mountain (10 min. on the highest arm of the S.W. glacier). The ascent may also be made by *Vandans*, a village in the Montafuner Thal, through the *Relts Thal* to the *Luner See*, returning to Bludenz by *Brand*. The ascent on the Prattigau side, from *Sewis* (p. 312), is more difficult. The view embraces the whole of Swabia as

far as Ulm, the Lakes of Zürich and Wallenstadt, the mountains of Appenzell, Bern, and the Tyrol as far as the Gross-Glockner, and the entire valley of the Rhine.

The ***Hohe Frassen** (6483'), which is ascended from Bludenz without difficulty in 3 hrs. (guide advisable), commands an admirable survey of the Vorarlberg and Rhetian Alps.

The railway runs on the r. bank of the Ill to stat. *Strassenhaus* (fatiguing route hence through the *Grosse Walserthal* and over the *Schadona Pass* to the *Schröcken*, p. 354, 12 hrs.). Beyond *Nüziders* and *Ludesch*, which lie to the r., the Ill is crossed; then the *Mangbach* at stat. *Nenzing*. To the l. opens the *Gamperton-Thal*. The stony bed of the stream occupies the entire breadth of the valley at places. Stat. *Frastanz* lies at the mouth of the *Samina-Thal*. The Illthal, which from Bludenz to this point is termed the *Wallgau*, contracts. At Feldkirch the river forces its passage through lofty limestone rocks by means of the *Obere* and *Untere Illklamm* before it empties itself into the broad valley of the Rhine. The railway crosses the Ill, enters the Obere Klamm, and passing through a short tunnel reaches

Feldkirch (1532') (**Post*; *Englischer Hof*, R. 70, L. 20, B. 50 kr., D. 1 fl.; *Engel*; *Löwe*), an episcopal residence, with an important Jesuit seminary (*Stella Matutina*), surrounded by mountains, a natural fortress, and the key to the Tyrol on this side. Above the town are the ruins of the castle of *Schatenburg*. The *Parish Church*, erected in 1487, possesses a 'Descent from the Cross' attributed to Holbein; another painting on the same subject is in the *Capuchin Church*. A beautiful view of the valley of the Rhine, from the Falknisalp to the Lake of Constance, and of the gorge of the Ill, is obtained from the **St. Margarethenkapf*, the N. peak of the Ardetzenberg (see below), 1/4 hr. to the W., on which are situated the pretty villa and park of Herr Tschavoll (cards of admission at the office of the proprietor in the town). The *St. Veitskapf*, the N. summit of the hill, commands nearly the same view.

From Feldkirch to Buchs railway in 3/4 hr. (fares 77, 65, 39 kr.). The line describes a wide curve round the Ardetzenberg (see above), crosses the Ill at *Nofels*, and intersects the broad valley of the Rhine, passing stations *Nendeln* and *Schaan* (*Vaduz*, 2 M. to the S., see p. 282). Near *Buchs* (p. 282) it crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge.

The E. side of the vine-clad *Ardetzenberg*, which the line to Buchs skirts to the l., is now passed. Stat. *Rankweil* (Adler; Stern), a village at the mouth of the *Laterner Thal* (ascent of the *Hohe Freschen*, 6562', 5 hrs., with guide, not difficult; superb view). The Ill, the *Frutz*, which falls into the Rhine near Götzi, and the latter river itself have converted this district into a marshy plain. Above the debris at intervals rise several wooded knolls, the most considerable of which is the *Kumberg*, 850' above the Rhine. Near stat. *Götzi* are the ruins of two castles of the Montfort family.

Stat. **Hohenems** (1424') (*Post*) lies at the foot of bold rocks, bearing the castles of *Neu* and *Alt-Hohenems*. The abundant timber of the neighbourhood is employed in the construction of wooden houses, which are taken to pieces and exported to Switzerland. The *Church* contains a fine relief in marble at the high-altar; the cardinal's hat of S. Carlo Borromeo is also preserved here. The castle, erected in 1564, belongs to the prince of Waldburg-Zeil.

The *Dornbirner Ach* is now crossed. Stat. *Dornbirn* (1352') (*Mohr, by the church), the largest town in the Vorarlberg, with 7000 inhab., handsome houses and a new church, is upwards of 2 M. in length (route to Schwarzenberg by the Hochälpe, see below). The background towards the S.W. is formed by the mountains of Appenzell, the Kamor, and Hohekasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the serrated Churfirsten. Stations *Schwarzach* (route to the Bregenzer Wald, see below) and *Lautrach* (junction-line to the l. to *St. Margarethen*, a station on the Rorschach and Coire line, p. 280), beyond which the *Bregenzer Ach* is crossed.

Bregenz (1279') (*Oesterreichischer Hof*, R. from 1 fl., B. 30, L. and A. 30 kr.; **Schwarzer Adler*, smaller, both on the lake; *Krone*; *Gold. Adler*), the chief town of the Vorarlberg (i. e. 'district in front of the Arlberg'), the *Brigantia* of the Romans, lies on the S.E. bank of the Lake of Constance. The *Old*, or *Upper Town*, on an eminence, occupies the site of an ancient *Roman Camp*, and formerly possessed two gates, of which that to the S. has been removed.

The ***Gebhardsberg**, or **Schlossberg** (1772') ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. ascent, the latter part through wood), on the summit of which are a ruined castle of the Counts of Montfort, an inn (good telescope), and a pilgrimage-church, commands an extensive prospect, embracing the entire Lake of Constance, the valley of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, the Alps, and the snow-mountains of Appenzell and Glarus; the foreground is formed by picturesque pine-clad mountains.

Another fine point of view, recommended to those who do not care to ascend so high, is the *Bregenzer Klause*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Bregenz. — An interrupted survey over the mountains of the Tyrol, the Algäu, and Switzerland is commanded by the ***Pfänder** (3579') (inn with 2 beds), to the N.E. of Bregenz (ascent 3 hrs.).

From *Bregenz* to the *Schröcken* is a very interesting excursion of 12–14 hrs. through the **Bregenzer Wald**, the N.W. portion of the Vorarlberg Alps, a thickly peopled district traversed by the *Bregenzer Ach*. Railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by *Lautrach* to *Schwarzach* (see above); then enter the mountains on the E. to (9 M.) *Alberschwende* (2460') (**Taube*) [or better still by *Dornbirn*, see above, and on foot over the *Hochälpe* (4839')], and *Schwarzenberg* (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) (**Hirsch*). Then by *Mellau* (beyond the Ach, to the r., is the small bath of *Reutte*) to (9 M.) *Schnepfau*; (3 M.) *Au* (**Rossle*); (3 M.) *Schoppeuan* (2841') (**Krone*). The journey may be accomplished thus far in a light carriage.

From this point the steep ascent to the *Schröcken* (4058'), passing the small sulphur baths of *Hopfreben*, occupies 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 hrs. At the bottom of a vast basin, around which mountains rise to the height of 6000'–8000', covered with forest and pastures at their base, and with snow on their summits, on a grassy terrace enclosed by precipices and the foaming waters

of the Ach which precipitates itself from the mountains, is seen the little church of Schroecken, and adjacent to it a new * Inn and a small group of houses. The tableau is especially striking when approached from the Arlberg, from *Stuben* (p. 352) (4 hrs.) by the village *Am Lech* or *Thamberg* (4751') (* Krone), situated at the confluence of the sources of the Lech, whence a guide is necessary.

From the *Felt-Alp*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the Schroecken, is seen to the N. the rocky pyramid of the *Widderstein* (8327'), and a superb waterfall of the Ach, and to the S.W. a glacier on the sides of the *Rothe Wand* (8875'), whence a brook precipitates itself.

Mountain-paths from the Schroecken (N.E.) to the Illerthal, as far as *Oberstdorf* in Bavaria, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

Railway to *Lindau* (p. 39) by *Lochau* in 22 min. (fares 60, 42, 30 kr.). *Steamboats* on the *Lake of Constance*, see p. 22.

87. From Coire to Splügen. Via Mala.

Comp. Map, p. 304.

32 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Diligence* three times daily to Splügen (10 fr. 95, coupé 12 fr. 60 c.) in 7, thence to Chiavenna twice daily in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (from Coire to Chiavenna 19 fr. 95, coupé 22 fr. 90 c.). Correspondence with the early train from St. Gall and Rorschach, see p. 281. From Splügen travellers proceed at once by another diligence over the Bernardino (p. 366). Those who wish to enjoy the scenery, should secure a place which commands a view, or avail themselves of the diligence as far as Thusis only, thence proceeding to Anderer (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.), or Splügen (17 M.) on foot. The road from Coire to Reichenau (6 M.) is unsuited for pedestrians in hot and dusty weather; but the walk from Reichenau to Thusis (11 M.) is replete with interest. *Extra-post* with two horses from Coire to Thusis 27 fr., to Splügen 68 fr. 50 c., to Chiavenna 123 fr. 20 c., to Colico 150 fr. — From Colico to Chiavenna 27 fr., to Splügen 95 fr. 40 c., to Coire 150 fr.

As Coire is quitted, the *Barracks*, the esplanade, and an agricultural school for poor children are seen on the r. The scenery is uninteresting as far as Reichenau. On the opposite bank of the Rhine (crossed by a new bridge), at the foot of the *Calanda* (p. 283), lies the village of *Felsberg*, which is menaced with a fate similar to that of Goldau (p. 57). Large masses of the rock fell in 1850.

The road passes through the handsome Romansch village of **Ems**, Romansch *Domat* (1880', Rom. Cath.), near the ruins of the ancient castle of *Hohenems*. The chapel on the eminence contains an image of the Virgin, said to have been brought down from the Oberland and deposited here by the waters of the Rhine. Some geologists maintain that the various hills in this neighbourhood, and those around Reichenau, have been formed by alluvial deposits. (A footpath diverging to the l. from the road above Ems enters the forest, and then skirts the r. bank of the Rhine to Thusis; it is 1 hr. shorter than the high-road, but disagreeably stony and not recommended.) Near Reichenau the road crosses the Rhine by a dark covered bridge of one arch, 252' long, and 85' above the river.

6 M. **Reichenau** (1922') (**Adler*, R. 2, B. 1, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., formerly the residence of the governor, rooms with vaulted ceilings), a group of houses belonging to the château, lies at the confluence of the *Vorder-Rhein* and the *Hinter-Rhein*. The best view of the rivers is obtained from a pavilion in the garden of *M. de Planta*, near the hotel. In the struggle of the two streams at their junction, the *Vorder-Rhein*, in spite of its superior volume, is driven back by the turbid and impetuous current of the *Hinter-Rhein*, which descends from the Bernardino. On the W. the snow-clad *Brigelscher Horn* towers above the mountains of the Oberland. The garden, which is always accessible, is pleasantly laid out, and contains a well-kept hot-house, etc. The château, opposite the entrance to the garden, was erected by the Bishops of Coire, and was named by them after the Abbey of *Reichenau* on the Lake of Constance (p. 21). It is now the property of *Col. de Planta*. In 1794 Louis Philippe sought refuge here, and several memorials of his visit still exist (fee 1 fr.). — Post-road to Dissentis, see p. 304; route over the Kunkels-Pass to Bad Pfäfers, see p. 286.

A second covered wooden bridge crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* above Reichenau, immediately before its confluence with the *Hinter-Rhein*. In the vicinity are a large *Saw-mill* and several marble-cutting and polishing establishments.

The fertile valley, termed on the E. side the *Domleschg*, Roman. *Domgiasca*, or *Tomiliasca*, on the W. side *Heinzenberg*, Roman. *Montagna*, through which the road to Thusis leads on the l. bank of the *Hinter-Rhein*, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and 2 M. wide. The Rhine, which formerly occupied almost the entire valley, is now confined within due limits by large embankments. The sides of the valley are remarkable for their fertility, their charming scenery, and the numerous castles which frown from almost every eminence on the r. bank. The mixture of languages and creeds in this district cannot fail to strike the traveller. At *Coire* the German language and Protestantism prevail. *Ems* is Romansch and Rom. Cath., *Reichenau* Germ. and Prot., *Bonaduz* (separated from Reichenau only by the *Vorder-Rhein*), *Rhâzüns*, and *Katiz* Roman. and Rom. Cath., the *Heinzenberg* Prot. and (in part) Germ., *Thusis* Germ. and Prot., *Schams* (Zillis, Anderer, and the mountain-villages) Roman. and Prot. The German villages of the Rheinwaldthal from *Sures* to *Hinter-Rhein* form the limit of Protestantism and the Romansch language. Then, beyond the Bernardino, the valley of *Misox*, belonging to the Grisons, is Ital. and Rom. Cath.

The road soon ascends for a short distance. On the Rhine, to the l. of (1 M.) **Bonaduz** (2146') (*Post*; *Krone*, on the l. at the end of the village), is the *Chapel of St. George*, adorned with ancient frescoes. '*Pan-a-tots*' (bread for all), is probably so named from the fertility of its fields. $\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Rhâzüns** (2126'), a village with a handsome château on a rock rising from the Rhine, the property of the *Vieli* family. From the road a fine retrospective view of the château, the chapel of St. George, the church of Tamins, and the Calanda in the background.

On the *right* bank is the ruined castle of *Nieder-Juvatta*; farther on are the Baths of *Rothenbrunnen*, a weak chalybeate; above it the ruins of *Ober-Juvatta*, and the châteaux of *Orten-*

stein and *Paspels*. Farther on are the ruined church of *St. Lorenz* and the châteaux of *Canova*, *Rietberg*, *Fürstenau*, *Baldenstein* (on the Albula), and *Ehrenfels*, the latter below *Hohen-Rhaetien* (p. 358).

On the *left* bank, on an eminence, stands the ruined castle of (3 M.) *Reulta*, not visible from the road. Below this castle by the road-side is a large country-inn, 'Zur Rheincorrection'. On the l. side of the road, the large *Penitentiary* of the Canton of the Grisons. Near (2¼ M.) *Katzis* (2185') (*Kreuz*) a nunnery on the r.; beautiful landscape. To the S. is the snow-clad summit of the *Piz Curver* (9761'); beyond this, to the l., the Schyn Pass with the majestic *Piz St. Michel* (10,371') in the background; to the N. the *Ringelspitz* (10,659') and the *Trinserhorn* (9934'). About ¾ M. to the E. the *Albula* falls into the Rhine; beyond it lies the considerable village of *Scharans* (p. 321), charmingly situated. Near Thusis, on the slope by the pleasant village of *Masein*, stands the castle of *Tagstein* with pleasure-grounds, formerly the ancestral castle of the Capol family, as an inscription over the portal records.

11 M. *Thusis* (2447'), Ital. *Tosanna*, Rom. *Tusaun* (*Tuscia*) (**Via Mala*, at the S. end, well situated, with a dépendance in the principal street, R. 3, B. 1¼, A. ¾ fr.; **Adler* or *Post*, R. 2, B. 1, A. ¾ fr.; **Rhaetia*; beer at the *Felsenkeller* on the Rosenhügel, to the r. of the entrance to the *Via Mala*, fine view), 2¼ M. from *Katzis*, beautifully situated on a spur of the *Heinzenberg*, rebuilt in a superior style since a fire in 1845, is well adapted for a stay of some duration, and as head-quarters for excursions.

From *Thusis* to *Tiefenkasten*, 9 M. The **Schyn Road* constructed in 1868 and 1869 (not to be confounded with the old Schyn-Pass, p. 321) leads on the S. side of the Albula (diligence once daily in 2 hrs., in connection with the diligence across the Julier). This route forms, as it were, a central connecting link in the network of roads extending over the Grisons, and commands a succession of picturesque and imposing views. Immediately beyond *Thusis* it crosses the Nolla and the Rhine at the foot of the *Hohen-Rhaetien*. Before (¾ M.) *Sils* (Inn '*Pass Mal*') is reached, the road passes the ruin of *Ehrenfels* on the r., then the small château of *Baldenstein* on the l.; it next ascends to *Campi* (*Campo Bello*, ruin of the ancestral seat of the Campell family; Ulrich Campell was a Rhatian reformer and historian) and the farm of (2¼ M.) *Ramplagnas*. Pretty view hence of the church of *Solis*, which continues in sight. Then through the ancient forest of *Verzasca*. A ravine on the r. is crossed by a bridge of the old Muttén road, visible high above the new road. The '*Pass Mal*', which begins here, has rendered galleries of masonry and extensive cuttings and tunnels in the rock necessary in the construction of the road. (½ M.) Small inn. Fine view of the ravine of Muttén from the bridge which crosses it. [The new road to the r. ascends to (3 M.) *Muttén* (Inn unpretending, but good). The *Muttner Horn*, 6571', commanding a fine prospect, may be ascended hence in 1 hr.; first part of the way by a good path, then across grassy slopes]. (¾ M.) *Unter-Solis*, a hamlet with a spring containing iodine. On the height to the l. are the chalets (p. 321) and the village of *Obervatz*. Near the last gallery a fine retrospect is obtained of the *Heinzenberg* and the peaks of the Albula group. The road now crosses the

Albula by the **Solis Bridge*, which spans the profound ravine of the Albula, 250' above the foaming stream, and ascends by a curve to the village of (2 M.) *Alvaschein* (*Augustin*). Opposite, below the loftily situated *Stürvis*, is a waterfall. Farther on, to the r. below the road, is the church of *Müstail*, the oldest in the Albula valley, and formerly used as a burial-place. At *Unter-Müstail* there is an alkaline spring. The road unites with the Julier route near *Tiefenkasten* (p. 321).

Pedestrians proceeding from Thusis to the Julier road may take the following direct and interesting route: from the Schynstrasse by the villages of *Matten* and *Stürvis*, loftily situated on sunny meadows opposite the Schyn, along the W. slope of the Oberhalbstein, and down by *Mons* and *Salur* to *Conters* (p. 322), 8 hrs. in all.

The *Nolla* flows into the Rhine on the S. side of Thusis. On 27th Sept., 1868, its swollen and turbid stream was discharged like a vast torrent of mud into the Rhine, the waters of which it forced back for some distance, thus contributing considerably to increase the devastations in the lower Rheinthal.

The *Lake of Lüsich* (6398'), situated on the Heinzenberg (p. 356), above the village of *Tschappina*, has no visible outlet. Its water softens the porous slate of its banks to the consistency of mud, large masses of which periodically slide down to the Nolla. *Tschappina* itself is built in part on a shifting foundation, some of its buildings having been ascertained to change their positions.

The view from the Nolla bridge is very remarkable. In the background of the valley towers the barren *Piz Beverin* (9843'). On the r. bank of the gorge, through which the Rhine flows, stand the ruins of the castle of *Hohen-Rhaetien* or *Hoch-Reult* (*Hoch Ryalt*, *Raetia Alta*), 596' above the river. This is the most ancient castle in Switzerland, founded, according to tradition, by the legendary hero *Raetus*, leader of the Etruscans during their retreat before the Gauls, B. C. 587, 166 years after the founding of Rome. On the N. side of the mountain is the *Chapel of St. John*, the most ancient Christian church in the valley. Fine view of the entire Domleschg (p. 356).

From 1470 to 1822 the road here ascended the course of the Nolla through forest, and entered the gorge below *Rongellen* (see below). The path through the gorge, the celebrated **Via Mala*, was then only 4' wide, and followed the l. bank the whole way. The new road was constructed, and the old path considerably widened, in 1822. The limestone-rocks rise almost perpendicularly on both sides to a height of 1600'. At the *Känzeli*, a little way from the entrance, the retrospect is very fine. About 1½ M. from Thusis is the *Vertorne Loch*, a tunnel 50 yds. in length, penetrating the projecting rock. Before reaching it the road passes through a half open gallery, with overhanging rocks. The roaring river is visible at the bottom of the gorge, at a point beyond the tunnel, where the side-wall ceases and the wooden railings recommence. The *retrospective view, through the narrow and sombre defile, of the solitary tower of *Hohen-Rhaetien*, and the sunny slopes of the Heinzenberg beyond, is very striking.

Near the (¾ M.) *Post-station (refreshments and a few beds)

of the hamlet of *Rongellen*, which stands on an eminence to the r., the gorge expands into a small basin. The precipices, however, soon approach each other again. The road crosses the river three times at short intervals: $\frac{3}{4}$ M. (from the post-stat.) first bridge, built in 1738; $\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Second Bridge*, built in 1738, where the scene is most imposing. The Rhine, 300' below the road, winds through a ravine so narrow that the precipices above almost meet. On 27th Aug., 1834, and on 28th Sept., 1868, the river rose to within a few feet of the arch of the bridge. At the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) third bridge (2736') (erected after the inundation of 1834) the *Via Mala* ends.

The road now enters the more open *Valley of Schams* (2838') (*Vallis Sexamniensis*, 'valley of the six streams' descending from the mountains on the r. and l.; Ital. *Sessäme*), the green meadows and cheerful habitations of which look doubly attractive to the traveller after the sombre passage of the *Via Mala*. In the background to the S. are the peaks of the *Hirli* (9360'). Above the old bridge, the Rhine forms a small waterfall. The first village in the valley of Schams (6 M. from Thusis) is *Zillis*, Rom. *Zirau*n (3061') (refreshments at the post-stat.), with the most ancient church in the valley, of which the tower is the oldest part.

The **Piz Beverin* (9843'), commanding a magnificent prospect, may be ascended from Zillis or Andeer in 6—7 hrs. (guide necessary, 5 fr.). A fatiguing excursion, but unattended with difficulty or danger. Bridle-path as far as the *Oberste Alp*.

On the eminence to the r., on the l. bank of the Rhine, above the village of *Donat*, behind which rises the *Piz Beverin*, stands the ruined castle of *Fardün*, or *La Turr* (3819'), formerly the residence of the governors of the valley. About the middle of the 15th cent., the brutal behaviour of one of these officials, like that of Gessler 150 years previously, was the cause of the emancipation of this district from their oppressive sway. Entering the cottage of a peasant to whom he entertained a dislike the tyrant spat into the boiling broth prepared for the midday meal. The peasant, *Johann Caldar*, seized him by the throat, plunged his head into the scalding liquid, exclaiming: 'Eat the soup thou hast seasoned' (*Malgia sez il pult cha ti has condüt*), and strangled him. This was the signal for a general rising.

Near the *Baths of Pigneu* which were destroyed by an inundation in 1834, and afterwards by fire (the waters, containing iron and alkali, are conducted to Andeer, and there used for baths), a glacier-torrent descending from the *Piz Curver* (9760') is crossed by a bridge, the last completed on this route, and bearing the inscription on the E. parapet: '*Jam via patet hostibus et amicis. Cavete Rhaeti! simplicitas morum et unio servabunt avitam libertatem*'.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Andeer** (3212') (**Krone*, or *Hotel Fravi*), the principal village of the valley, with a Prot. Romansch pop. of 583. Near

the village stands the tower of the castle of *Castellatsch*; fine view of the valley from the church (erected in 1673).

From *Andeer* to *Stalla* (11 good hrs., the traveller should take provisions and wine from *Andeer*, guide unnecessary), an attractive expedition. About 2 M. above *Andeer* the path quits the Splügen road and enters the wild *Ferrera Valley* to the l., leading first on the l. and afterwards on the r. bank of the *Averser Rhein*, which forms several fine waterfalls. At (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Ausser-Ferrera* (4334') the valley expands slightly; to the l. rises the *Piz Starlera* (10,000'). The path then leads on the r. bank of the stream, through a grand and wild valley, to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Inner-Ferrera*, or *Canicùl* (4855') (modest accommodation at the pastor's), at the mouth of the *Val Emet*, above which, to the r., peeps the *Surettahorn* (p. 361), to the l. the *Piz Miez* (9255'). The narrow path here crosses the Rhine, into a romantic ravine of which, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, the torrents from the *Val Starlera* on the l. and the *Valle di Lei* on the r. descend; it then crosses the latter and leads high along the l. side of the *Averser Thal*, as the upper part of the valley is called, one of the loftiest inhabited districts among the Alps. Picturesque views of the *Piz Starlera*, *Piz Alv*, and *Weissberg*. The path now descends to (1 hr.) *Campstut* (5499'), and by (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Crot* (to the r. a view of the green *Madriser Thal*) to (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Cresta* (6394') (Postablage, poor; quarters at the curé's), the principal village in the valley, which here expands and contains beautiful pastures. Then a slight ascent (to the l. the *Piz Platt*a and *Fopperhorn*), past the mouth of the (S.) *Val Bregalga*, to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Juf* (9685'), and then an ascent across pastures (where inexperienced walkers will find a guide desirable) to the culminating point of the *Stallerberg*, or *Valletta Pass* (8478'). Beautiful view of the mountains of the Upper Engadine, the *Julier* route, etc. The narrow path then descends to the l. on the slope of the *Val Valletta* to (2 hrs.) *Stalla* (p. 322). — From *Juf* a path leads to the S.E. over the *Forcellina* (8770') direct to the *Septimer* (p. 322).

From *Canicùl* to *Pianazzo* on the Splügen route (4 hrs., guide necessary; the son of the pastor at *Canicùl* recommended). The path ascends through the forest in the *Val Emet*, skirting the precipice on the r., to the chalets of the *Emet Alp* (6194'), whence the 'stone man' on the summit of the *Passo di Madesimo* (7480') is visible, though there still remains two good hours' walk over the soft and uneven soil of the Alp before that point is reached. Retrospective view of the *Piz Beverin*, and beyond this the *Calanda*; from the summit of the pass, which forms the frontier of Switzerland and Italy, the *Tamborhorn* (p. 361) is visible to the W., and the *Cima di Lago* (9892') and *Piz Gallegione* (10,285') to the S.E. On the S.W. side of the pass a patch of snow is crossed; then along the N. side of the beautiful little *Lago di Emet*, down by the l. bank of the *Madesimo*, afterwards across meadows, through the village of the same name (4 hrs. from *Canicùl*); then on the r. bank of the *Madesimo*, reaching the Splügen route $\frac{1}{2}$ M. below *Pianazzo* (p. 362).

The Splügen route winds upwards, passes the inconsiderable ruins of the *Bärenburg*, and enters the **Roffna Ravine*, bearing some resemblance to the *Via Mala*, a gorge 3 M. in length, in which the Rhine forms a series of waterfalls. Near the entrance the road crosses the *Averser-Rhein* which here issues from the *Ferrera-Thal* and forms a fine waterfall a little way up the valley. (Route through the *Ferrera Valley* to *Stalla*, see above.)

Towards the end of the gorge, the *Einshorn* (9649'), which is covered with snow in the early summer, becomes visible. An ancient bridge here crosses the Rhine; farther on, a rocky gateway, about 16 yds. in length (*Sussa plana*), is passed. The open Alpine landscape of the *Rheinwaldthal* (*Val Rhein*) is now disclosed; to



the r. the village of *Sufers*, or *Suvers* (4672'); opposite the traveller rise the *Pizzo Uccello* (8910') and the *Einshorn* (9649'); to the l. of Splügen, near the Pizzo Uccello, the *Tambohorn* (10,748'); opposite, towards the W., the *Zapporthorn* (9803') and other mountains, see p. 366.

8¹/₄ M. **Splügen** (4757') (**Hotel Bodenhau*, R. 2¹/₂, D. 3—4 fr., diligence passengers breakfast here), Rom. *Spluga* (from *Speluja*, without corn; or *Specula*, watch-tower), is the capital (523 inhab.) of the Rheinwaldthal, the upper part of which valley resembles that of Ursern. The village is enlivened by the traffic on the Splügen and Bernardino routes on which it is situated. It consists of half-a-dozen handsome houses and a number of smaller ones, with a church. In autumn large herds of cattle are constantly encountered in this village, on their way to the Italian markets. At this elevation oats seldom attain maturity. Numbers of Bergamasque shepherds (comp. p. 323) are also to be found with their flocks on both slopes of the Splügen. (Excursion to the *Source of the Hinter-Rhein*, see p. 366.)

88. From Splügen to the Lake of Como.

39 M. *Diligence* twice daily to Chiavenna (9 fr., coupé 10 fr. 30 c.) in 5¹/₄ hrs., to Colico (13 fr. 10, coupé 15 fr. 30 c.) in 8¹/₂ hrs., corresponding with the steamboats to Como (Swiss diligence as far as Lecco). The seats on the r. afford the best view.

The road divides near the village of *Splügen* (4757'); that in a straight direction leads to the Bernardino (p. 366), while the Splügen route crosses the Rhine, ascends in windings (which may be avoided by short-cuts), and farther up traverses a tunnel 93 yds. in length. The barren *Kalkberg* (9760') rises above Splügen in the rear. The road then enters a bleak valley and ascends on the W. side by numberless zigzags, passing the lonely *Berghaus* (6677'), and leading through a long gallery of masonry, to the summit (6945') of the **Splügen Pass** (*Colmo del Orso*); 3475' below the precipitous *Tambohorn*, or *Schneehorn* (10,748', ascended in 4 hrs. from the pass, unattended with danger, but guide necessary; the view extends N. to Swabia, S. to Milan, whence this mountain is visible). To the E. rise the *Surettahörner* (9925'). This narrow ridge forms the boundary between Switzerland and Italy.

The Splügen was one of the Alpine passes with which the Romans were acquainted. Down to 1818 it was a bridle-path only. Between 27th Nov. and 4th Dec., 1800, General Macdonald led his division, which was to cover the flank of the Italian army commanded by Brune, over this pass during a severe snow-storm. Whole columns of troops were precipitated into the abyss of the Cardinell (see below) by avalanches. The Austrian government caused the present road to be constructed in 1819—21, in order to secure a passage to Lombardy in this direction also, after the completion of the Bernardino route.

Beyond the summit the road passes the first *Cantoniera* (refuge), and then reaches (3³/₄ M., 8 M. from Splügen) the **Dogana** (6247'),

the Italian custom-house, a group of houses with a poor inn (*Albergo Monte Spluga*), at the upper end of a bleak valley surrounded by lofty mountains. The snow here often reaches in winter to the windows of the first floor. Bells are rung in the four highest houses of refuge during snow-storms, as a guide to travellers.

The old bridle-path turned to the r. near the second wooden bridge, and traversed the *Cardinell* gorge direct to Isola, a route much exposed to avalanches. The new road descends gradually by numberless zigzags along the E. slope, and is protected at places against avalanches by long galleries (the first 249 yds. long, the second 228, the third 550 yds.). These are constructed of solid masonry and covered with sloping roofs supported by pillars, to enable the snow to slide off; they are lighted by apertures at the sides, resembling embrasures.

As the second gallery is quitted, a beautiful view is obtained of the old road (destroyed by an inundation in 1834), and the village of *Isola*. The new road avoids the dangerous *Liro* gorge between Isola and Campo Dolcino. Immediately beyond *Pianazzo*, near the entrance to a short gallery, the considerable stream of the *Madèsimo* precipitates itself from a rock to a depth of 700' into the valley below. This beautiful *waterfall is best surveyed from a small projecting platform by the road. The conductor sometimes detains the diligence for a short time to enable passengers to alight and view the cascade. A Latin inscription on a stone tablet in the rock records the date of the construction of the route. (From *Pianazzo* to *Cunicùl* over the *Passo di Madesimo*, see p. 360.)

15½ M. **Campo Dolcino** (3553') consists of four large groups of houses, the first of which contains the church, surrounded by ash-trees, and the cemetery ('*Campo Santo*'). In the second group, ½ M. farther, is the inn (*Posta*). Beyond this point is another Latin inscription on the rock, in honour of the Emperor Francis, who constructed the route from '*Clavenna ad Rhenum*'.

The *Liro Valley*, or *Valle S. Giacomo*, is strewn with fragments of rock, but the wildness of the scene is somewhat softened by the luxuriant foliage of the chestnuts visible lower down, from which rises the slender white campanile of the church of *Gallivaggio*. Near *S. Giacomo* there are whole forests of chestnuts, which extend far up the steep mountain slopes. The vineyards of Chiavenna are now soon reached, and the rich luxuriance of Italian vegetation unfolds itself to the view.

8½ M. **Chiavenna** (1040'), the *Clavenna* of the Romans, afterwards the capital of the County of Cläven (**Hôtel Conradi*, R. 2½—3, B. 1½, D. 4. L. and A. 1¼ fr., adjoining the post-office, carriages; *Chiave d'Oro*; Chiavenna beer is considered the best in N. Italy), an ancient town with 3800 inhab., is

charmingly situated on the *Maira*, at the mouth of the Val Bregaglia (see below). Opposite the post-office are the extensive ruins of a castle, formerly the property of the *De Salis* family, and frequently besieged in ancient times. Picturesque view from the castle-garden, or '*paradiso*' ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr. gratuity), which extends along an isolated vine-clad rock.

S. Lorenzo, the principal church, near the post-office, has an elegant slender clock-tower, or *campanile*, which rises from an enclosure surrounded by arcades, formerly the *Campo Santo* or burial-ground. Interior uninteresting. Adjacent are two *Charnel-houses*, in which the skulls and bones are carefully arranged. The *Battisterio* contains a very ancient font, decorated with reliefs.

The road to Colico at first traverses vineyards; farther on, the effects of the inundations of the *Maira*, and its tributary the *Liro*, which joins it below Chiavenna, become apparent. Almost the entire valley, being enclosed by lofty mountains, is exposed to these inundations. Near

6 M. **Riva** the road reaches the *Lago di Riva*, or *di Mezzola*, so completely shut in by mountains, that, previously to the construction of the road, the lake had to be crossed by boat. This piece of water originally formed the N. bay of the Lake of Como, but the deposits of the *Adda* have in the course of ages almost entirely separated the two lakes, which are now connected only by a narrow channel, recently rendered navigable. The road skirts the E. bank of the lake, in some places supported by embankments and masonry, in others passing through galleries, and crosses the *Adda*. Before the junction of this road with that of the Stelvio (p. 344), the ruins of the castle of *Fuentes*, erected by the Spaniards in 1603, and destroyed by the French in 1796, are seen on the r. It was formerly situated on an island, and considered the key of the Valtellina. At

9 M. **Colico** (722') (*Isola Bella*; *Angelo*, both in the Italian style; **Restaurant* on the lake, adjoining the *Isola Bella*), the *Lake of Como* (p. 386) is reached. The Swiss diligence runs as far as Lecco by the road mentioned at p. 391. *Steamers* on the lake, see p. 385.

89. From Chiavenna to Samaden. Maloja.

Comp. Maps, pp. 360, 324.

33 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Diligence* once daily in 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (12 fr. 70, coupé 14 fr. 30 c.). The **Val Bregaglia** (*Praegallia* of the Romans, so named from its position 'in front of their province of Cisalpine Gaul'), Ger. *Bergeller Thal*, opens near Chiavenna, and extends upwards towards the E. as far as the Maloja. This valley, in most parts narrow, is watered throughout its entire length by the *Maira*, or *Mera*. The lower part exhibits the luxuriance of southern vegetation, the upper is Alpine in character. The route from Chiavenna to the Swiss frontier, between masses of rock clothed with dense chestnut woods, is strikingly beautiful, and rich in picturesque landscapes, but its habitations, roads, and bridges are in a lamentable state of dilapidation.

tion, the sole exception being the well constructed high-road itself. No sooner, however, is the Swiss frontier crossed, than the contrast becomes most marked; the roads are good and the houses well built. In the Bregaglia alone are purely Italian communities to be found professing the Reformed faith (at Poschiavo, p. 343, mixed). Many of the inhabitants (1638 in number), like those of the Engadine, seek their fortunes in foreign lands.

At Chiavenna the road diverges to the E., and ascends the course of the *Maira*. On the road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Chiavenna, is a picturesque waterfall, the two arms of the stream forming a double cascade; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond are two small villages, designated as '*Del comune di Piuro*'.

Opposite, on the l. bank of the *Maira*, formerly stood the wealthy and flourishing town of **Plurs** (*Piuro*) with 2430 inhab., and surrounded by numerous country-residences. This town was entirely destroyed by a landslide in 1618. For several days previously to the catastrophe, masses of rock had become detached from the slopes of Monte Conto, and numerous fissures were observed to form and widen in the mountain. The inhabitants, however, disregarded these admonitory phenomena, and were buried, together with all their possessions, by a mass of earth and rock 60' in thickness, all attempts to penetrate which proved fruitless. Every trace of the town has disappeared, and the mass of debris is now clothed with a luxuriant forest of chestnuts. The name of the town still survives in that of the little village of **Plurs**, where a traffic is carried on in articles manufactured of a soft kind of stone (talc, *lapis ollaris*), mentioned by Pliny under the name of '*Lapis Comensis*'.

The road remains on the r. bank of the *Maira*, and passes through *Villa*, or *Villa di Chiavenna*. Immediately below *Castasegna*, the stream forms the boundary between Italy and Switzerland. **Castasegna** (2329') (**Schuhmacher's* restaurant; *Albergo della Libertà*), 6 M. from Chiavenna, is on the Swiss frontier. The name of this closely built but pleasing village indicates that its principal resources are derived from its chestnut-trees. The silkworm and white mulberry continue to flourish here, and as far N. as Bondo.

Pleasant walk through a beautiful chestnut wood, passing the waterfall of the *Acqua di Stoll*, to **Soglio** (3569') (**Giovannoli*), a village with 406 inhab., 1 hr. N.E. of Castasegna, the site of the deserted palaces and gardens of the Salis-Soglio family. In a garden here the *pinus cembra*, or 'Alpine cedar' (p. 324), is seen in strange juxtaposition with the chestnut. Fine view of the Bondasca Glacier. Descent to Promontogno, see below.

Spino, a group of houses on the road below Soglio, and 1 M. above Castasegna, possesses a brewery (good beer). Opposite, near **Bondo**, where the impetuous *Bondasca* falls into the *Maira*, stands a château erected by the Counts of Salis in 1770. For three whole months the sun does not shine on Bondo. Rhododendrons and chestnuts flourish here side by side. The latter do not occur beyond this limit, and the walnut ceases near Stampa. Fine view of the upper *Val Bondasca*, with the Piz dell' *Acqua* and the Piz di *Caccia Bella*.

Attractive excursion to the *Bondasca Glacier* (3 hrs.), of which a good survey is obtained from the last chalet, reached by ascending the slope to the l. before the moraine. The view is still finer from the chalets of *Nass Fura* (6024', guide desirable), situated high up on the slope of the *Cima di Tschingel*, on the S. side of the valley.

The road crosses the *Maira* above its confluence with the *Bondasca*. **Fromontogno** (2687') (**Galleria*), a village belonging to the commune of Bondo, is commanded by the fine ruins of the castle of *Castelmur*. Two lofty and massive walls descend into the valley. The road passes through *La Porta*, a rocky gallery, which, like the *Platifer* (p. 84) in the *Leventina*, forms the boundary between two zones of vegetation. Near the tower of the castle stands a handsome church, erected by Baron *Castelmur* in 1855.

The church of *S. Pietro* is picturesquely situated on an eminence; then *Stampa* (3379') and *Borgonuovo* (*Bornöv*, 3471'), which, with *Coltura* on the slope opposite, form the parish of **Stampa** (373 inhab.). Near *Coltura* stands the château of Baron *Castelmur*, in the Moorish style.

11 M. **Vicosoprano** (3566'), Rom. *Vespran* (**Corona* or *Posta*), the capital of the valley, with 323 inhab., lies at the confluence of the *Maira* and the *Albigna*, which forms a beautiful cascade near its glacier. The formation of the mountain crests is very peculiar here.

The narrow *Albigna Valley* may be ascended from *Vicosoprano* as far as the *Albigna Glacier* (*Ghiacciajo dell' Albigna*), an interesting excursion of 4 hrs. — Those who are not liable to giddiness are recommended to ascend (6 hrs.) the *Piz Duan* (10,253'), which commands a rich and varied panorama. The forester *Giov. Stampa* at *Stampa* and *Giac. Prevosti* at *Vicosoprano* are recommended as guides.

The road soon after winds upwards (the old road, following the telegr. posts, is shorter) to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Casaccia** (4790'), Rom. *Casätsch* (**Posta*, R. $2\frac{1}{4}$, B. 1, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.), the highest village in the *Val Bregaglia*. (Bridle-path over the *Septimer* to *Stalla* on the *Julier* route, see p. 322.) *Pietro Torriani* is recommended as a guide.

The road which crosses the **Maloja** (the W. slope of which is remarkable for its luxuriant vegetation) passes the ruins of the Gothic church of *S. Gaudenzio* on the l., and ascends through beautiful fir-woods by steep zigzags, reaching the summit of the pass (5941') (p. 325), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Casaccia*. (From one of the windings a path to the r. leads in a few min. to the beautiful fall of the *Ördlegna*, the spray of which is visible from the valley below. The path to it is easily missed unless the zigzags of the road be followed; comp. p. 325.) On reaching the summit of the *Maloja*, travellers should not fail to mount the rock opposite the *Maloja Inn*, a few paces from the road, as it commands a fine view of the valley; the diligence halts here for a few minutes, during which the ascent may easily be made.

From *Maloja* to *Samaden*, see p. 325.

90. From Splügen to Bellinzona. Bernardino.

Comp. Map, p. 360.

45½ M. *Diligence* in 7½ hrs., fare 15 fr. 20 c., coupé 17 fr. 55 c. Two-horse carr. from Coire to Bellinzona 170, to Lugano 200 fr.

Splügen (4757'), see p. 361. The road intersects the upper *Rheinwaldthal* (*Val Rhein*), where many traces of the devastation caused by the flood of 1868 are still visible. 1½ M., *Medels* (5029'); 1¼ M., pasture of *Ebi* (4960'), where the 'Landsgemeinde' used formerly to assemble biennially on the first Sunday in May; 1¾ M., *Nufenen*, Ital. *Novenna* (5170') (Hössli), at the mouth of the *Areue-Thal* (route over the *Valser Berg* to the *Lugnetzthal* and *Ilanz*, see p. 306). About .2 M. farther is

6½ M. *Hinterrhein* (5328') (**Post*), the highest village in the valley.

Source of the Hinter-Rhein. The '*Sprung*', or '*Ursprung*' (source), is 4 hrs. to the S.W. (to the *Zapportalp* 3 hrs., thence to the source 1 hr. rough walking). The interest of this excursion (guide necessary) perhaps hardly repays the fatigue. The path, which is injured annually by inundations and landslips, for some distance traverses loose stones brought down by the river, which is crossed several times. The inhabitants of the valley say that the most favourable time for this excursion is the end of June, as avalanches are then no longer to be apprehended, although the snow is still lying, on which it is less fatiguing to walk than on the loose stones. On approaching the source from the last hut occupied by the shepherds (p. 323), a wild and barren rock is seen on the r. bank, at the base of which the infant Rhine forms a small cascade. This bleak district is known as the *Hölle* ('hell'). On the same side, farther on, is a poor pasture strewn with rocks, termed by way of antithesis the *Paradies* ('paradise'). This narrow valley is terminated by the *Rheinwald* or *Zapportal Glacier*. The *Hinter-Rhein* issues from an aperture (7270'), in shape resembling a cow's mouth. The stream, which from the first is of considerable volume, is soon augmented by numerous small tributaries issuing from crevices of the glacier. On the l. bank lies the sunny *Zapportalp* (6417'), with a new *Clubhut* of the Swiss Alpine club, affording room for twenty persons (occupied by Bergamasque shepherds in 1872). From this Alp, which faces the S., the *Rheinwald Glacier* may be ascended in order to obtain a good view of the vast *Adula*, or *Rheinwald Mts.*: the *Marsochhorn*, or *Moschelhorn* (Piz *Moßola*, 9521'), the *Vogelberg* (10,499'), the *Rheinwaldhorn* (Piz *Adula*, or Piz *Valrhein*, 11,148'), the *Güferhorn* (11,132'), etc.

The *Bernardino Road* crosses the first bridge (5301'), which spans the Rhine with three arches. ½ M. beyond *Hinterrhein*. It then winds up the steep S. slope in zigzags, commanding a fine view of the valley of the Rhine. On reaching the ridge, it leads through a narrow and desolate valley to the **S. Bernardino** (6768'). The Romans were acquainted with this pass, which, until the beginning of the 15th cent., was known as the *Vogelberg*. At the period when St. Bernardino of Siena preached the gospel in this district, a chapel was erected on the W. slope, whence the pass derived its present name (not to be confounded with the Great and Little St. Bernard, pp. 236, 233). Near the (¾ M.) small *Lago Moßola*, where several species of rare and beautiful Alpine plants are met with, stands the large *Casa di*

Rifugio (Inn). From the S. end of the lake, issues the *Moësa* by which the road runs as far as its confluence with the Ticino above Bellinzona. The river is first crossed by a handsome bridge, named after King *Victor Emmanuel I.*, the principal promoter of the construction of this route. Before reaching the bridge the river forms a fine *Waterfall*. The *Moschelhorn* (9521') is visible from the foot of the bridge, through the arch of 70' span. Farther on, the road is protected from avalanches by a roof. The S. slope of the mountain is far more precipitous than the N., but the windings of the road are so ingeniously contrived, that the drivers can trot their horses down the entire descent.

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **S. Bernardino** (5335') (*Hôtel Brocco*; *Hôtel Ravizza*, pension 5—7 fr.; *Hôtel Motto*, pension 6 fr.), the highest village of the *Val Mesocco* or *Mesolcina*, with a mineral spring, the *Acqua Buona*, which attracts many invalids in summer. The valley opens into the Riviera (p. 84) near Bellinzona. The lower part of this valley contrasts strongly with the *Rheinwaldthal*, in language, manners, cultivation, and climate. Everything here is Italian, and the inhabitants are exclusively Rom. Cath., Cardinal Borromeo (p. 379) having successfully crushed the first germs of the Reformation. — From S. Bernardino by the *Pussetti Pass* to the *Val Calanca*, see p. 368.

The road now ascends. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. Fall of the *Moësa*, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *S. Giacomo*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cebbia*. In order to see the fall to advantage, take the footpath between S. Bernardino and S. Giacomo, which runs first on the l., then on the r. bank of the stream. The road on the l. bank describes numberless zigzags, from which charming views are obtained. The bridge of S. Giacomo (3757') commands beautiful distant views.

9 M. **Mesocco** (2559'), or **Cremeo** (**Toscani*, adjoining the post-office; *Hôtel Desteffanis*) is charmingly situated. Walnut-trees, chestnuts, vines, and rich crops of maize indicate the Italian character of the climate. The valley is enclosed by mountains from which numerous brooklets are precipitated; between Mesocco and Lostallo there are eight considerable waterfalls. A charming view is obtained here of the imposing ruins of the château of *Misox* (*Monsax*, *Masux*, or *Mesocco*), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. below the village, which was destroyed by natives of the Grisons in 1526.

Beyond (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Soazza* (2067') the bottom of the valley is reached, and the road becomes level. On the other side of the *Moësa*, traces of the inundation of 1868 are still observable. Near the second bridge below Soazza, the brook *Buffalora* forms a beautiful cascade near the road. Near (23 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Cabbiolo* (1476'), a waterfall. 1 M. *Lostallo* (1562') (Post) with extensive vineyards. At

9 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Cama** (1260'), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Lostallo, the first figs and mulberries are seen, near the Capuchin convent; $\frac{3}{4}$ M., *Leggia* (1125'); 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M., *Grono* (1000'), with the massive tower of *Florentina*, and near it a chapel adorned with ancient frescoes, at the mouth of the *Val Calanca*.

The **Val Calanca**, 18 M. in length, ascends in a straight direction towards the Vogelberg (or Adula group, p. 366). A good road, first on the l., then on the r. bank of the *Calancasca*, leads by *Molina*, *Arrigo*, *S. Domenica*, and *Augio* to (12 M.) *Rossa* (3576') (Inn), the principal village in the valley. (Difficult route hence to the W. by the *Giunella Pass*, 6955', to *Malvaglia* in the *Val Blegno*, p. 311.) The road terminates here. *Valbella* (4383'), the highest hamlet, is 1 hr. farther up, beyond which is the (1 hr.) Alp *Alogna* (4655'). Thence to the E. over the *Passo dei Passetti* (6808') to *S. Bernardino* (p. 367) 4–5 hrs.; guide advisable.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Roveredo** (974') (*Posta*; *Croce*; **Angelo*, landlord speaks German), the capital (1171 inhab.) of the lower Val Mesocco, with the ruined castle of the once powerful *Trivulzio* family.

S. Vittore (882') is the last village of the Grisons, *Lumino* the first of the Canton Ticino. Before the Moësa bridge is crossed, the Bernardino route joins the St. Gotthard Road (p. 85). Below the confluence of the Moësa and the *Tessin (Ticino)* stands *Arbedo* (813'), a village connected with a sad event in the history of Switzerland. On 30th July, 1422, a battle took place here between 3000 Swiss and 24,000 Milanese, in which 2000 of the former fell. They were interred beneath several mounds of earth, termed *Chiesa Rossa* from their red colour, near the church of St. Paul.

9 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Bellinzona**, see p. 85.

Travellers may proceed from Bellinzona to Milan (p. 394) viâ Lago Maggiore (R. 95) or Lugano (next route); comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

91. From Bellinzona to Como (*Milan*).

Comp. Map, p. 384.

37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Diligence* to Camerlata twice daily in 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fare 8 fr. 70 c.). The passage of Monte Cenere and the journey from Lugano to Capolago may be performed on foot.

The road leaves the valley of the Ticino near *Cadenazzo* (751', p. 373), 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from *Bellinzona* (p. 85), and winds upwards through a beautiful chestnut wood, along the slope of **Monte Cenere** (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.), commanding a variety of fine *views of Bellinzona and the valley of the Ticino, the influx of the latter into the Lago Maggiore, the N. part of that lake, and Locarno. On the summit of the pass (1814') stands a guard-house (*Corpo di Guardia*), and near it the *Osteria Nuova*. The road then descends between the mountains, in a fertile valley, and reaches

9 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Birònico* (1420'), where the *Vedeggio* (a stream which rises at the foot of *Monte Camoghè*, a few miles to the E., usually dry in summer) is reached.

The **Monte Camoghè** (7303') is usually ascended (6—7 hrs.) from Bellinzona or Bironico. Magnificent view of the broad plain of Lombardy, and the entire Alpine chain from Piedmont to the Valtellina. Travellers are not recommended to spend the night in the chalets on the summit. Those who are disinclined for this fatiguing walk, may enjoy a survey of the Italian lakes by ascending from the Osteria Nuova (in 2 hrs.) to the summit of **Monte Cenere** (see above).

Beyond Bironico the scenery is picturesque, and the soil rich and fertile; the double-peaked Camoghè is kept constantly on the l.; $3\frac{3}{4}$ M., *Taverne Superiori*; $\frac{1}{4}$ M., *Taverne Inferiori*, good inn; $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., *Cadempino*; 1 M., *Vezia* (view from the church of Madonna di S. Martino), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lugano*.

Towards Lugano, during the descent, the beauty and fertility of the country increase. The hill and shrine of *Monte S. Salvatore* first become visible; then the lake, in the clear green water of which the beautiful mountains of the neighbourhood are reflected. The road passes a number of villas, and then reaches the town with its flat-roofed houses; in the foreground extensive *Barracks*.

$9\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Lugano** (932'), *Monte S. Salvatore*, etc., see R. 92.

The road from Lugano to Como leads along the bank of the lake to (1 M.) *Paradiso*, where the road to Pambio (see below) and the Monte S. Salvatore diverges to the r., and then skirts the steep slopes of the latter mountain. Beyond (1 M.) *S. Martino* the calcareous rock is replaced by dolomite, which becomes gradually purer and whiter, until near ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Melide* it changes into dark porphyry. An unsightly stone *Dam* across the lake, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, 24 ft. wide, connects Melide with *Bissone*. It was completed in 1846 at a cost of 700,000 fr.; its two extremities are arched. The road now skirts the E. bank of the lake, commanding beautiful views, and passes through *Maroggia*, *Melano*, and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Capolago** (Inn, on the lake), where it quits the lake. Omnibus from Capolago to Como 2 fr. 10 c., Camerlata 2 fr. 40 c., Mendrisio 1 fr.; tickets issued on board the steamboat.

11 M. **Mendrisio** (1191') (*Hôtel Mendrisio*, the property of Dr. Pasta, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 1 fr.; *Angelo*), 3 M. from Capolago, a small town with 2337 inhab., in a luxuriantly fertile district, possesses large wine-cellars and a handsome hospital.

The ***Monte Generoso** (5561') (*M. Gionnero*, or *M. Calvaggione*), the Rigi of Italian Switzerland, is frequently ascended from Mendrisio (where horses and guides may be hired, the latter unnecessary) in 4 hrs. The bridle-path ascends by the wine-cellars of *Salorino* in zigzags (pedestrians may go through the village of Salorino and follow the telegraph-wires) to a dale, at the upper end of which ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., halfway to the inn) a spring and a chalet (refreshments) are situated. Farther on, the path passes through a plantation of chestnuts, then through beech-forest to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Hôtel du Gêneroso* (R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, A. $\frac{1}{2}$, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; post and telegr. offices), recommended for a prolonged stay. $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther, beyond the ridge, are the chalets of *Cassina*, where a fine breed of cattle

is reared. From the hotel to the hut on the summit a steep ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., past several peaks of the Generoso. The view embraces the lakes of Lugano, Como, and Varese, and Lago Maggiore, the populous plains of Lombardy, and the entire Alpine chain to the N., from the Monte Viso to the Bernina. At the foot of the mountain, figs and grapes thrive luxuriantly; higher up are dense forests of chestnuts and beeches, and beyond these, broom and scanty herbage. The mountain abounds in rare plants. — The Monte Generoso may also be ascended from *Maroggia* (see above); pleasant bridle-path by *Rorio* (where horses and guides may be hired) to the top in 4 hrs.; or from *Balerna* (see below) by *Muggio* (to which there is a carriage-road) and *Scudelatte* to the summit in 4— $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

From Mendrisio to *Balerna* (Inn) $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Chiasso** (764') (*Angelo*, or *Posta*), the last Swiss village. *Ponte Chiasso*, on the opposite side, belongs to Lombardy, and is the seat of the Ital. custom-house. The road crosses the *Monte Olimpino*; during the descent the view is very fine, embracing the Lake of Como, the Villa Raimondi (p. 391), and Como, above which rise the Corni di Canzo (p. 392) on the l., and the Castello Baradello (see below) on the r. The road traverses *Borgo Vico*, the W. suburb of Como.

Como, see p. 391. The station of the Milan railway is at $\bar{7}$ M. **Camerlata**, 2 M. distant from Como (omnibus from the steamboat to the station in 35, in the opposite direction in 20 min., fare $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). Opposite the station is the *Caffè della Stazione ed Albergo*. High above Camerlata rises the lofty and venerable tower of the *Castello Baradello*, where Frederick Barbarossa occasionally resided. Railway to Milan in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., see R. 98.

92. Lugano and its Environs.

Comp. Map, p. 384.

Hotels. *HÔTEL DU PARC, in the suppressed monastery of *S. Maria degli Angeli*, on the S. side of town, with a pleasant garden and a dépendance termed the BELVEDERE DU PARC on the lake (comp. also the Villa Vasalli, p. 371), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ —5, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. $13\frac{1}{4}$ fr. (reading-room), pension 6—9 fr., in winter $5\frac{1}{2}$ —6; *HÔTEL WASHINGTON, in the old government buildings, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, L. and A. 1, pension 5—8 fr.; *GRAND HÔTEL SUISSE, both the latter belong to the same proprietor. — HÔTEL DE LA COURONNE, tolerable, but without view. *BELLEVUE, on the lake. — *Post and Telegraph* office at the Gov. Buildings (p. 371).

Restaurants. *Concordia* and *Americana*, both on the lake. *Café Ferini*, *Jacchini*, and *del Teatro* in the Piazza della Riforma, at the back of the Hôtel Washington.

Lake Baths of the *Società Salvatore* adjoining the Hôtel Bellevue, and *Bagni Galleggianti* by the Hôtel du Parc (for swimmers; 1 fr. with towels).

Diligence to *Luino* (p. 376) once daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., coupé 3 fr. 60 c., intérieur 2 fr. 90 c.; steamboat-tickets for Lago Maggiore are also issued at the office (two-horse carr. 20, one-horse 12 fr., incl. fee); to *Lucerne* via Bellinzona and the St. Gotthard twice daily; to *Coire* over the Bernardino once daily; to *Camerlata* twice daily.

Steamboat to *Capotago* (p. 369) 1 fr. or 60 c.; to *Portecia* $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 fr.

Boats to *Portecia* (p. 385) with one rower 7 fr., two 12 fr., three $16\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; to *Capotago* 6, 10, or 12 fr., incl. fee.

Carriages. To *Luino* with one horse 10, two horses 20 fr., Bellinzona 16 or 30, Magadino 16 or 30, Como 15 or 25, Camerlata 16 or 30, Varese 16 or 30, Ravenna 22 or 40, Fluelen with two horses 140 fr. (driver's fee extra).

English Church Service at the Hôtel du Parc.

Lugano (932'), the largest town in the Canton of *Ticino*, with 6024 inhab. (124 Prot.), is charmingly situated on the lake of the same name, and enjoys quite an Italian climate (the aloe blooms here in the open air). It is a very pleasant place for a lengthened stay; the environs display all the charms of Italian mountain scenery; numerous villages and country-seats are scattered along the margin of the lake, and the lower hills are covered with vineyards and gardens, contrasting beautifully with the dark foliage of the chestnuts and walnuts in the background. To the S., immediately above the town, rises the *Monte S. Salvatore*, wooded to its summit (p. 372); among the mountains towards the N. the double peak of *Monte Camoghè* (7303'; p. 369) is conspicuous.

The interior of the town, with its arcades, workshops in the open air, and granite-paved streets, is also thoroughly Italian in its character. A variety of picturesque costumes will be observed here at the Tuesday market.

The once numerous monasteries here were suppressed between 1848 and 1853, with the exception of two. The most important was that of *S. Maria degli Angioli*, now the *Hôtel du Parc*. The adjacent church contains frescoes by *Luini*, the *Crucifixion, one of his finest works, the Last Supper (on the l. wall) in three sections, formerly preserved at the Lyceum, and a Madonna (1st chap. on the r.). — *S. Lorenzo*, the principal church, on an eminence (fine view from the terrace), probably erected by *Tommaso Rodari* at the close of the 15th cent., has a tastefully adorned marble façade.

Adjoining the Theatre is the *Hôtel Washington*, formerly the government buildings, with a cool and pleasant colonnade court. The hall contains a monument to the architect *Canonico di Tesserete* and a marble bust of General *Dufour*.

A small temple at the *Villa Tanzina*, where suites of apartments may be hired, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. S. of the *Hôtel du Parc*, contains a bust of Washington, '*magnum sæculorum decus*'. The proprietor is an Italian who amassed a fortune in America. — The *Villa Vasalli*, charmingly situated near the *Hôtel du Parc*, of which it is now a dépendance, has a beautiful and very extensive garden, containing fine cedars, magnolias, camellias, etc. — Superb view from the tower in the garden of the *Villa Enderlin*, to which access is permitted by the proprietor.

The handsome **Park of M. Ciani* (d. 1867), extending along the N. bay of the lake (strangers readily admitted, gardener 1 fr.), contains a marble *Monument* erected by the late proprietor to the memory of his parents, and executed by *Vinc. Vela* in 1850.

Opposite the *Hôtel du Parc*, on the new and broad quay, is a *Fountain* with a *Statue of William Tell*, 8 ft. in height, in white sandstone, designed by *Vinc. Vela*.

Delightful excursion to the ***Monte S. Salvatore** (2982'), ascent 2 hrs., descent 1½ hr., guide (4 fr.) superfluous, as the path cannot be mistaken; horse 9 fr., mule 8 fr., incl. fee. About ½ M. from the *Hôtel du Parc*, between a detached house and the wall of a garden, a good paved path diverges to the r. from the road to Como; 2 min. farther, where the road divides, not to the r., but straight on to the houses; between these the road ascends, past the handsome and conspicuous (25 min.) *Villa Marchino* to (5 min.) the village of *Pazzallo*, from which Monte Rosa is visible through a mountain gorge. Here the path diverges to the l. from the broad road, through the gateway of the fourth house, and ascends to the l. by a path which cannot be mistaken in 1½ hr. to the *Pilgrimage Chapel* on the summit (refreshments at a house near the top, dear). The *view embraces all the arms of the Lake of Lugano, the mountains and their wooded slopes, especially those above Lugano, sprinkled with numerous villas. To the E. above *Porlezza* is Monte Legnone (p. 387), to the l. of which, in the extreme distance, are the snow-peaks of the Bernina; N. above Lugano the double peak of Monte Camoghè (p. 369), l. of this the distant mountains of the St. Gotthard; W. the chain of Monte Rosa, with the Matterhorn and other Alps of the Valais to the r. This view is seen to the greatest advantage in the morning, when Monte Rosa gleams in the sunshine. The construction of a carriage-road and of a hotel on the summit is projected. In descending, the route through *Carona* (1968') and *Melide* (p. 369) (some-what longer) may be chosen.

A drive round the Monte S. Salvatore (4½ hrs.) is strongly recommended. Proceed by (½ hr.) *Pambio*, where a monument by Vela has been erected near the church of S. Pietro to Capt. Carloni, who fell at Somma Campagna in 1848, to (1 hr.) *Figino*, where the road approaches the W. arm of the lake. Then skirt the lake, round the *Monte Arbostora*, to (¾ hr.) *Morcoate*, charmingly situated and commanded by a ruined castle (*view from the top), and to (1 hr.) *Melide*. Thence to *Lugano*, see p. 369. — The churchyard of *S. Abbondio*, 2 M. to the W. of Pambio (see above), contains a fine monument of the Torriani family by *Vela*.

The ascent (2½ hrs.) of ***Monte Brè** (3100'), N.E. of Lugano, is very easy and scarcely less interesting than that of Mte. S. Salvatore (a boy should be engaged as a guide at Brè). A road runs inland towards several mills at the foot of the mountain. Thence a broad and well-constructed path winds upwards to the r. to the small village of *Desago*, passing a few groups of houses. Another route to Desago from the town skirts the lake to the foot of the mountain, and then ascends from hamlet to hamlet through gardens, etc. Above Desago the path divides; both routes are broad, and well-constructed, leading round the mountain, to the village of *Brè* (2631') on its farther side (Inn, bread and wine only). The route to the r., above the lake, is of surpassing beauty; that to the l. also commands a fine inland view. Near the church of Brè a narrow forest-path ascends to the summit of the mountain. This path also divides; the branch to the r. traverses the highest ridge of the hill, that to the l. leads to a spur of the mountain in the direction of Lugano. The summit may be attained by either. The view of the several arms of the Lake of Lugano, especially in the direction of *Porlezza*, and the surrounding mountains, is remarkably fine. Lugano itself is not visible from the summit, but from the above-mentioned spur a good view of it may be obtained. All these paths are easily traced. From Lugano to Brè about 1½ hr.; from Brè to the summit by the longest way about 1 hr.

Monte Caprino, opposite Lugano, on the E. bank of the lake, is much frequented on holidays by the townspeople, many of whom possess wine-cellars (*cantine*) in the numerous cool grottoes, by which the side of the mountain is honey-combed. These receptacles are guarded by numerous huts, which from a distance present the appearance of a village. Wine of good quality and icy coolness is sold at some of these cellars (*'Asti' recommended*). There is also a bre very here.

Excursion to the ***Grotto of Osteno**, see p. 385.

93. From Bellinzona to Magadino and Locarno.

Comp. Map, p. 374.

Diligence to Magadino twice daily in 13¼ hr. (2 fr.), in correspondence with the steamboats on Lago Maggiore; to Locarno twice daily in 2¼ hrs. (2 fr.).

The lower *Valley of the Ticino* is a broad, grassy, and partially wooded plain, to which the mountains, although distant, form an imposing background. The soil is well cultivated, and the hills are covered with vines; but the low ground is marshy and unhealthy.

At *Cadenazzo* (751') the road to Magadino diverges to the W. from that leading S. to Lugano over Monte Cenère (p. 368).

9½ M. **Magadino** (*Bellevue*, at the steamboat pier), consisting of two villages, the *Upper* and *Lower*, lies on the N. bank of *Lago Maggiore*, at the mouth of the *Ticino*, in a marshy district, and was seriously damaged by an inundation in 1872. Steamboats on the Lago Maggiore, see p. 374.

The road from Bellinzona to Locarno crosses the Ticino by a long bridge (p. 85). It passes *Monte Carasso*, which affords a good survey of the mountains on the l. bank, of Monte Cenere, the ancient town of Bellinzona, and the snowy heights of the Alps. Then (3 M.) a bridge over the *Sementina*, issuing from a gorge. Near the *Bridge of Verzasca*, where the road approaches the lake (3 M. from Locarno), the scenery becomes very attractive.

12 M. **Locarno** (682') (**Corona*, on the lake; **Albergo Sizzero*, in the upper part of the town; *Caffè dell' Unione*, on the lake), one of the three capitals (2667 inhab.) of the Canton of Ticino, and a town of thoroughly Italian character, although politically Swiss, lies on the W. bank of Lago Maggiore, at the mouth of the *Maggia*. Citron and orange trees, the vine hanging in festoons from the plane-tree, elms and poplars, the graceful campanili, the pretty chapels on the hills, and the azure lake, all tell of the land of which it is no exaggeration to say in the poet's words:

'Thy very weeds are beautiful, thy waste
More rich than other climes' fertility'.

In the 14th cent. Locarno numbered 5000 inhab., and was a very prosperous town. In 1553, a decree of the intolerant Rom. Cath. inhabitants banished those of their fellow-citizens who had espoused the Reformed faith. A number of the wealthiest of the latter repaired to Zürich, where they established the silk-manufactories which flourish to this day. Amongst the emigrants were the influential families of the *Orelli*, *Muralto*, etc.

The *Collegiate Church* contains a few good pictures. The handsome *Government Buildings* are situated in a large 'piazza' and public garden. The pilgrimage church of **Madonna del*

Sasso (1168'), on a wooded eminence above the town, commands a remarkably fine view.

The busy market held at Locarno every alternate Thursday affords the visitor an opportunity of observing the variety of costumes of the peasantry of the neighbourhood. On 8th Sept., the Nativity of St. Mary, every one appears in holiday attire.

From *Locarno* to *Domo d'Ossola* (12½ hrs.) a very attractive route leads through the valleys of *Centovalli* and *Vigezzo*; (6 M.) *Intragna* (1299') (Bustalli's Inn), where the carriage-road terminates; (3 hrs.) *Borgnone* (2316'); (3½ hrs.) *Malesco* (Leone d'Oro), whence there is a road to (1½ M.) *S. Maria Maggiore* (*Leone d'Oro, Stella, Croce di Malta), the most considerable place on the route, 10½ M. from *Domo d'Ossola* (p. 259).

From *Locarno* to *Airolo*. The carriage-road ascends (N.W.) the **Val Maggia**, following the course of the *Maggia*, which abounds in cascades. It leads past the (3 M.) picturesque *Ponte Brolla* to (4½ M.) *Maggia* (1138'), the capital of the valley, and by *Giuvaglia* and *Someo* to (7½ M.) *Cerio* (1381') (Café del Grütli), at the mouth of the *Val Rovana*, which 4 M. higher up divides into the *Val di Campo* to the S. and the *Val di Bosco* to the N. (route to the *Val Formazza* by *Bosco* and the *Criener Furca*, see p. 114). Then (1½ M.) *Bignasco* (1424') (*Posta), at the mouth of the *Val Bavona*. (From *Locarno* to *Bignasco* diligence daily in 3½ hrs., fare 2 fr. 90 c.)

[Through the **Val Bavona** to *Airolo* 11 hrs. A good road leads by *Cavergno*, *Fontana*, and *Foroglio* to (9 M.) *S. Carlo* (3150') at the foot of the precipitous *Basodino* (10,748'). (Ascent of the latter from the N.E. side, crossing the *Cavergno Glacier*, suitable for experienced mountaineers only; comp. p. 144). Guide necessary (C. Padovani recommended) for the route from *S. Carlo* by *Campo*, the *Alp Lielpe*, and the small *Lago Scimudrau* to the *Cristallina Furca* (8174'), on the N. of which there is a patch of snow (to the r. the *Piz Cristallina*, 9547'); descent through the *Val Torta* and *Cristallina* to *Ossasco* (p. 140) and *Airolo* (p. 83.)

The road in the *Val Maggia*, which is called *Val Lavizzara* higher up, next leads by *Prato*, at the mouth of the valley of that name, which ascends to the E. to the *Campo Tencca*, to (6½ M.) *Peccia* (2746') (Inn), where the road terminates, and the valley divides into the *Val Peccia* to the W. and the *Val Fusio* to the E. In the latter, 1½ hr. from *Peccia*, lies *Fusio* (4212') (Inn), whence the traveller may proceed (with guide) either to the N. by *Sambucco*, *Corte*, and the *Sassello Pass* (7697') direct to (4½ hrs.) *Airolo*; or (more interesting) to the E. to the (2½ hrs.) pass of the *Campolungo-Alp* (7625') and past the small *Lago Tremorgio* (5997') to (1½ hr.) *Dazio Grande* (p. 84).

94. Lago Maggiore. The Borromean Islands.

Steamboats ply on the lake 3 times daily during the summer: from *Magadino* to *Arona* in 5½ hrs., from *Luino* to *Isola Bella* in 2¼ hrs., from *Isola Bella* to *Arona* in 1¼ hr.; fares from *Magadino* to *Arona* 4 fr. 80 c. or 2 fr. 65 c., from *Luino* to *Isola Bella* 1 fr. 85 or 1 fr. 15 c., from *Isola Bella* to *Arona* 1 fr. 80 or 90 c., landing and embarkation included. The steamboats are the best and cheapest conveyance to *Isola Bella*, especially for a single traveller (from *Pallanza* 60, from *Stresa* 40 c.); and as they touch at the island 4–5 times daily, frequent opportunities are afforded for the excursion. Travellers from the North who wish to obtain a glimpse of the lake in one day and return in the evening (to *Magadino*, or to *Lugano* by *Luino*) leave the steamer at *Pallanza* and take a rowing-boat thence to the *Isola Madre* and back (in 2 hrs.); or row from the *Isola Madre* to the *Isola Bella* and take the steamboat there (in the latter case time very limited). — Stations (those at which the steamers do not touch regularly are printed in *Italics*, those with piers are printed in capitals;



the communication with the others is by small boat; for particulars see the '*Horare pour la Navigation à Vapeur du Lac Majeur*': MAGADINO, LOCARNO, ARONA, BRISAGO, CANOLBIO, MACCAGNO, LUINO, CANNERO, OGGEBBIO, GHIFFA, PORTO VAL TRARAGLIA, LAVENO, INTRA, PALLANZA, SUNA, FARIOLO, BAVENO, ISOLA BELLA, STRESA, Belgirate, LESA, MEINA, Angera, ARONA. — On board the steamers carriages from Luino to Lugano (p. 370) and from Magadino to Bellinzona and the St. Gotthard are offered to travellers. Caution necessary (comp. p. 69).

Boats. Travellers coming from the Simplon usually take a boat at *Baveno* (p. 377) to visit the Borromean Islands. The charge for an excursion not exceeding 2 hrs. is fixed for each rower at 2½ fr.; for 1—3 pers. 2 rowers, for 4—6 pers. 3, more than 6 pers. 4 rowers, so that the half-hour's passage to the Isola Bella is somewhat expensive. Half-way between Stresa and Baveno, opposite the island, there is a ferry where 1—2 fr. is exacted for a passage of scarcely 10 min.; the other boatmen demand 5 fr. The passage from Stresa for 1—2 pers. costs 2 fr., for 3 or more pers. with 2 rowers 4 fr., according to tariff. For the return from the island to the mainland, to Baveno, Stresa, etc., the boatmen demand 5 fr., but they reduce their terms as the time for the departure of the steamboat approaches (see above). From Isola Bella to Isola Madre and back, incl. stay, 5 fr. with two rowers. Travellers should, if possible, avoid making their bargain through the medium of a waiter or commissionaire, whose intervention tends greatly to increase the price.

Railway from *Arona* to *Milan*, *Genoa*, *Turin*, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*. Railway-tickets may be procured on board the steamboats, on the arrival of which the trains leave Arona.

Diligence from *Arona* twice daily in 6 hrs. to *Domo d'Ossola* (p. 259), in correspondence with the diligence over the Simplon (R. 61). — From *Luino* Swiss diligence daily in 2¾ hrs. to *Lugano*, see p. 384. — From *Magadino* (in 1¾ hr.) and *Locarno* (in 2¼ hrs.) Swiss diligence twice daily to *Bellinzona* (see p. 373), thence in summer twice daily over the St. Gotthard to *Lucerne* in 18 hrs. (R. 22), and once daily over the Bernardino to *Coiré* in 17 hrs. (R.R. 90, 87). Diligence-tickets may be obtained from the captains of the steamboats.

The **Lago Maggiore** (646', greatest depth 2800'), the *Lacus Verbanus* of the Romans, is 37 M. in length, and averages 4½ M. in width. The canton of Ticino possesses only the N. bank for an extent of 9 M.; this portion of the lake is also called the *Lake of Locarno*. The W. bank beyond the brook *Valmara*, and the E. bank from *Zenna* belong to Italy. Its principal tributaries are on the N. the *Ticino*, on the W. the *Tosa*, and on the E. the *Tresa*, flowing from the Lake of Lugano. The river which emerges from the S. end of the lake retains the name of *Ticino*. The N. banks are bounded by lofty mountains, for the most part wooded, whilst the E. shore towards the lower end slopes gradually away to the level of the plains of Lombardy. The W. bank affords a succession of charming landscapes. The water is of a green colour in its N. arm, and deep blue towards the S.

The *Steamboat* es *Magadino* (p. 373), the most N. harbour (immediately to the S. of which lies *Vira*, picturesquely jutting into the lake), and steers across the lake to

Locarno (p. 373). The bank is covered to a considerable height with villages, country-houses, and campanili. Below Locarno the deposits of the *Maggia* have formed a considerable delta. The steamboat now skirts the W. bank, on which runs

the new road from Locarno to Pallanza. In the angle lies *Ascona*, with a chateau and a seminary for priests; then *Ronco*, higher up the bank. Passing two small islands, the steamer next reaches *Brissago* (**Albergo Antico*), a delightful spot, with picturesque white houses conspicuous from a great distance, and an avenue of cypresses leading to the church. The slopes above the village are covered with fig-trees, olives, and pomegranates; even the myrtle flourishes in the open air. On a green plateau on the opposite bank lies *Pino*. *S. Agüta* and **Canobbio** (**Albergo del Bissone*) are the first Italian villages. The latter, one of the oldest and most prosperous on the lake, lies at the entrance of the *Val Canobbino*, and is overshadowed by richly-wooded mountains. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. up the *Val Canobbino* (pleasant walk) lies the hydropathic establishment of *La Salute* (pension 8 fr.); omnibus at the pier.

The boat now steers for the E. bank and touches at the village of *Maccagno*, which consists of two parts, the *Superiore*, and *Inferiore*. Then **Luino** (**Hôtel du Simplon*; *Vittoria*; *Posta*, R. 2, L. and A. 1 fr.), with the *Palazzo Grivelli* surrounded by pines, the station for Lugano (p. 384), a favourite summer resort on account of its beautiful situation and environs. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., at the mouth of the *Tresa*, is situated *Germignaga*, with the extensive silk-spinning (*filanda*) and winding (*filatoja*) factories of Cesare Bozotti and Co. of Milan. On the W. bank rise two grotesque-looking castles (*Castelli di Cannero*), half in ruins, the property of Count Borromeo. In the 15th cent. they harboured the five brothers Mazzarda, notorious brigands, the terror of the district. **Cannero** is beautifully situated in the midst of vineyards and olive-groves, which extend far up the slopes. The W. bank is clothed with the richest vegetation, and studded with innumerable white houses and a succession of picturesque villages.

The small villages of *Oggebbio* and *Ghiffa* on the W. bank, and *Porto Valtravaglia* on the E. bank, where the steamers do not always touch, are next passed. In a wooded bay beyond the last named lies *Calde*, with the ancient tower of the *Castello di Calde* on an eminence. Then **Laveno** (**Posta*; *Moro*; *Stella*), a village of some importance, beautifully situated in a bay at the mouth of the *Boesio*, formerly a fortified harbour for the Austrian gunboats (opposite to it a dismantled fort). The most beautiful mountain on the lake is **Il Sasso del Ferro** (5918'), which rises behind Laveno, and commands a magnificent view of the lake and of the snow-peaks of the Monte Rosa chain. — Omnibus daily at 7 a.m. by *Varese* to *Como*, see p. 391.

As the boat approaches *Intra*, a rotunda with a statue, belonging to the *Villa Prina*, becomes visible. The valley, which here opens to the W., suddenly discloses a strikingly picturesque

view of the N. neighbours of Monte Rosa: first the Strahlhorn, then the Mischabel and the Simplon. They are lost to view as the steamboat turns the point between Intra and Pallanza, but soon re-appear, and remain visible until Isola Bella is reached. From the island itself they are hidden by the mountains of the valley of the Tosa.

Intra (*Vitello d'Oro*; *Leone d'Oro*), a flourishing town with manufactories chiefly belonging to Swiss proprietors, is situated on an alluvial soil, between the mouths of two mountain streams, the *S. Giovanni* and *S. Bernardino*. — Omnibus daily between Intra, Pallanza, Gravellona, Omegna, and Orta; comp. pp. 260, 380.

A church on the promontory of *S. Remigio*, which here juts into the lake, occupies the site of a Roman temple of Venus. This is the widest part of the lake. The little **Isola S. Giovanni**, with its chapel, house, and gardens, is one of the Borromean Islands.

Pallanza (**Grand Hôtel Pallanza*, a large house, beautifully situated, R. 3, B. 1½, D. 4½, A. and L. 1½ fr.; omnibus on the quay. — *Posta*; *Italia*. — *Boat* with one rower to Isola Madre 1½, with two 3 fr.; to Isola Bella 2½ or 3½, to both islands 3½ or 6, to Stresa 2½ or 4, to Laveno 2½ or 4½, to Luino 6 or 10 fr., etc. — *Diligence* to Domo d'Ossola in 5 hrs., on the arrival of the steamboat from Magadino. *Omnibus* to Orta, see above), the seat of the authorities of the province, is a thriving little town (4000 inhab.), delightfully situated opposite the Borromean Islands. Some of the gardens here (*Rovelli*, *Cerutti*, etc.) are worthy of a visit.

The lake here forms an extensive bay, 4½ M. long and 2 M. wide, running in a N.W. direction, at the N. extremity of which is the influx of the impetuous *Tosa* (*Toce*). On the N.E. bank lies *Suna*, on the S.W. *Fariolo* (*Leone d'Oro*), where the Simplon road leaves the lake (comp. p. 260); the steamboat does not always touch at these two stations. Then **Baveno** (**Bellevue*; *Beaurivage*; *Hôtel Sempione*), a small town with 1300 inhab., the usual starting-point of travellers from the Simplon for a visit to the

***Borromean Islands**. The steamers touch at the *Isola Bella*, the most S. of these, which, together with the *Isola Madre*, belongs to the Borromeo family. Between these two is situated the *Isola dei Pescatori*, or *Superiore*, the property of the fishermen who inhabit it. The fourth island to the N. is the *Isola S. Giovanni*, already mentioned.

Count *Vitaleo Borromeo* (d. 1690) erected a château on ***Isola Bella**, and converted the barren rock into beautiful gardens, rising on 10 terraces 100' above the lake, and containing the most luxuriant products of the south: lemon-trees, cedars, magnolias, cypresses, orange-trees, laurels, magnificent oleanders, etc. (evening light most favourable for the view). Grottoes of shells,

fountains (dry), mosaics, statues, etc. meet the eye in profusion, but in somewhat questionable taste.

The *Château*, the size of which is quite disproportionate to the extent of the island, is richly decorated, and contains a *Collection of Pictures* more numerous than valuable. The N. wing is in ruins. The view through the arches of the long galleries under the château is very striking. A domestic hurries visitors through the château (fee $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fr. for each pers.), and consigns them to a gardener, who shows the garden with equal despatch for a similar fee. Adjacent to the château is the **Hôtel du Dauphin* or *Delfino* (R. 2, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 4, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.). Excursion of 2 hrs. by boat to the other islands with one rower $2\frac{1}{2}$, with two 5 fr.

The **Isola Madre* on its S. side resembles the Isola Bella, and is laid out in seven terraces, with lemon and orange-trellises; on the upper terrace, a dilapidated Palazzo, commanding a beautiful view. On the N. side there are delightful walks in the English style, with luxuriant vegetation, which render it a far pleasanter resort than the Isola Bella (fee 1 fr.). — The *Isola dei Pescatori* is entirely occupied by a small fishing village, the single open space being just sufficient for drying the nets.

The scenery around the Borromean Islands rivals that of the Lake of Como in grandeur, and perhaps surpasses it in the softness of its character. Monte Rosa is not visible; the snow-mountains to the N.W. are the glaciers and peaks of the Simplon; of the nearer mountains the most conspicuous are the white granite-rocks near Baveno (p. 260). The traveller coming from the N. cannot fail to be struck with the loveliness of these banks, studded with innumerable habitations, and clothed with southern vegetation (chestnuts, mulberries, vines, figs, olives); the extensive lake with its deep blue waters, and the beautiful girdle of snowy mountains, combining the stern grandeur of the High Alps with the charms of a southern clime. Rousseau at one time intended to make the Borromean Islands the scene of his 'Nouvelle Héloïse', but considered them too artificial for his romance, in which human nature is portrayed with such a masterly hand.

The steamboat no steers S. to

Stresa (*HÔTEL DES ILES BORROMÉES with diligence-office, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the landing place, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr., pension in summer $7\frac{1}{2}$ —9 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., in winter 5—6 fr., boat without rower $1\frac{1}{2}$ for the first, 1 fr. for each subsequent hr.; *HÔTEL DE MILAN, R. 2, D. 3, L. and A. 1 fr.; *HÔTEL DU SIMPLON, both new; ALBERGO REALE, Italian inn. *One-horse curr.*, to Domo d'Ossola 15—20 fr., *two-horse* 30—35 fr.; to Arona with one horse 6 fr.; carriages for the Simplon route to Sion may also be procured. No supplementary carriages provided when the diligence is full), situated on the coast opposite the Isola Bella. The handsome *Rosminian Monastery*, half-way up the mountain is now occupied by a school. Beautiful cypresses in the *Churchyard*. — Ascent of Monte Motterone, see p. 380.

As the steamer steers along the W. bank, the skilful construction of the high-road, which in many places is supported by piers of masonry, attracts attention. The banks gradually become flatter, and Monte Rosa makes its appearance in the W. The boat touches at *Belgirate* (Hôtel Borromeo), *Lesà*, and *Meina* on the W., and

at *Angera* (only *once* daily) on the E. bank; the handsome château above the latter belongs to Count Borromeo. The steamer then finally stops at the railway-station below Arona.

Arona (738') (**Italia* or *Post*, diligence-office; **Albergo Reale*, both on the quay; *Café* adjoining the *Albergo Reale*; *Café du Lac*, by the quay), an ancient town on the W. bank, with 3153 inhab., extends upwards on the slope of the hill. In the principal church of *S. Maria*, the chapel of the Borromean family, r. of the high-altar, contains an **Altar-piece*, the Holy Family, a genuine work of *Gaudenzio Vinci*; it is surrounded by 5 other smaller pictures, the upper representing God the Father, at the sides eight saints and the donatrix.

On a height overlooking the entire district, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. of the station and pier, is a colossal *Statue of S. Carlo*, 70' in height, resting on a pedestal 42' high, erected in 1697 in honour of the celebrated Cardinal, Count Carlo Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, born here in 1538, died 1584, canonised 1610.

The head, hands, and feet of the statue are of bronze, the robe of wrought copper. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, the statue is not devoid of artistic merit, except that the ears are somewhat out of proportion. The various parts are held together by iron clamps, and by stout masonry in the interior. By means of ladders, kept in readiness in the neighbourhood (fee), the lower part of the robe can be attained on the W. side, whence the interior may be entered. The venturesome climber may now ascend by means of iron bars to the head of the statue, which will accommodate 3 persons. A window is introduced at the back of the statue. The suffocating heat and the number of bats which infest the interior render the ascent far from an enjoyable undertaking.

Relics of *S. Carlo* are preserved in the neighbouring *Church*. Near it an extensive *Ecclesiastical Seminary*.

Pedestrians returning to Switzerland should direct their luggage at Arona to Domo d'Ossola, *poste restante*, and after visiting the Borromean Islands, proceed by Stresa to Orta over **Monte Motterone*, see below; thence, or, if more convenient, from *Gravellona* (p. 260), on foot or by carriage to *Domo d'Ossola* (p. 259), from which the Swiss diligence to Brieg over the Simplon starts.

Railway by *Novara* to *Turin*, *Alessandria*, and *Genoa*, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

The Railway from Arona to Milan (in $2\frac{1}{4}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 8 fr. 5, 5 fr. 85, 4 fr. 15 c.) runs on the S. bank of the lake, crosses the *Ticino*, the boundary between Piedmont and Lombardy (till 1859 the frontier of Austria and Italy), and reaches *Sesto Calende* (Posta), at the S.E. extremity of the Lago Maggiore, at the efflux of the *Ticino*. Stations *Vergiate* and *Somma*. A sandy and sterile tract is traversed until the train reaches stat. *Gallarate* (where the line to Varese diverges), a considerable town (5200 inhab.) at the S.E. base of a chain of hills, and at the commencement of the extensive and fertile plain which the railway to Milan now traverses. Maize, mulberries, and vines flourish here luxuriantly. Stations *Busto Arsizio*, *Legnano*, *Parabiago*, *Rhò*, *Musocco*. **Milan**, see p. 394.

95. From Stresa to Varallo.

Monte Motterone. Lake of Orta. Val Sesia.

Three days suffice to explore a district, which, though seldom visited, is one of the most beautiful of the S. Alps. Travellers from the Simplon should, after visiting the Borromean Islands, begin this excursion at *Stresa* (p. 378), and terminate it at Arona; or *Gravellona* (p. 260) may be taken as the starting point, and Stresa the termination, in which case the portion between Orta and Varallo must be traversed twice. From Stresa or Isola Bella to Orta 7, from Orta to Varallo 5 hrs. walking, from Varallo to Arona or Novara about 6 hrs. drive. — A guide (to the summit of the pass 4, to Orta 8 fr. and gratuity; *Giovanni Morandi* at Haveno speaks French) should be taken as far as the culminating point of the pass, or to the chalets, especially if the traveller propose to ascend to the summit of the mountain (2 hrs. additional), which in favourable weather he should not fail to do. A supply of provisions is also necessary for the excursion, as little besides milk can be procured. Guides are more easily met with at Stresa than on the island. At Orta, mules may be hired, but at high charges.

The **Monte Motterone**, a long mountain ridge, separates Lago Maggiore from the Lake of Orta, and is crossed by a footpath (road in course of construction) from Stresa or Isola Bella to Orta (7 hrs.). The path begins at the landing-place of the boats opposite the island, and ascends rapidly by the r. bank of the brook as far as the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) village, beyond which it pursues a N. direction through the chestnut-wood on the slope of the mountain ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), commanding a beautiful view of Lago Maggiore. On ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) emerging from the wood, the path ascends to the W., traversing heath and pasture; in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. it passes three masses of rock, crosses the brook, and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) reaches a small group of houses ('*Ristorante all' Alpe Volpe*'), 10 min. below the culminating point of the pass. The summit of the mountain may be attained hence in 1 hr.

The extensive prospect commanded by the summit of ***Monte Motterone** (4891'), or *Margozzola*, which might be termed the Rigi of the S. Alps, embraces the entire amphitheatre of mountains from Monte Rosa to the Ortler in the Tyrol. To the r. of Monte Rosa appear the snow-mountains of Monte Moro, Pizzo di Bottarello, Simplon, Monte Leone, Gries, and St. Gotthard, farther E. the conical Stella above Chiavenna, and the long, imposing ice range of the Bernina, which separates the Val Bregaglia (p. 363) from the Valtellina (p. 343). At the spectator's feet lie six different lakes, the Lake of Orta, Lago Maggiore, Lago di Monate, Lago di Comabbio, Lago di Biandrone, and Lago di Varese; farther to the r. stretch the extensive plains of Lombardy and Piedmont, in the centre of which rises the lofty cathedral of Milan. The Ticino and the Sesia meander like silver threads through the plains, and by a singular optical delusion frequently appear to traverse a lofty table-land. The simultaneous view of the Isola Madre in Lago Maggiore and the Isola S. Giulio in the Lake of Orta has a remarkably picturesque effect. The mountain itself consists of a number of barren summits, studded with occasional chalets shaded by trees, but its base is encircled by chestnut-trees, and surrounded by a rich and fertile plain.

At the chalets, 25 min. from the summit of the pass, milk may be procured; ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the solitary church of *Madonna di Lucciago*, ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Chigino*, ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Armeno*, (40 min.) *Miasino* are successively passed, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the high-road is reached

($\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Orta) near the pension *Ronchetti Posta*. A short distance beyond the latter a path diverges from the road to the r., ascending in 10 min. to the *Sacro Monte* (see below), which may now be most conveniently visited in passing.

Orta (1220') (**Leone d'Oro*; **Hôtel S. Giulio*, both on the quay; one-horse carr. to Gravellona 8 fr.), a small town with narrow streets, paved with marble slabs, is most picturesquely situated on a promontory extending into the lake, at the base of a precipitous cliff. At the S. entrance of the town is the handsome villa of the Marquis Natta of Novara.

Omnibus and *Diligence* from Orta daily to *Omegna* (Posta), at the N. end of the Lago di Orta, and thence viâ *Gravellona* (p. 260) to *Pallanza* (p. 377); also daily to *Gozzano*, terminus of the railway to *Novara* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*).

Above Orta rises the † **Sacro Monte** (ascent between the two hotels), a beautifully wooded eminence, laid out as a park, on which 20 chapels were erected in the 16th cent. in honour of St. Francis of Assisi, each containing a scene from the life of the saint. The life-size figures are composed of terra cotta, highly coloured, with a background 'al fresco'; as a whole, though destitute of artistic worth, the representations are animated and effective. The best groups are in the 13th, 16th, and 20th chapels, the latter representing the canonisation of the saint and the assembly of cardinals. The † *Tower* on the summit of the hill commands an admirable panorama; the snowy peak of Monte Rosa rises to the W. above the lower intervening mountains. The '*Eremita del Monte*' expects a fee of 1 fr., for showing the above mentioned three chapels.

In the **Lake of Orta** ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth, 9 M. in length), opposite Orta, rises the rocky island of **S. Giulio**, covered with trees and groups of houses (boat there and back 1 fr.). The Church, founded by St. Julius, who came from Greece in 379 to convert the inhabitants of this district to Christianity, has been frequently restored; it contains columns of porphyry, a mosaic pavement, several good reliefs, a handsome pulpit in the Romanesque style, some ancient frescoes, and in the sacristy a Madonna by Gaudenzio Ferrari.

On the W. bank of the lake, opposite the island, the white houses of the village of **Pella** peep from the midst of vineyards, chestnut, and walnut-trees. Boat from Orta to Pella with 2 rowers 2 fr.

A path towards the S. winds upwards from Pella, through a grove of chestnut and fruit-trees, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Madonna del Sasso* (2244'), the picturesque church of the village of *Boletto*. An open space by the church, on the brink of a precipice rising many hundred feet perpendicularly above the lake, commands a fine prospect.

At Pella mules may be procured for the journey over the Colma to Varallo (5 hrs., guide unnecessary). A steep path ascends the hill to the W., traversing luxuriant gardens (vines, figs, pumpkins, fruit-trees); in $1\frac{1}{2}$ min. the ascent to the r. must be avoided. In 1 hr. (from Pella) *Arola* is reached, at a small chapel beyond which the ascent to the r. must again be avoided; the path pursues a straight direction and soon descends. The *Pellino*, a mountain torrent, descending from the Colma, forms

(5 min.) a picturesque waterfall. Beautiful retrospective views of the lake. The path now ascends through a shady wood, between disintegrated blocks of granite which crumble beneath the touch, to the **Col di Colma** (2½ hrs. from Pella), a ridge connecting *Monte Pisciogone* with *Monte Ginistrella*. The prospect of the Alps is beautiful, embracing Monte Rosa, the lakes of Orta and Varese, and the plain of Lombardy. In descending on the W. side (to the r.) the traveller overlooks the fruitful *Val Sesia*, with its numerous villages. The path, again traversing groves of chestnut and walnut-trees, carpeted with turf and wild-flowers, now leads through the *Val Duggia* to (1 hr.) *Ciriaseo* and (1 hr.)

Varallo (1515') (**Italia*; **Posta*; *Falcone Nero*), the principal village (3200 inhab.) in the valley of the *Sesia*, a stream which is frequently dry in summer. The old town and the *Sacro Monte*, when seen through the arches of the bridge, have an extremely picturesque aspect. In the town a monument has been erected to Victor Emmanuel.

The ***Sacro Monte** (1981'), the object of numerous pilgrimages, rises in the immediate vicinity of the town. It is attained in ¼ hr. by a path shaded by beautiful trees, but the enjoyment is somewhat marred by the importunities of numerous beggars. The summit, surmounted by a chapel and crucifix, commands a magnificent view. Besides the church, fountains, etc., there are in all 46 Chapels, or Oratories, on the *Monte Sacro*, many of them buried among the trees. They all contain representations of scenes from the life of the Saviour, in terra cotta, with life-size figures arranged in groups. Each chapel is devoted to a different subject; the 1st, for example, represents the Fall, the 2nd the Annunciation, and so on to the 46th, which contains the Entombment of the Virgin. Some of the frescoes by *Pellegrino Tibaldi* and *Gaudenzio Ferrari* are well worthy of inspection; even the external decorations are not entirely devoid of interest. This '*Nova Gerusalemme nel Sacro Monte di Varallo*' was founded by Bernardino Caloto, a Milanese nobleman, with the sanction of Pope Innocent VIII. As a resort of pilgrims, it did not come into vogue until after the visits of Cardinal Borromeo (p. 379) in 1578 and 1584, from which period most of the chapels date.

Varallo is admirably adapted as head-quarters for excursions to the very attractive and easily accessible valleys in the vicinity.

The carriage-road to Arona descends the picturesque valley of the *Sesia* to (6 M.) *Borgo-Sesia*, (7½ M.) *Romagnano* (Post); quitting the *Val Sesia*, it then crosses the mountains to (7½ M.) *Borgomero*, and (6 M.) *Arona* (p. 379). — Omnibus twice daily from Varallo to Novara, junction of the railways to *Arona*, *Milan*, *Alessandria* (*Genoa*), and *Turin*. Comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

From *Varallo* to *Macugnaga* (p. 262) several mountain-paths lead, all fatiguing, and traversing difficult passes. The shortest (15 good hrs.) leads by *Carcforo* in the *Val Sermentza* and the *Col di Botiggia* (or *Passo Pina*). From Varallo by *Valmaggia* and *Vocca* to *Balmuccia* in the *Val Sesia* is a drive of 1½ hr. (One-horse carr. 6 fr., including fee.) The entire *Val Sermentza* must then be ascended on foot by a rough, half-paved path, by *Boccioletto* and *Romasco* (the higher of the two poor, but expensive inns is the better), in 5 good hrs. to *Carcforo*, where an experienced guide should be engaged for crossing the pass. In the *Val di Quarazza*, into which the pedestrian descends to the N.W., are two magni-

ficient waterfalls, frequently visited by travellers on their way to Macugnaga from the N. or E. From Carcoforo to Macugnaga $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — A route of the same length is that over the *Col della Moriana*, leading from Carcoforo to *Pestarena* (bridle-path on the N. side as far as the summit of the pass). — Another path leads from *Rimasco* (see above) N. W. through the *Valle Piccola to Rima* (poor inn), 7 hrs. from Varallo, whence another extremely fatiguing pass, the *Little Turlo* or *Col del Piccolo Alare*, by no means recommended, traverses the mountain to the *Val di Quarazza* (from Rima to Macugnaga 8 hrs.). — Others prefer making a digression to *Alagna* (3950', see below), in a singularly beautiful situation, and the *Turlo Pass* (9088'), which, however, is also difficult and deficient in interest. — Another route ascends N. through the *Val Mastallone* by *Fobello* to *Ponte Grande* (p. 261), and thence to Macugnaga.

From *Varallo to Le Breuil* (p. 268) by *Gressoney* two days' journey. Conveyance from the post-office at Varallo daily to ($16\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mollia* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fare 2 fr.), ascending the *Val Sesia* (see above), with which the *Val di Sermenza* unites at *Balmuccia*. From *Mollia* (**Albergo Valsesiano*), where the road terminates, to *Riva* (3780') (tolerable inn) 2 hrs. Several of the peaks of *Monte Rosa* now become visible, of which a still finer view is obtained from *Alagna* (3950') (Inn). Travellers proceeding to *Gressoney* must return from *Alagna* to *Riva*. From *Alagna* the difficult and unattractive *Turlo Pass* (9088') leads to the N. to Macugnaga (see p. 262, and above); and the *Passo d'Ollen* (9193') to the W. to *Gressoney la Trin té*. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N. of *Gressoney St. Jean* (see below).

Ascending gradually from *Riva* for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in the *Val Vogna*, the path passes through several miserable villages, then forms a sharp angle to the r. and mounts a precipitous slope (in 2 hrs.) to the *Col di Valdobbia* (8359'), the hospice of which is visible during the last $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Here refreshments and rough accommodation for the night may be procured. The path descends still more precipitously, at first traversing a snow-field and loose stones, and finally pine-forest, in 2 hrs. to *Gressoney St. Jean* (4494') (**Hôtel et Pension Mont Rose*). The view from the *Col di Valdobbia* is insignificant, but embraces a charming survey of the *Val Gressoney* with its rich pastures, pine-clad slopes, groups of cottages, and picturesque waterfalls. Towards the N. it is terminated by the *Lyskamm* (comp. p. 274); to the N.W. rises the snow-clad *Grau-Haupt* (11,702').

Descending the valley from *Gressoney*, the traveller reaches *Pont St. Martin* in the *Dora Valley*, on the road from *Aosta* to *Ivrea* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*), in 5 hrs.; or in 4 hrs. over the *Ranzöla-Furke* (7182') to *Brusson* (4521') in the *Challant Valley*, and in 4 hrs. more by the *Col de Jour* to *Châtillon* (p. 269).

The direct route from *Gressoney* to *Le Breuil* is more interesting, but more fatiguing. The path gradually ascends in the *Val Gressoney* for 2 hrs., then turning to the l., ascends rapidly in 1 hr. to a chapel commanding a magnificent prospect of the *Lyskamm*, the *Lys Glacier*, and three peaks of *Monte Rosa*. After another hour's steep climbing, the *Furca di Betta* (8638') is attained, whence the chain of the *Pennine Alps*, rising above the *Val d'Ayas*, and the imposing snow-clad *Grand Combin* (p. 235) are visible.

After a steep descent of 1 hr., *Resel* or *Resy* is reached; at the first chalet (scanty refreshments) a mule may be hired. The path to *Le Breuil* traverses the *Col des Cimes Blanches*. At *St. Jacques*, or *S. Giacomo d'Ayas*, half-way between the *Furca di Betta* and the *Col des Cimes Blanches*, at the upper end of the *Ayas Valley*, there is a clean **Inn*. By the same route the *Matterjoch*, or *Théodule Pass* (p. 268), may also be attained without passing through *Le Breuil*; this path is, however, more dangerous than that from *Le Breuil* on account of the crevasses of the glacier. The path from *Resel* descends and ascends for 1 hr., skirting the glaciers of *Ayas* and *Aventina*, and avoiding the ravines of the glacier-brooks and the huge fragments of granite by various circuits, and finally ascends rapidly to the chalets of *Arentina*, where the direct path to the *Matterjoch* diverges to the r. The path to *Le Breuil* mounts in 1 hr. to the *Col des Cimes Blanches* (9879'), whence the mountains of *Val Tournanche* and the entire Alpine chain from *Mont Blanc* to *Aosta* are visible. A small lake

lies to the l.; far and wide the scene is one of utter desolation. After descending from the Col, the path to the r. must be selected, by which in 2½ hrs. (to the l. also 2½ hrs., to the church of *Val Tournanche*, p. 268) *Le Breuil* (p. 268) is reached. (The passage of the Matterjoch is considered less fatiguing from Le Breuil than from Zermatt on the N. side. Distances from the Hôtel du Mont Cervin near Le Breuil: to the S. base of the glacier 1½ hr., to the summit of the pass 1 hr., to the N. base of the glacier 1 hr., to Zermatt 2½ hrs., altogether 6 hrs., two of which are occupied in crossing the glacier, comp. p. 266.)

These three passes, the Col di Valdobbia, the Furca di Betta, and the Col des Cîmes Blanches, are also practicable for mules. Guide from Riva to Gressoney (5½ hrs.) 10 fr., including fee, from Gressoney to Le Breuil (11½ hrs.) 10 fr., with provisions (which must be taken from Gressoney), and fee. Mule from Resel to the summit of the Col des Cîmes Blanches 8 fr. Guide from Le Breuil to Zermatt 15 fr., including fee. This route is one of the most interesting and imposing of Alpine excursions, and far surpasses the Tour du Mont Blanc (comp. p. 227).

96. From Luino on Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano.

Comp. Map, p. 374.

Diligence from Luino to Lugano in 2¾ hrs. (coupé 3 fr. 60, interior 2 fr. 90 c.); two-horse carr. 20, one-horse 10—12 fr.; return-carr. occasionally met with at Luino at a moderate charge. *Steamboat* from Lugano to Porlezza (twice daily), on Tuesdays 3 trips, fare 2½ or 1 fr.; tickets may be procured on board the steamboats for the *Omnibus*, with which it generally corresponds (2½ fr., coupé 3 fr.), and for one-horse (6 fr.) and two-horse (12 fr.) carr. from Porlezza to Menaggio (in 2 hrs., distance 9 M.). Complaints are frequently made with regard to the vetturini of Porlezza and Menaggio. Rowing-boat from Lugano to Porlezza with one rower 7, with two 12, with three 16½ fr. — Steamboats on Lago Maggiore, see p. 374. on the Lake of Como, see p. 385.

A good road leads from Luino (p. 376) to Lugano, ascending immediately behind Luino, and commanding a fine retrospective view of Lago Maggiore. The Italian and Swiss frontier is reached on the hill, at (3 M.) *Fornace*, or *Fornasette*, the seat of the Italian and Swiss custom-houses.

The road now descends; in the background to the E. rises the *Monte S. Salvatore*, with the chapel on the S. peak (p. 372). The river *Tresa* is then approached and skirted as far as (4½ M.) *Ponte Tresa*, situated on a bay of the Lake of Lugano, and so enclosed by mountains as apparently to form a separate lake. A bridge over the Tresa (which the road does not cross) here connects the Swiss with the Italian bank. The Tresa, the outlet of the *Lake of Lugano*, falls into Lago Maggiore, ¾ M. to the S.W. of Luino.

The road leads by the N.W. bank of this arm of the Lake of Lugano to (1½ M.) *Magliaso*, with an ancient castle of the Beroldingen family, and (1½ M.) *Agno* (968'), crossing the river of that name: it then gradually ascends (to the l. the small *Lake of Muzzano*) an eminence, at the E. base of which (3 M.) *Lugano* (p. 370) is situated.

The **Lake of Lugano* (889'), Ital. *Lago Ceresio*, presents a





succession of the most beautiful landscapes, and is a worthy rival of its more celebrated and imposing neighbours, the Lake of Como and Lago Maggiore. In the vicinity of Lugano the banks are picturesquely studded with villas and chapels, and planted with the vine, fig, olive, and walnut. The W. side of the S. arm also presents several delightful points of view (p. 369). On the N. bank (l.) *Castagnola*, r. (S.) the 'cantine' (p. 372) of Monte Caprino; l., charmingly situated at the base of *Monte Brè* (p. 372), *Gandria*, with its hanging gardens (on lofty arcades) and vine-terraces. Beyond this point the lake assumes a wilder character. The next villages are (l.) *Bellarma* (frontier), *Oria* with the *Villa Bianci*, *Albogasio*, *S. Mametto* at the influx of the *Soldo*. On the r. the bank is wooded and rises abruptly from the water. To the l. *Loggio*, *Cresogno*, and *Cima*, opposite which (S.) lies stat. *Osteno* (Inn on the lake).

The interesting **Grotto of Osteno* may easily be visited from Lugano by the steamboat bound for Porlezza (or by small boat). The grotto is 7 min. from the landing-place: go through the village, and outside the gate turn to the r. immediately before the stone bridge, and then cross the brook. The mouth of the gorge, in which there are two small waterfalls, is near a projecting rock. Visitors embark in a small boat and enter the grotto, the bottom of which is entirely occupied by the brook. The narrow ravine through which the boat now threads its way is curiously hollowed out by the action of the water. Far above, the roof is formed by overhanging bushes, between which an occasional glimpse of blue sky is obtained. The gorge which is terminated by a waterfall resembles that of Pfäfers, and is equally imposing, although shorter.

The N. bank of the lake now becomes rocky and precipitous. At the N. end of this E. bay lies **Porlezza** (*Inn*, on the lake), seat of the Italian custom-house, possessing a harbour. Rowing-boat to Lugano 10—12 fr. Steamboat and omnibus, see above.

A good road leads from Porlezza to Menaggio (carr. see p. 384). The walk (3 hrs.) from the Lake of Lugano to the Lake of Como affords an uninterrupted series of beautiful views, terminated by a magnificent prospect from the highest point, near *Croce*, of the greater portion of the Lake of Como. Near *Croce*, 2¼ M. before Menaggio is reached, a footpath leads to the r. direct to *Griante* and *Cadenabbia* (p. 388). From the carriage-road to *Menaggio* (p. 387) the *Villa Vigoni* (p. 388) near *Loveno* may be conveniently visited.

97. The Lake of Como.

Steamboat five times daily from Colico to Como in 3½ hrs.; to Lecco 3 times weekly. Fares from Colico to Como 4 fr. or 2 fr. 10 c. (restaurant on board indifferent). Stations: *Colico*, *Domaso*, *Gravedona*, *Dongo*, *Cremia*, *Dervio*, *Rezzonico*, *Bellano*, *Varenna*, *Menaggio* (pier), *Bellaggio* (pier), *Cadenabbia* (pier), *Tremezzo*, *Lenno*, *Campo*, *Argegno*, *Nesso*, *Torriggia*, *Palanço* e *Pognana*, *Carate*, *Torno*, *Moltrasio*, *Canobbio*, *Como*. Embarkation and landing included in the fare (the tickets have a coupon which is given to the boatman). Between *Cadenabbia*, or *Menaggio*, and *Bellaggio*, the steamboat is the cheapest conveyance, especially for a single traveller. Those

who embark at intermediate stations between Como and Colico must procure a ticket at the pier; otherwise they are liable to be charged for the whole distance from Como or Colico. — The new Saloon-Steamers of the 'Società Italiana' are preferable (no correspondence with the railway; travellers from Milan intending to make use of them should therefore take tickets only to Camerlata).

Boats (*barca*). First hour with one rower $1\frac{1}{2}$, with two 3 fr., three $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr., for each additional hour 1 fr. per rower. From Bellaggio to Cadenabbia and back 3 fr., with two rowers 4 fr.; Bellaggio to Menaggio and back 4 fr.; Bellaggio to Varenna and back 4 fr.; Bellaggio to Villa Melzi, Villa Carlotta, and back with two rowers 8 fr.; Bellaggio to Villa Giulia and back 4 fr. One rower generally suffices, unless the traveller's time be limited. If a second be anxious to join the party, he may be got rid of by the words '*basta uno*' (one is enough). Better terms than the above may be made when customers are not numerous. In making a bargain the following phrases will be found useful: '*Quanto volete per una corsa d'un ora (di due ore)? Siamo due (tre, quattro) persone. E troppo, vi darò un franco (due franchi)*', etc. — The boatmen generally expect a gratuity of $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fr. in proportion to the length of the trip, in addition to their fare.

The ***Lake of Como** (699'; greatest depth 1929'), Ital. *Lago di Como*, or *Il Lario*, the *Lacus Larius* of the Romans, extolled by Virgil (*Georg. II. 159*), is considered by many to be the most beautiful lake in N. Italy. From its N. extremity to Como it is 30 M. in length. At Bellaggio (p. 388) it divides into two arms, the Lake of *Como*, properly so called, and that of *Lecco*. The latter, from the Punta di Bellaggio to Lecco, is $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. long. The lake attains its greatest width, $23\frac{3}{4}$ M., between Menaggio and Varenna. The *Adda*, by which the lake is fed at the N. extremity, emerges from it again at Lecco.

Numerous gay villas of the Milanese aristocracy, surrounded by luxuriant gardens and vineyards, are scattered along the banks of the lake. In the forests above, the brilliant green of the chestnut and walnut contrasts strongly with the greyish tints of the olive, which to the unaccustomed eye bears a strong resemblance to the willow. The mountains rise to a height of 7000'. The scenery of the lake, as seen from the deck of the steamboat, faintly resembles that of the Rhine, though on a far grander scale, the banks on both sides being perfectly distinguishable by the traveller. — The population of the banks of the lake is of an industrial character, and is principally employed in the production and manufacture of silk. — The *Lacus Larius* derives a classic interest from its connection with the two Plinies, natives of Como, the elder of whom prosecuted his philosophical researches in the surrounding district. — The lake is well stocked with fish, and trout of 20 lbs. weight are occasionally captured. The '*Agoni*' are small, but palatable.

Eastern Bank.

Colico see p. 363.

Western Bank.

Domūso (Inn), delightfully situated, possesses several handsome villas, especially *Villa Calderara* and *Villa Lasquez*.

Giraredōna (Albergo del Sasso), the most populous village on the lake, picturesquely situated at the entrance of a gorge. The handsome villa with four towers

Eastern Bank.

Dorio and *Corenno*, picturesquely situated, with a ruined castle.

Dervio, at the mouth of the *Varrone*, at the foot of *Monte Legnone* (8566') (which rises almost perpendicularly from the lake), and its prolongation, *Monte Legnoncino* (4951').

Bellano (Roma), with extensive iron-works, at the foot of *Monte Grigna* (7254'), at the mouth of the *Pioverna*. This valley extends inland towards *Lecco*, and is noted for its ironworks.

Gittana, landing-place for the hydropathic establishment of *Regoledo*, situated 500' above the lake. Pension 5 fr., 2 fr. additional for baths, etc. Donkey from *Gittana* to *Regoledo* 1 fr., horse or litter 2 fr.

Varenna (**Albergo Reale*), prettily situated on a tongue of land projecting into the lake, at the mouth of the occasionally impetuous *Esino*, which is crossed by a bridge. In the vicinity, especially towards the N., are some remarkable galleries hewn in the rock for the passage of the road (p. 344). The marble procured from the neighbouring quarries is polished and worked in the town. Admirable view from the ruined castle of *Torre di Vezio*, situated high above the town.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the town the *Fiume Latte*, or milk-stream (so named from its white colour) precipitates itself in several leaps from a height of

Western Bank.

at the upper extremity was built by Cardinal Gallio of Milan, and is now the property of a private individual. The Church, dating from the 13th cent., contains two Christian inscriptions of the 5th cent.

Dongo, with a Dominican monastery, a large village in a sheltered situation, at the mouth of the valley of the same name. On the height above *Dongo* lies *Garzeno*, whence a neglected path leads over the *Passo del Iorio* to (10 hrs.) *Bellinzona*.

On a precipitous rock above *Musso* are the ruins of the castle of that name, the former proprietor of which, after the battle of Pavia (1525), founded a principality here embracing the entire Lake of Como. On an eminence stands a white chapel; farther up is a marble quarry, approached by a zigzag path hewn in the rock.

Pianello and *Cremia*, with an ancient church and a large silk-mill. In the gorge above it there is a picturesque waterfall.

Rezzōnico (*Raetionicum*), with the picturesque ruins of a fortress of the 13th cent. Next *S. Abbondio*.

A dangerous footpath crosses the wild precipice of *Il Sasso Rancio* ('the orange rock'), traversed by the Russians under *Bellegarde* in 1799, on which occasion many lives were lost.

At *Menaggio* (**Grand Hôtel Victoria*, R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Corona*), whence a road leads to *Porlezza* on the Lake of Lugano (p. 385),

Eastern Bank.

1000 ft. The volume of water is very imposing between March and May.

Western Bank.

there is an extensive silk manufactory to which visitors are readily admitted.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N. of Menaggio, near the church of *Loveno* (*Inn), stands the *Villa Vigoni* (*view), formerly the property of Herr Mylius, of Frankfort (d. 1854), a liberal patron of art, and the benefactor of the entire neighbourhood, as the monuments to his memory testify. The villa contains some admirable modern Italian works in marble, reliefs by Thorvaldsen (*Nemesis*, in the temple erected by Herr Mylius to his son's memory) and Marchesi; in the garden-saloon a *group by Argenti, the proprietress with her children.

To the S. of Menaggio, close to the lake, stands the new and palatial *Villa Mylius*.

Here the lake divides: the S.W. arm is properly named the *Lake of Como*, the S.E. the *Lake of Lëcco*; these two arms are separated by the *Punta di Bellaggio*.

Lake of Como.

Bellaggio (708') (*GRANDE BRETAGNE, with the dépendance VILLA SERBELLONI; *GENAZZINI, R. from 2, B. $\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 1, D. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; both beautifully situated on the lake, pension according to bargain 6—10 fr. per day. GRAND HÔTEL BELLAGGIO (formerly Villa Frizzoni, see below). HÔTEL ET PENSION SUISSE; HÔTEL DE FLORENCE, moderate, pension 5 fr. — *Boats*, see p. 386), at the W. base of the promontory which separates the two arms of the lake, perhaps the most delightful point on any of the lakes of Upper Italy. To the l. of the steamboat-pier is situated the *Villa Frizzoni* (now a hôtel, see above).

Cadenabbia (*cà denavia*, ship-house) (*BELLEVUE, R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, L. 1, A. 1, pension 6—7 fr.; *BELLE ÎLE, moderate; VILLE DE MILAN, formerly Pension Majolica, 5 fr.), halfway between Como and Colico. A short distance S. W. of the village, in a garden sloping down to the lake, stands the celebrated ***Villa Carlotta** (or *Sommaringa*, after the count of that name to whom it originally belonged). It was purchased by the Princess Albert of Prussia in 1843, and named after her daughter Charlotte (d. 1855). It is now the prop-

Eastern Bank.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the village is the ***Villa Melzi**, erected in 1802 for Count *Melzi d'Erile*, vice-president of the Italian Republic under Buonaparte and afterwards Duke of Lodi. It now belongs to the Duca di Melzi, grandson of the founder, and is not less attractive than the Villa Carlotta on the opposite bank (attendant 1 fr., more for a party).

ANTE-CHAMBER. Copies of antique busts, by *Canova*; bust of the present proprietor, by *Vela*; son of the Duca Melzi, a statue by *Pessina*; David, by *Fraccaroli*; Innocence, by *Pandiani*, etc. The walls of the following rooms are adorned with appropriate frescoes. In the 2nd Room a bust of Michael Angelo by *Canova*. 3rd R. Bust of Michael Angelo by himself; *Bernardino Luini*, Madonna. 4th R. *Comolli*, Eugene Beauharnais, viceroy of Italy; *Appiani*, Napoleon I. as president of the Italian republic. 5th R. Ceiling-frescoes by *Bossi*, representing Parnassus; statuettes by *Marchesi*; chimney-piece by *Thorvaldsen*, with medallion portraits of celebrated Italians. 6th R. (Flower Room): *Canova*, Bacchante, etc.

The *GARDEN (attendant $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) is luxuriantly stocked with magnolias, cedars, Chinese pines, gigantic aloes, etc. — The CHAPEL contains family monuments in marble. — In another part of the garden, Dante and Beatrice, by *Comolli*; colossal busts of Madame Lefilia, mother of Napoleon I., and the Empress Josephine, by *Canova*.

On the height above Bellaggio stands the ***Villa Serbelloni** (now a *Hotel and Pension*, see p. 388). The *view from the park, which extends to the extremity of the wooded promontory, embraces the lake in both directions, as well as the Lake of Lecco (see p. 391). This is perhaps the finest vie won the lake. Charming glimpses of Varenna, Villa Balbianello, Corlotta, etc. Beau-

Western Bank.

erty of the Duke of Sachsen-Meiningen, widower of the latter. Visitors ring at the entrance to the garden and ascend the steps, where they are received by the attendant (1 fr., more for a party).

The MARBLE SALOON possesses a frieze adorned with celebrated *reliefs by *Thorvaldsen*, representing the Triumph of Alexander (for which the Count of Sommariva paid a sum equivalent to 15,000 l. sterling); it also contains several statues: *Cupid and Psyche, Magdalene, Palamedes, Venus, all by *Canova*; Mars and Venus, by *Acquisti*; Cupid offering water to doves, by *Bienaimé*, etc. The BILLIARD-ROOM contains casts, and a chimney-piece with sculptured frieze, representing a bacchanalian procession, said to be one of *Thorvaldsen's* early works. In the GARDEN-SALOON are several modern pictures: Romeo and Juliet by *Hager*; Atala by *Sordon*; Virgil reading the *Æneid* to Augustus, by *Wicar*; also a marble relief by *Lazzarini*, of Napoleon as consul, presented to the Count of Sommariva by Napoleon himself. — GARDEN (attendant $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) less richly stocked than those of the villas Melzi and Serbelloni, but worthy of a visit. Fine view of Bellaggio.

Behind the 'Milan' hotel rises a rock, *Il Sasso S. Martino*, half-way up which stands a small church, *Madonna di S. Martino*, commanding a beautiful view; ascent $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; a cool spring near it. — The *Monte Crocione*, a more lofty mountain to the W., commands a striking view of the Monte Rosa chain, the Bernese Alps and Mont Blanc, the lakes and the plain of Lombardy (a fatiguing ascent of 6—7 hrs.; guide 5 fr.; in order to avoid the heat the traveller should start at 2 or 3 a. m.).

Tremezzo (*Albergo Bazzoni,

Eastern Bank.

tiful grounds near the hotel and a small palm-grove (admission $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). — The *Villa Belmonte* (admission $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) also commands a fine view. — A little to the S. of this, in the direction of the *Lake of Lecco*, is the *Villa Giulia*, the property of Count Blome, with beautiful flowers, and an admirable view over the Lake of Lecco. — The *Monte S. Primo* may be ascended from Bellaggio in 4 hrs., see p. 393.

The *Villa Poldi* (the family name of the Gonzagas) contains the mausoleum of the last of the Gonzagas. Fine view from the round Romanesque tower.

S. Giovanni with the *Villa Trotti*.

Villa Besenna.

Near *Lexzeno* is one of the deepest parts of the lake.

Nesso (*Nacos?*), at the foot of the *Piano del Tivano* (3803'), *Nesso Sopra* and *Nesso Sotto*; near the latter, in a narrow gorge, is a waterfall of considerable height, frequently dry in summer.

Careno and *Quarsano*.

Villa Pliniana, at the end of the bay, at the entrance of a narrow gorge, a gloomy square edifice, erected in 1570 by Count Anguissola, one of the four conspirators who assassinated Duke Farnese at Piacenza; now the property of the princes of Belgiojoso, whose name figured so conspicuously in the disturbances of 1848. It derives its name of *Pliniana* from a neighbouring spring which daily changes its level, a peculiarity

Western Bank.

(moderate) is almost a continuation of *Cadenabbia*. Between the two places stands the *Villa Carlotta*. The surrounding district, the *Tremezzina*, is justly termed the garden of Lombardy.

At the extremity of the long promontory of *Lavedo* stands the handsome *Villa Balbianello*, with its colonnade, the property of Count Arcimati. *Lenno* is situated in the bay. To the S. of the promontory lies *Campo*, and beyond this *Sala*; between these two lies the small island of *S. Giovanni*, or *Comacina*, which in the middle ages was fortified, and is often mentioned in history. A small church now stands on it.

Argegno, at the mouth of the *Intelvi Valley*.

Brienno, abounding in laurels; next

Torrigia, and *Villa Galbiati*, completed in 1855, gaily painted exterior. The lake is here scarcely $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in width.

Laglio, with *Villa Gaggi*, now *Antongina*. To the N., by the lake, is a lofty Pyramid with the inscription '*Joseph Frank*', and a medallion. Frank was a professor at Pavia (d. 1851), and grandson of the celebrated physician *Peter Frank* of Vienna; he left the sum of 25,000 fr. for the erection of this monument to his own memory, from which it may be inferred he did not do much to merit the remembrance of posterity. The green and red villa belongs to Count *Colobiano*.

Eastern Bank.

mentioned by Pliny. Extracts from his works (*Epist. IV. 30, Hist. Nat. II. 206*) are inscribed on the walls of the court.

Torno. To the S. of Torno both banks of the lake are studied with villas.

Villa Taverna, formerly *Faroni*; *Villa Pasta*, formerly the property of the celebrated singer (d. 1865), with hot-house; *Villa Taglioni*, with a Swiss cottage, formerly the property of the famous danseuse, now that of her son-in-law, the Russian Prince Trubetzky; *Villa Napoli*, a castellated edifice.

Western Bank.

Carate; in the background the *Monte Bisbino* (4390').

Moltrasio, with a beautiful waterfall.

Villa Passalacqua, with its numerous windows, resembles a manufactory.

Villa Pizzo. *Villa d'Este* (now *Hôtel Reine d'Angleterre*), for a considerable period the residence of Queen Caroline (d. 1821), the unfortunate consort of George IV.; *Villa Ruimondi*, late *Odescalchi*, the most extensive on the lake, situated at *Borgo Vico*, the N. W. suburb of Como.

The Lake of Lecco.

From Bellaggio to Lecco, and vice versâ, steamboat 3 times weekly (comp. p. 385).

The banks of this S.E. arm of the Lake of Como cannot vie in beauty with those of its W. neighbour; the steamboat journey is nevertheless a very pleasant one. Lecco is charmingly situated. The precipitous and formerly inaccessible E. bank is traversed by a high-road, in many places supported by masonry, in others passing through tunnels or galleries.

The steamboat rounds the *Punta di Bellaggio*; on the height above is situated the garden of the *Villa Serbelloni*, and adjoining it the *Villa Giulia* and the village of *Visgnola*. Then *Limonta*, and opp. to it (l.) *Lierna* and *Sornico*; (r.) *Onno*, (l.) *Olcio* and *Mandello* on a flat promontory. On the opposite bank (r.) lies the small town of *Parè*, separated from Malgrate by the promontory of *S. Dionigio*. *Malgrate* itself lies at the entrance of the *Val Madrera*, through which the road to Como via *Erba* leads (p. 392). The lake gradually contracts to the river *Adda*, which flows out of it, and is crossed by the *Ponte Grande*, a stone bridge with ten arches.

Lecco (*Albergo d'Italia*; **Croce di Malta*; *Leone d'Oro*; all very Italian), an industrial town with 8000 inhab., admirably described in Manzoni's 'I Promessi Sposi'. Walks: to the hill of *Castello*; to the pilgrimage-church on the *Monte Baro* (view of the *Brianza*).

Railway from Lecco to Bergamo in 1¼ hr.; stations *Calotzio*, *Cisano*, *Mapellio*, *Ponte S. Pietro*, and *Bergamo*, a stat. on the Verona-Milan line (comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*), *Milan*, see p. 394.

Como (705') (**Hôtel Volta*, formerly *Angelo*; **ITALIA*, R. from 2, L. ¾, B. 1½, D. 3, A. 1 fr., both at the harbour; *CORONA*, outside the

Porta Milanese; *Café Cavour*, near the quay; **Trattoria di Frasconi Confalonieri*, at the end of the street leading straight from the harbour; *Baths* in the lake by the *Giardino Pubblico*, to the l., outside the pier, with 20,614 inhab., birth-place of the two Plinies and of the celebrated electrician and philosopher Volta (his *Statue* by P. Marchesi on a very lofty pedestal, is on the W. side of the town near the harbour), is situated at the S. extremity of the S.W. arm of the Lake of Como, in the centre of an amphitheatre of mountains. The **Cathedral*, constructed entirely of marble, commenced in 1396, completed in 1521, is one of the finest in N. Italy; façade covered with statuettes and reliefs. The interior is disfigured by the gaudily painted vaulting. The portal is adorned with handsome stained-glass windows. Adjoining the church is the *Town Hall (Broletto)*, completed in 1215, the walls of which are composed of a singular variety of stones of different colours. The *Porta del Torre*, a massive five-storeyed structure, is also worthy of note. Large silk manufactures.

The station of the Milan railway is at *Camerlata*, see p. 370. Omnibus from the steamboat to the station in 35 min. ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). Comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

Diligence from Camerlata (p. 370) to *Varese* on the arrival of the Milan trains; also on the arrival of the first train to *Laveno* (p. 376) on Lago Maggiore (comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*), by Varese in 5 hrs.; omnibus to Varese in the afternoon; $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr. is the fare usually demanded, but less is often taken. From the Corona inn an omnibus (2 fr. 10 c.) runs to Capolago (p. 369), corresponding with the steamboat on the Lake of Lugano. Swiss diligences (number of passengers not limited) twice daily from Camerlata to *Lugano* (p. 370) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., *Bellinzona* (p. 85) in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (R. 91), *Lucerne* (over the St. Gotthard, R. 22) in $25\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., *Coire* (over the Bernardino, R. 90) in $24\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Walk on the E. Bank. On the E. side of the lake two routes lead from Como along the slope of the mountain; the lower of these passes small villages and numerous villas; the upper, after a walk of 40 min., commands a superb view of the snow-mountains to the W.; it passes through *Capo-Vico*, *Sopra-Villa*, *Cazzanore* (all belonging to the parish of *Blevio*), leaving the Villa Pliniana (p. 390) far below, and reaches (3 hrs.) *Riva di Palanzo*, where there is an auberge on the lake; thence by steamboat, which stops opposite, near *Carate*. The walk may be shortened by descending to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Torno*, a steamboat-station (p. 391).

From Como to Erba and Bellaggio, very pleasant for pedestrians, and especially recommended for the *return-journey to those who have not quitted the steamboat on their route to Como. The traveller follows the road to Lecco, leaving Como by the Porta Milanese. The road gradually ascends the E. slope. The view of Como is intercepted by the beautifully wooded *Monte S. Maurizio*; to the S. the country is overlooked in the direction of Milan; on the E. lies the *Brianza*, an undulating and extremely fertile tract, 12 M. long, 6 M. wide, situated between the Lambro and the Adda, and stretching N.E. to Lecco. This is termed the 'Garden of Lombardy', and is a favourite resort of the Milanese, with whose villas it is profusely sprinkled. The church of the village of *Cannago*, N. of the road, contains Volta's tomb (see above). Farther on, to the S. of the road near a small lake, is the sharp ridge of *Montorfaso*. Near *Cassano* a campanile is observed, which, like the celebrated leaning tower of Pisa, is very much out of the perpendicular. Beyond *Albesio* the view extends over the valley of Erba (*Pian d'Erba*) and the lakes of *Alserio*, *Pusiano*, and *Annone*, above which on the E. rise the *Corni di Canzo* (4512') and the *Resegone di Lecco* (6161').

Near (10½ M.) **Erba** (1017') (*Inn*), a small town in a very fertile district, are several villas on the 'Pian d'Erba', the most remarkable of which is the *Villa Amalia*, on the N.W. side, with a charming view of the Brianza. Near *Incino*, with its lofty Lombard tower, ¼ hr. S.E. of Erba, stood the *Liciniforum* of the Romans, which Pliny mentions with Bergamo and Como.

Beyond Erba the road crosses the *Lambro*, which is here converted into a canal and conducted into the *Lago di Pusiano*, a short distance to the S.E. Immediately afterwards the road to Bellaggio diverges to the l. from the Lecco road, and passes through *Longone*, on the W. bank of the narrow *Lago del Segrino*. Then *Canzo* (**Croce di Malta*), the first house on the l.; an agreeable liqueur, called *Vespetro*, is manufactured at Canzo, almost contiguous to *Asso*, 1¼ M. beyond. At the entrance of Asso is a very extensive silk manufactory (*Casa Versa*).

The road now gradually ascends for a considerable distance in the picturesque valley of the *Lambro*, the *Vall' Assina* (see above), the slopes of which are well wooded; it passes through several villages, (2¼ M.) *Lasnigo*, (2¼ M.) *Barni*, and *Magreglio*, where the ascent becomes more rapid; first view of both arms of the Lake of Como from the eminence near the (1¼ M.) *Chapel*.

Delightful *survey of the entire W. arm to Lecco and far beyond, from the rear of the first church of (1¼ M.) *Civenna*, with its graceful tower. The road now runs for 2¼ M. along the shady summit of the mountain which extends into the lake at Bellaggio; beyond the chapel the following striking views are obtained: the W. arm of the lake (of Como), the *Tremezzina* with the *Villa Carlotta* and *Cadenabbia* (p. 388), the E. arm (Lake of Lecco), a large portion of the road along the E. shore resting on masonry and embankments, the entire lake from the promontory of Bellaggio to *Domaso* (p. 386), and the rising ground with the *Serbelloni* park (p. 389).

The road winds downwards for about 3 M., passing the *Villa Giulia* (p. 390) on the r., and, ½ M. from Bellaggio, the churchyard of that place. From Civenna to the hotels at *Bellaggio* on the lake (p. 388) about 6 M.

A pleasant circuit may be made by ascending the *Monte S. Primo* (5586') from Canzo (in 4—5 hrs., with guide), and descending thence to Bellaggio in 2½ hrs. Magnificent prospect from the summit.

98. From Como to Milan.

Railway (from Camerlata) in 1¼ hr., fares 5 fr. 45, 4 fr., 2 fr. 85 c.

The station for Como is at *Camerlata* (p. 369), 2 M. from the quay (omnibus in 35 min., fare ½ fr.).

The line at first traverses picturesque valleys, and intersects a plain in which maize, mulberry-trees, and vines are extensively cultivated. Stations: *Cucciāgo*, *Camnāgo*, *Seregno*, and *Dēsio*. The hilly upland to the l. is the fertile *Brianza* (p. 392) with its numerous villas; the long, indented mountain is *Monte Resegone*.

Monza (**Palazzo Reale*; *Falcone*; **Albergo del Castello*) has a pop. of 15,587. The *Cathedral*, founded in 595 by a Lombard queen, contains the '*Iron Crown*' (said to have been formed of a nail of the true Cross, and richly adorned with gold and jewels) of the Lombard kings, which was carried off by the Austrians in 1859, but restored after the peace of 1866. The present edifice dates from the 14th cent. The treasury (fee 1 fr.) contains numerous valuable relics. The *Broletto*, or Town Hall, which dates from the 13th cent., is said to have formed a portion

of the palace of Frederick I. and the Lombard kings. The park of the '*Summer Palace*' at Monza is picturesque and extensive.

Stat. *Sesto*, then

Milan. The station lies between the *Porta Nuova* and the *Porta Venezia*. Omnibus, see below.

Hotels. *HÔTEL DE LA VILLE (Pl. a), in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, opposite the Church of S. Carlo, R. 3, L. 1, D. 4, A. 1 fr.; HÔTEL CAVOUR, Place Cavour; *GRAND HÔTEL ROYAL (Pl. b), similar charges; *HÔTEL REICHMANN (Pl. c), R. 2½, B. 1½, D. 4, L. and A. 1¾ fr.; *GRAN BRETAGNA (Pl. d); *HÔTEL DE MILAN, Corsia del Giardino, R. 2½, A. 1 fr.; *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE and *ROMA, both in the Corso Vitt. Emanuele. — S. MARCO, *BELLA VENEZIA (Piazza S. Fedele), *ANCORA, Pozzo, may be mentioned as good 2nd cl. houses. PENSION SUISSE, commercial.

Restaurants, etc. *Cova, with garden, by the Scala, good music; *Trattoria della Borsa, Via S. Giuseppe; *Rebecchino, not far from the cathedral; *Isola Bella*, by the triumphal arch, outside the town. — *Cafe Merlo* (good ice), Corso Vitt. Emanuele; *Biffè and *Gnocchi, both in the Galleria Vitt. Emanuele; *Birraria Nazionale*, opp. the cathedral.

Fiacres ('Broughams') 1 fr. per drive, by day or night; per ½ hr. 1, per hr. 1½ fr.; each article of luggage 25 c.

Omnibuses from the cathedral to the station (25 c.) and the different gates (10 c., at night 15 c.), with the names of which they are inscribed. Hôtel omnibuses 75 c. or 1 fr.

Diligences (*Impresa Merzario*, Via di S. Dalmazio, No. 2, near the Scala) to *Coire* over the *Splügen* once daily in 25 hrs. (R.R. 88, 87), over the *Bernardino* once daily in 26½ hrs. (R.R. 90, 87); to *Lucerne* twice daily in 27½ hrs. over the *St. Gotthard* (R. 22); to *Sion* once daily in 39 hrs. over the *Simpton* (R. 61).

Post Office (Pl. 68) near the cathedral, Via Rastrelli 4919, open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. — **Telegraph Office**, near the Exchange, Piazza dei Mercanti (Pl. 69).

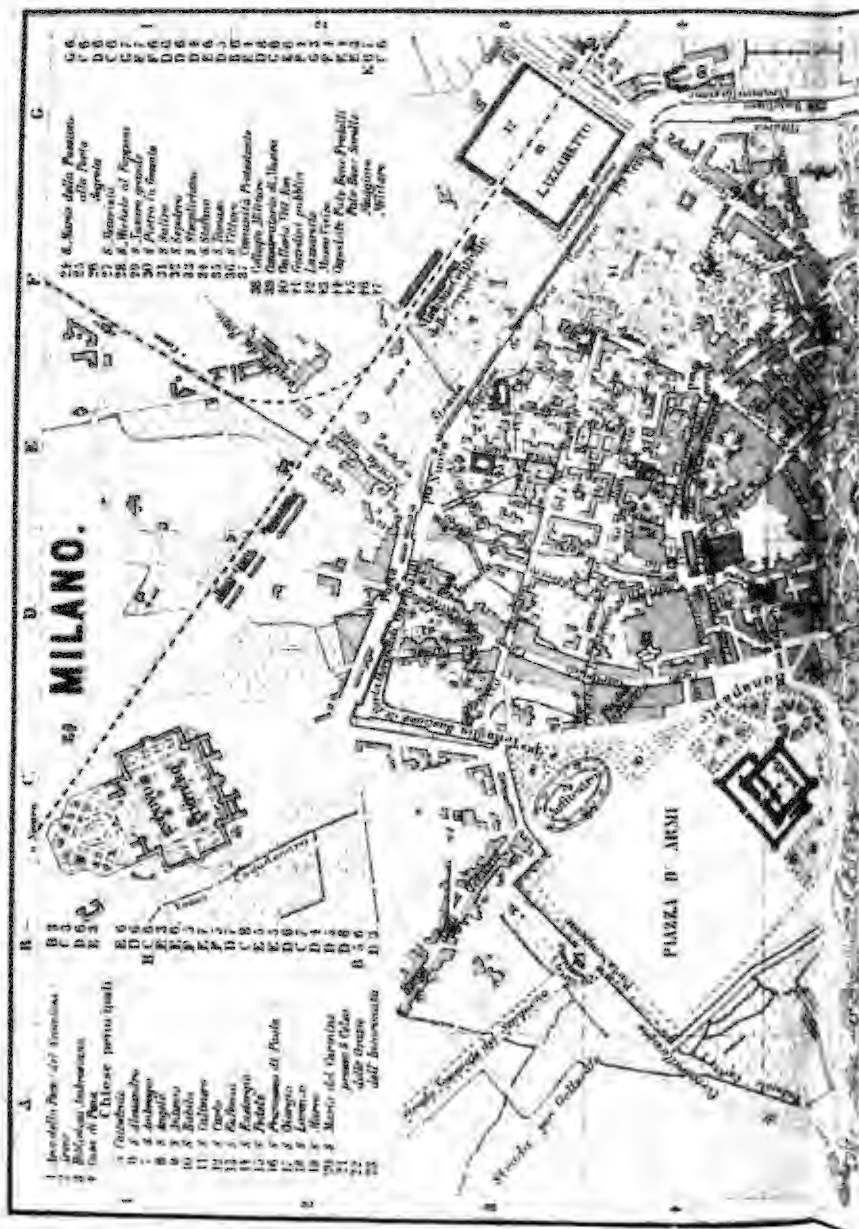
Theatres. **Teatro della Scala* (Pl. 62), a spacious building, well fitted up (the largest in Italy next to the theatre of S. Carlo at Naples). Opera and ballet admirable; performances in autumn and winter only. *Cannobbiana* (Pl. 63), open during the Carnival only. *S. Radegonda* (Pl. 66), operas. *Carcino* (Pl. 64), chiefly operas; *Teatro Reale* (Pl. 65), similar. *Fassati* and *Ciniselli*, popular theatres, in the Piazza d'Armi.

English Church Service. — Engl. physician, Dr. Walker, 20 Via della Passerella, Corso Vittorio Emanuele.

Milan (for a fuller description see *Baedeker's N. Italy*), the capital of Lombardy, and one of the wealthiest manufacturing (principally silk) cities in Italy, is upwards of 9 M. in circumference, and has a pop. of 214,517, excl. of the garrison.

The ****Cathedral** (Pl. 19), one of the largest churches in Europe, decorated on the exterior with 106 Gothic turrets and 4500 marble statues, was commenced in 1386 by Enrico Gamodia, but remained in an unfinished state till its completion by Napoleon I.

The **Interior**, with its double aisles borne by 52 pillars, and the subdued light shed by its stained windows, is very impressive. In the S. transept a **Monument to Giacomo and Gabriele Medici*, by Leoni, erected in 1564 by Pope Pius IV. to the memory of his brothers. **Stained Glass* windows in the choir. The ancient sarcophagus of porphyry, which once contained the body of St. Dionysius, now serves as a *Font*. The subterranean *Cappella S. Carlo* contains the tomb of S. Carlo Borromeo, accessible in summer 5—10, in winter 7—10 a. m.; at other times for a fee of 1 fr.



The ascent (in the corner of the r. transept) of the **Roof* and *Tower* (ticket 20 c.) is recommended, as the visitor is thus enabled to inspect the architecture of the exterior more closely; a noble prospect of the Alps and Apennines is also obtained in the early morning.

The **Galleria Vittorio Emanuele* (Pl. 40), a handsome arcade, containing a succession of brilliant shops, and decorated with statues of 24 celebrated Italians, connects the Piazza del Duomo with the Scala.

In the Piazza della Scala rises a Statue of *Leonardo da Vinci* (d. 1519) by Magni, inaugurated in Sept., 1872. The great master is surrounded by his pupils Cesare da Sesto, Marco d'Oggionno, Salaino, and Beltraffio.

Of the remaining 80 churches of Milan, the following are the most interesting. **S. Ambrogio* (Pl. 7), founded by St. Ambrose in the 4th cent., erected in the 12th cent., contains an 'Ecce homo' by Luini, and several ancient monuments. **S. Maria delle Grazie* (Pl. 22) dates from the 15th cent. The refectory of the monastery contains *Leonardo da Vinci's* celebrated **Fresco* of the Last Supper, now almost obliterated. In the church, pictures by *Ferrari*, *Luini*, etc. **S. Lorenzo* (Pl. 18) once formed a portion of an ancient Roman palace; the isolated **Colonnade* is supported by 16 Corinthian pillars. Good music on Sunday mornings.

The **Brera* (Pl. 50; open daily 9—3, Sund. 12—3 o'clock) formerly the Jesuits' College, contains the *Library of the Academy* (170,000 vols., 1000 MSS.), *Casts* from the antique and a **Picture Gallery*.

ENTRANCE-ROOMS I. and II. Frescoes by *Luini*, *Ferrari*, *Bramantino*, and *Marco d'Oggionno*; the finest by *Luini*, angels (13, 43, 47, 52, 66), scenery from the life of Mary (40, 41, *67), and *45. The Virgin with St. Antony and St. Barbara; then 24. Adoration of the Magi, by *Ferrari*. — Room I. 75. *Titian*, St. Jerome; 81. *Van Dyck*, Madonna; 91. *Rubens*, Last Supper; 96. *Paris Bordone*, Baptism of Christ; 115. *Tintoretto*, Pietà. — Room II. (to the l.) 120. *Giac. Francia*, Madonna; 124—126. *Paolo Veronese*, Adoration of the Magi; 129. *Moretto*, Madonna in clouds and three saints; 134. *Palma Vecchio*, Adoration of the Magi; 144. *Paolo Veronese*, Saints. — Room III. 155. *Gent. Bellini*, Preaching of St. Mark; 171. *Manegna*, Saints; 187. *Paolo Veronese*, Christ in the house of the Pharisee. — Room IV. 213. *Correggio*, Madonna; 223. *Giov. Bellini*, Pietà; 237. *Vitt. Carpaccio*, St. Stephen; 245. *Breughel*, Genre picture. — Room V. unimportant. — Room VI. 290. *Cima da Conegliano*, John the Baptist, SS. Peter and Paul; 299. *Franc. Albani*, Dance of Cupids; 316. *Garofalo*, Madonna; 315. *Giov. Bellini*, Madonna (1516). — Room VII. 322. *Guercino*, Abraham and Hagar; *329. *Velasquez*, Sleeping monk; 332. *Bern. Luini*, Madonna; 331. *Leonardo da Vinci*, Study for the head of Christ in the Last Supper; **337. *Raphael's* far-famed 'Sposalizio' (Marriage of the Virgin). — Room VIII. 358. *Guido Reni*, SS. Peter and Paul; 346. *Franc. Francia*, Annunciation; 353. *Manegna*, Body of Christ, a drawing, under glass. — Room IX. 366. *Bonifazio*, Moses and Pharo's daughter; 384. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna and Child; *388. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a lady. — Room X. 398. *Pietro da Cortona*, Madonna and saints; 466. *Salvator Rosa*, Landscape and hermits. — Room XI. 451. *Marco da Oggionno*, St. Michael and Lucifer; 452. *Gaud. Ferrari*, Martyrdom of St. Catharine; 461. *Crespi*, Presentation in the Temple; 494. *A. Borgognone*, Assumption. — Room XII. Modern pictures.

The celebrated **Biblioteca Ambrosiana* (Pl. 3), open 10—3 o'clock (fee to attendant 1 fr.; picture gallery 1 fr., on Wed. 10—2½ o'clock gratis), founded in 1525 by Federigo Borromeo, contains 60,000 vols. and 15,000 MSS.

'Codice Atlantico', i. e. the original drawings and autographs of Leon. da Vinci; Virgil with marginal notes by Petrarch; letters of Cardinal Borromeo, Tasso, Galilei, etc. — Cartoons of Raphael, Michael Angelo, etc.

The **Ospedale Maggiore* (Pl. 46), commenced in 1457, is a hospital of the most spacious dimensions, and contains 9 different courts. — The *Castello*, once the residence of the Visconti and Sforza families, is now employed as barracks. On the extensive esplanade (*Piazza d'Armi*) in the rear of the building, is situated the **Arena**, a species of circus, with accommodation for 30,000 pers., founded by Napoleon I. (fee 1 fr.).

On the N.W. side of the *Piazza d'Armi* is the **Arco della Pace* (Pl. 1), a triumphal arch of marble, founded by Napoleon in 1804 by way of termination to the Simplon-road, completed in 1838. Recent inscriptions commemorate the emancipation of Italy through the instrumentality of Victor Emmanuel II. and Napoleon III. The numerous reliefs represent the successes of the Austrian arms against Napoleon I.

The **Giardini Pubblici** (Pl. 41) afford a pleasant promenade, much frequented on Sunday afternoons.

At the entrance to the new Giardino (at the *Porta Nuova*) is a *Statue of Cavour* in bronze, erected in 1865. Near it the *Museo Civico*, containing nat. hist. collections (open to the public on Thursdays; and on Tuesd., Wed., and Sat. 11—3, adm. ½ fr.).

Index.

- Aa**, the Engelberger 87.
 131.
 — Melch- 90. 91.
 — Sarner- 90.
 — Steiner- 300.
 — Wägghaler- 42.
Aaberli Alp 43.
Aadorf 37.
Aarau 15.
Aarberg 163.
Aarberger Moos, the 163.
Aarburg 9.
Aarburg, castle 9.
Aare, the 8. 9. 10. etc.
Aareboden, the 135.
Aare Glaciers, the 135.
Aarmühle, village 105.
Aathal 43.
Abbaye, l' 176.
S. Abbondio on the lake
 of Como 387.
 — near Lugano 372.
Abendberg, the 110.
Abfrutt 79.
Abläntschen 153.
Acherbrücke, the, near
 Alpnach 90.
Achselberg, the 72.
Achsenstock, the 72.
Achtelsaasbäche, the 130.
Acletta 78. 308.
Acqua, hospice all' 140.
Acqua di Stoll 364.
 — **Rossa** 311.
Adda, the 343. 345. 363.
 etc.
Adelboden 146.
Adige, the 348!
Adlerberg, the 352.
Adler Glacier, the 264.
Adler Pass, the 264.
Adlischwyl 35.
St. Adrian 49.
Adula, Piz 366.
Aela, Piz d' 317.
Aelen s. Aigle.
Aesch 6.
 —, the Aelpli 295.
- Aeschach** 40.
Aeschi 145.
Aeugst 35.
Aeugster Berg, the 34.
Aeussere Thurm, the 264.
Affoltern 34.
Agagliouls 333.
Agassizhorn the, 135.
St. Agata 376.
Agno 384.
Agone, Val 342.
Agums 349.
Ahnengrat, the 142.
Aigle 199.
Aiguille Verte 219. 223.
Aiguilles Rouges 219. 223.
Airolo 83.
Aix-les-Bains 208.
Alagna 383.
Albana, Piz 323.
Albbruck 19.
Albens 208.
Alberschwende 354.
Albertville 210.
Albesio 392.
Albeuve 157.
Albigna, the 365.
Albigna Glacier 365.
Albinen 149.
Albione, Piz d' 259.
Albis, the 35.
Albis Hochwacht, the 35.
Albisbrunn, bath 35.
Albogasio 385.
Albrunhorn, the 141.
Albrun Pass, the 141.
Albula, the 318. 319.
Albula Pass, the 319.
Albulastock, the 318.
 335.
Aidez, chalets 309.
Alletsch Glacier, the 142.
Alletschhorn, the 142.
Alfensbach, the 352.
Algaby 258.
 — gallery 258.
All' Acqua, Hospice 140.
Alla Chiesa 144.
- Allée**, Alp l' 247.
 — **Blanche** 230.
Allalin Glacier 263.
Allalinhorn, the 264.
Allalin Pass, the 264.
Allaman 174. 190.
Allemandes, les 206.
Allensbach 21.
Allenwinden 51.
Alliaz, Bains de l' 194.
Allières 158.
Allinges, les 203.
Allmann Chain, the 297.
Almagel 265.
Allendhubel, the 113.
Allweg 90.
Alogna, Alp 368.
Alpbach, the, near Ein-
 siedeln 296.
 — the, near Meiringen 125.
Alpetli Glacier 147. 251.
Alphubeljoch, the 265.
Alpiglen Lücke, the 79.
Alpina, Farm 328.
Alplauch, Refuge 138.
Alpnach 90.
Alpnach-Gestad 90.
Alpnach, Lake of 90.
Alpnoverstock 296.
Al Ponte 141.
Alpstein Chain, the 279.
Alpthal 58. 297.
Alerio, Lago d' 392.
Altels, the 147. 251.
Altenalp 281.
Altendorf 42.
Altenorenalp, the 78.
Alt-St. Johann 290.
Altmann, the 277.
Altmatt 300.
Altnau 26.
Altorf 76.
Altstad, islet 50. 70.
Altstaffel 143.
Altstätten 281.
Altstetten 18. 34.
Alun, Piz 286.
Alv, Piz 341. 360.

- Alvaschein 358.
 Alveneu 318.
 — Bad 318.
 Alwind 40.
 Am Lech 355.
 — Platz, Davos, or St. Johann 316.
 — —, Klosters 314.
 — Senk 258.
 — Stein 132.
 Amalia, Villa 393.
 Ambri 84.
 Ambühl 132.
 Amden (Ammon) 45.
 Amdener Berg, the 45.
 Amertenhorn, the 151.
 Amphion, Bath 204.
 Amriswyl 36.
 Amsoldingen 102.
 Amsteg 77.
 Andeer 359.
 Andelfingen 28.
 An der Egg 132.
 Andermatt 80.
 Andermatten 144.
 An der Schorner 300.
 Anet 163.
 Angenstein, Castle of 6.
 Angera 379.
 Anières 203.
 St. Anna, Chapel, in the Schächenthal 296.
 —, near Trons 307.
 —, castle of 39.
 —, glacier of 81.
 Annecy 211.
 —, Lac d' 210.
 Annemasse 212.
 Anniviers, Val d' 246.
 Annone, Lago d' 392.
 Anterne, Col d' 220.
 Antigorio, Val 144.
 St. Anton', on the Arlberg 352.
 Antongina, Villa 390.
 St. Antony, chapel 277.
 St. Antonier Joch, the 352.
 St. Antonio, near Bormio 345.
 — in the Puschlav 343.
 — Cantoniera 83.
 Antrona Piano 260.
 — Pass, the 260.
 — Valley, the 260.
 Anza, the 261.
 Anzasca Valley, the 261.
 Anzeindaz 242.
 Aosta 239.
 Appenzel 278.
 —, the canton 275.
 — Ausser-Rhoden 275.
 Appenzel Inner-Rhoden 275.
 Aprica, Passo d' 344.
 Arbedo 85. 368.
 Arben Glacier, the 248.
 Arbignon 149.
 Arbola, Colle d' 141.
 —, Punta d', 141.
 Arbon 25.
 Arbostora, Mte. 372.
 Arc, the 209.
 Ardetz 337.
 Ardetzenberg, the 353.
 Ardon 253.
 Arenenberg 22.
 Areue Valley 366.
 Argegno 390.
 Argent, Castle of 233.
 Argentières 223.
 —, Glacier d' 223.
 Argentine, the 156. 242.
 Arlberg, the 352.
 Arlesheim 6.
 Arly, the 210.
 Armeno 380.
 Arnex 175.
 Arola 381.
 Arolla, Glacier de l' 245.
 —, Pigno de l' 246.
 —, Val 245.
 Arona 379.
 Arondine, the 210.
 Arosa 317.
 Arpenaz, Casc. d' 213.
 Arpiglia, Piz d' 336.
 Arpitetta, Alp 248.
 Arth 49.
 Arve, the 179. 227. etc.
 Arveyes 156.
 Arveyron, Source of the 219.
 Arvier 233.
 Arvigo 368.
 Arzinol, Pic d' 245.
 Aschera, Convent 320.
 —, Farm 337.
 Ascona 376.
 Assa, Val d' 340.
 Assina, Valle 393.
 Asso 393.
 Astas da daint 339.
 — da dora 339.
 —, Piz 339.
 Attinghausen 76.
 Au, in the Bregenzer Wald 354.
 —, Convent near Einsiedeln 299.
 —, Fideriser 313.
 —, in the Rhine Valley 281.
 —, lake of Zürich 41.
 Auberg, the Grosse 43.
 St. Aubin 173.
 Aubonne 171. 190.
 —, the 174. 190.
 Au Devant 154.
 Audon, see Oldenhorn.
 Audox, Crête d' 187.
 Auenguter 293.
 Auf der Burg 301.
 — dem Felsen 273.
 — den Platten 273.
 — der Fluh, castle 143.
 — der Fruth 143.
 — der Mauer 268.
 — der Rive 262.
 Augio 368.
 Augst, Basel- 1. 18.
 Augstbord Pass, the 250.
 Augstenberg, the 337.
 Augstkummen Matt, the 271.
 Augstmatthorn, the 111. 127.
 Aul, Piz 306.
 Ausserbinn 141.
 Auvernier 169. 171.
 Avant, En 158.
 Avenches 164.
 Avençon, the 199. 242.
 Avent 243.
 Aventina 383.
 — Glacier 273.
 Averser-Rhein, the 360.
 — Thal, the 360.
 Avigna, Val 339.
 Avise 233.
 Avizaille, Cantine 231.
 Avril, Mont 241.
 Avrona 338.
 Axenberg, the, or Axenfluh, the 74.
 Axenstein 73.
 Axenstrasse, the 74.
 Ay, la Tour d' 155. 158.
 Ayas 274. 383.
 Ayent 152.
 Ayer 247.
 Ayerne, Roc d' 206.
 Ayutz, Piz 337.
 Azi, Mont d' 208.
 Baar 48.
 Baarburg, the 48.
 Baarer Boden, the 48.
 Bachalp, the 121.
 —, lake of 121.
 Bächigut, the 102.
 Bächimatt, the 102.
 Bächistock, the 302.
 Bachtel, the 43.
 Bächtelen 99.
 Baden in the Aargau 17.

- Bädermoos, the 153.
 Badus, the 81.
 Bagne, Val de 240.
 Balbianello, Villa 390.
 Baldenstein, Castle 357.
 Bâle 1.
 Balen 265.
 Balerna 370.
 Balferin, the 256. 265.
 Ballaigues 176.
 Balliswyl 159.
 Balma, la 229.
 Balme 213.
 — Aig. de 226.
 — Col de 226.
 Balmhorn, the 147.
 Balmuccia 382.
 Balmwald 77.
 Balmwand, the 295.
 Bändlikon 41.
 Bannio 261.
 Bannwald, the 76.
 Baradello, Castello 370.
 Barats, les 220.
 Bärau 93.
 Barberine, the 224.
 Bardonnèche 209.
 Bäregg, the 119.
 Bärenburg, ruin 360.
 Baretto Balma 314.
 Barlaschg, Val 336.
 Barma, la 201.
 Barmaz, la 229.
 Barni 393.
 Baro, Monte 391.
 Barr Glacier, the 250.
 Barrhorn, the 250.
 Bärschis 47.
 St. Barthélemy, Chapel 245.
 Bas-Châtillon 255.
 Basel s. Bâle.
 Basel-Augst 1. 18.
 Baselgia, Mt. 329.
 Basodino, Piz 144. 374.
 Basset, le 195.
 Batiaz, La, castle 201.
 Bâtie, castle 209.
 Bäuchlen, the 96.
 Bauen 75.
 Baumgarten Alp, the 294.
 Baveno 260. 377.
 Bavona, Val 374.
 Bayerbach, the 45.
 Beatenberg 105. 110.
 Beatenböhle, the 109.
 Beaufort, Vallée de 210. 230.
 Beaulmes, Aig. de 172.
 Beauregard, castle 169.
 Becca di Nona, the 240.
 Beckenried 71.
 Becs de Bosson, the 246.
 Bedretto 140.
 —, Val 140.
 Beglingen 46.
 Bei der Brücke 314.
 Beichgrat, the 142.
 Belfort, ruin 318.
 Belgirate 378.
 Bellaggio 388.
 Bellalp, the 142. 256.
 Bellaluna, iron-w. 319.
 Bellano 387.
 Bellarma 385.
 Bellavista Pass, the 334.
 Bella Tola, the 249.
 Bellegarde on the Rhone 207.
 Bellenhöchst 111.
 Bellenkilchen 111.
 Bellenz 85.
 Bellerive on the Birs 6.
 — on the lake of Geneva 203.
 Bellevue, Pavillon de 228.
 Bellinzona 85.
 Belmistock, the 77.
 Belmonte, Villa 390.
 Bel Oiseau, the 224.
 Belotte 187.
 Belpberg, the 100.
 Benken 44.
 Beonbach, the 10.
 Bérard, Vallée de 223.
 Bergamo 391.
 Bergelbach, the 122.
 Bergell, the Valley of 363.
 Bergerie, la 189.
 Berglistock, the 309.
 Bergue, la 187.
 Bergün 319.
 Berguner Stein, the 319.
 Beringen 20.
 Berisal 257.
 Berlingen 22.
 Bern 94.
 St. Bernard, the Great 236.
 —, the Little 233.
 —, chapel 243.
 S. Bernardino 367.
 — mount 366.
 — river 377.
 Bernegg, the 38.
 Bernetsmatt 78.
 Bernina, the 330.
 —, hospice 341.
 —, houses of 341.
 —, Pass, the 342.
 —, Piz 330.
 Berninabach, the 329. 332.
 Berthoud 13.
 Bescha, Munt della 331.
 Beschluss, the 286.
 Besenna, Villa 390.
 Besso, the 248.
 Besson 243.
 Betschwanden 293.
 Betta, Furca di 383.
 Bettelmatt 143.
 Bettenalp, the 142.
 Bettfluh, the 103.
 Bettlihorn, the 141.
 Beuggen 18.
 Beuli Alp, the 141.
 Bevaix 173.
 Beverin, Piz 359.
 Bevers 334.
 —, valley of 328.
 Beviex 199.
 Bévillard 7.
 Bex 199.
 Bianca Valley, the 261.
 Bianci, Villa 385.
 Bianco, Pizzo 262.
 Biandrone, Lago di 380.
 Biasca 85.
 Biber, the 296.
 Biberbruck 296.
 Biberegg 300.
 Biberen 163.
 Biberlikopf, the 45.
 Bibern 21.
 Biberstein, castle 16.
 Bideneck, castle 351.
 Bied, château 172.
 Bied, the 169.
 Biel in the Canton of Bern 8.
 — in the Valais 140.
 Bienne 8.
 —, the Lake of 10.
 Bies Glacier, the 267.
 Bietschhorn, the 255.
 Bifertenbach, the 294.
 Biferten Glacier 293.
 — Stock, the 293.
 Bignasco 144. 374.
 Billodes, les 169.
 Binn 141.
 Binnenthal, the 141.
 Bionaz 246.
 Bionnassay 228.
 — Glacier de 228.
 Bionnay 228.
 Birmensdorf 34.
 Bironico 368.
 Birrenhorn, the 146.
 Birs, the 6. 7.
 Birseck, castle 6.
 Bisbino, Monte 391.
 Bisithal, the 302.
 Bissone 369.
 Bivio 322.
 Bivio di Prad 348.

- Blackenstock, the 88.
 St. Blaise 11. 163. 171.
 Blatière, Aig. de 218.
 Blanc, Mont 221.
 Blanchard, the 204.
 Blankenburg, castle of 154.
 St. Blasien 19.
 Blatten 92. 256. 268.
 Blatten, castle 282.
 Blaue Gletscher, the 122.
 Blegno Valley, the 311.
 Bleicki, the lower 108.
 Bleisas verdas 294.
 Blevio 392.
 Blinden, or
 Blinnen Thal, the 140.
 Blitzingen 140.
 Blonay near Vevay 194.
 — near Evian 204.
 Bloye 208.
 Bludenz 352.
 Blue Lake, the 146.
 Blumalp, the 87.
 Blumenstein, bath 102.
 Blümlialp, the 147.
 — Glacier, the 147.
 Boccareccio, Passo del 141.
 Bocca Rossa 141.
 Boccioletto 382.
 Boch, Val del 339.
 Bochard, Aig. du 218.
 Bockli, the 77.
 Bocktschingel, the 78.
 Bödeli, the 106.
 Bodensee, the 22.
 Bodio 84.
 Bodmer, castle 283.
 Bodmialp, the 110.
 Boège 187.
 Boësis, the 376.
 Boëuf, Pas du 249.
 Bofilens 175.
 Bohlegg, the 110.
 Bois, les 219. 223.
 Bois, Glacier des 218. 223.
 Bokken 41.
 Boletto 381.
 Bolladore 345.
 Bolligen 98.
 Bollingen 44.
 Bolligen 153.
 Bon-Nant, the 214. 228.
 Bonaduz 356.
 Bondasca, the 364.
 — Glacier, the 364.
 Bonder-Krinden, the 146.
 Bondo 364.
 —, Alp 333. 341.
 Bonhomme, Col de 230.
 Bonigen 105. 127.
 Bonnefemme, la 230.
 Bonneville 213.
 Bons 187.
 Bonvillars 173.
 Bonstetten 34.
 Borca 262.
 Borgne, the 244. 253.
 Borgnone 374.
 Borgo-Sesia 382.
 — Vico 370. 391.
 Borgomanero 382.
 Borgonuovo 365.
 Bormio 345.
 Bornes, Mont des 211.
 Bornöv 365.
 Borromean Islands 377.
 Bortershorn, the 249.
 Bösälgäu, Alp 110.
 Bosco 144.
 —, Val del 374.
 Bösenstein, the 111.
 Böse Seite, the 134.
 Bosquet de Julie 195.
 Bosson, Becs de 246.
 Bossons, glacier des 214. 216. 220.
 —, les 214.
 Botiggia, Col di 382.
 Bottarello, Pizzo di 260.
 Bötzingen 76.
 Bouc, the Trouma de 241.
 Boudevillers 168.
 Boudry 172.
 Bougy 190.
 —, Signal de 190.
 Bourdeaux 208.
 Bourg St. Maurice 233.
 — St. Pierre 235.
 Bourgeaud, le 234.
 Bourget, lac du 207.
 Bourgillon 160.
 Boussine, Tour de 241.
 Bouveret 205.
 Boval 332. 334.
 Boveresse 170.
 Bovernier 234.
 Bözinger Höhe 7.
 Brail 336.
 Bramberg, the 159.
 Bramegg, the 92.
 Bramois 244.
 Brand 352.
 Brand, im 109.
 Brändlisegg, the 110.
 Brandner-Ferner 352.
 Brassus, le 175.
 Bratz 352.
 Braulio, the 346.
 —, Mte. 346.
 Braunwaldberg, the 293.
 Bravuogn 319.
 Brè 372.
 Brè, Monte 372.
 Bredaggio 311.
 Bregaglia, Val 360.
 Bregaglia, Val 363.
 Bregenz 354.
 Brengzer Ach, the 354.
 — Klaus, the 354.
 — Wald, the 354.
 Breil 268.
 Breitenboden, Alp 122.
 Breithorn, the, in the Bernese Alps 113.
 —, near Zermatt 273.
 —, the Löttschthaler 142.
 — Glacier, the 250.
 Breitlauenen Alp 109.
 Brenet, lac 176.
 Brenets, les 169.
 Breney, glac. de 241.
 Brenlaire, the 159.
 Brennet 19.
 Brenno, the 84. 311.
 Brenva, glac. de 231.
 Bréonna, Couronne de 245.
 Brestenberg 16.
 Breuil, le 268.
 Brévent, the 219.
 —, the Col du 220.
 Brezon, the 213.
 Brianza, the 392.
 Bricolla, Alp 245.
 St. Brides, chapel 309.
 Brieg 256.
 Brieno 390.
 Brienz in the canton of Bern 126.
 — in Grisons 318.
 —, lake of 127.
 Brienzer Grat, the 126.
 Brienzwyl 92. 126.
 Brigels 307.
 Brigels Horn, the 356.
 Brindlistaffel 79.
 Brisi, the 45.
 Brissago 376.
 Bristen 77.
 Bristenstock, the 78.
 Broc 153.
 Brocard 234.
 Brolla, Ponte 374.
 Brothäusi 153.
 Broye, the 162. 164.
 Bruck 16.
 Brugg 16.
 Brügg 8.
 Bruggen 97.
 Brüllisau 278.
 Brülltobel, the 280.
 Bruneckhorn, the 250. 266.
 Brünig 92.
 Brunnen 73.
 —, the Sieben 151.

- Brunni 55.
 Brunni Pass, the 78. 308.
 Brunnthal, the 78. 308.
 Brüs or Brüschen 343.
 Brusio 343.
 Brusson 383.
 Bubikon 43.
 Buchberg, the, in the
 Rhine valley 281.
 — on the Linth-Canal 44.
 Buchenthal 37.
 Buchs 282.
 Buët, the 221.
 Buffalorabach, the 367.
 Buffalorapass, the 336.
 345.
 Bühl 132. 267.
 Bühlbach, the 110.
 Bühlenstock, the 138.
 Bühler 279.
 Buin, Piz 314.
 Buisme, the 227.
 Bulle 156.
 Büls, Alp 47.
 Bümplitz 159.
 Bunderbach 146.
 Bunschi 153.
 Buochs 71.
 —, lake of 71.
 Buochser Horn, the 87.
 Buonas 49.
 Buotsch, Val 336.
 Burg 6.
 Burg, the 121.
 Burgdorf 13.
 Burgeis 349.
 Bürgenberg or Bürgen-
 stock, the 89.
 Burgfluh, the 102.
 Burgstein 102.
 Bürglen (Obwalden) 92.
 Bürglen (Thurgau) 36.
 — (Uri) 76.
 Burtigny 175.
 Burvein 322.
 Büsingen 21.
 Bussalp, the 121.
 Bussigny 174.
 Buszwyl 8.
 Bustigeln 118.
 Busto Arsizio 379.
 Bütscheleck 99.
 Bütschswyl 290.
 Buttler, the 239.
 Büttlassen, the, or
 Büttlosa, the 115.
 Bützberg 9.
 Buzatsch 306.
 Cabbiolo 367.
 Cadempino 369.
 Cadenabbia 388.
 Cadenazzo 373.
 Caille, la, chain bridge
 211.
 Caillet, spring 217.
 Calanca, Val 368.
 Calancasca, the 368.
 Calanda, the 283.
 Calasca 261.
 Calcaccia, the 83.
 Calde 376.
 —, Castello di 376.
 Calderara, Villa 386.
 Calfreisen 317.
 Calolzio 391.
 Calmot, the 309.
 Calvaggione, Monte 369.
 Cama 368.
 Camadra, Val 307.
 Camarena Alp, the 305.
 Cambrena, Piz 341.
 — Glacier, the 341.
 — Pass, the 334.
 Camerlata 370. 393.
 Camischolas 309.
 Camnago 392. 393.
 Camogasc 335.
 Camoghè, Monte 369.
 Camona, Alp 307.
 Camonica, Valle 344.
 Campaccio, Piz 342.
 Camperio, Hospice 311.
 Campfer 327.
 — Lake of 327.
 Campi, ruined castle 357.
 Campiolli 262.
 Campo 306. 374. 390.
 — Cologno 343.
 — Dolcino 362.
 — Tencca 374.
 —, Val del 374.
 —, Corno di 342.
 —, Valle di 342.
 Campolungo, Alp 374.
 Campovasto 335.
 Campsut 360.
 Camscha, in 144.
 Canaria Valley, the 83.
 Canciana Pass, the 326.
 Canfer, Pian 322.
 Canicùl 360.
 Canities, ruins 340.
 Cannero 376.
 — Castelli di 376.
 Cannobbino, Val 376.
 Canobbio 376.
 Canova, castle 357.
 Canzo 393.
 —, the Corni di 392.
 Capella 314. 335.
 Capolago 369.
 Capo-Vico 392.
 Caprino, Monte 372.
 Capütscha, la 326.
 Carasso, Monte 373.
 Carate 391. 392.
 Carcoforo 382.
 Cardinell, gorge 362.
 Careno 390.
 S. Carlo 342. 374.
 Carlotta, Villa 388.
 Carona 372.
 Carouge 186. 211.
 Carrera 305.
 Casa dei Pagani 83.
 Casaccia (Val Bregaglia)
 365.
 —, Hospice on the Luk-
 manier 311.
 Casanella, Piz 335.
 Casanna, Piz 335.
 Casanna, Val 335.
 Casatsch 365.
 Casano 392.
 Cassina 369.
 Castagnola 385.
 Castasegna 364.
 Castel, château 22.
 Castelberg, castle 308.
 Castellatsch, castle 360.
 Castelmur, ruin 365.
 Castels 313.
 Castiel 317.
 Castione 85.
 Castor, the 272.
 S. Caterina, bath 345.
 St. Catharinenthal 21.
 Catogne, Mont 162. 234.
 Cau, Mont 196.
 Cavaglia 341.
 Cavagliasco, the 341.
 Caveragno 374.
 Cavloccio Lake, the 325.
 Cavradi, Piz 310.
 Cavreccia, Val 322.
 Cazzanore 392.
 Cebbia 367.
 Celerina 329.
 Céligny 174.
 Cenere, Monte 368.
 Cenis, Mont 209.
 Centovalli, Valley 374.
 Centrale, Pizzo 82.
 Ceppina 345.
 Ceppo Morelli 261.
 Ceresio, Lago 384.
 St. Cergues 189.
 Ceriallo 10.
 Cerniat 153.
 Cervin, Mont 271.
 Cevedale, Monte 350.
 Cevio 374.
 Chablais, the 203.
 Chable 241.
 Chailly 158. 195.

- Chaîne, la 170.
 Chaise, the 210.
 Chalchang, Piz 333.
 Challant, Val de 274. 383.
 Cham 35.
 Chamberave 269.
 Chambéry 208.
 Chambésy 174.
 Chambrellien 167.
 Chamois, Dent de 154.
 Chamonix 214.
 Chamossaire, the 156. 199.
 Chamouny 214.
 —, Valley of 216.
 Chamousset 209.
 Champ long 336.
 — sech 336.
 Champatsch 339.
 Champel 228.
 —, the 185.
 Champéry 206.
 Champey, Lac de 234.
 Champsec 241.
 Chancy 207.
 Chandolin 155. 247.
 Chanélas 169.
 Chant Suras 315.
 Chapeau, the 218.
 Chapeux, les, or
 Chapui 230.
 Chaputschin Pass, the
 334.
 Chaputschin, Piz 334.
 Chardonnet, Aig. du 223.
 Charles-Albert, Pont 211.
 Charlottenfels, castle 28.
 Charmey 153.
 Charmontel, Mont 164.
 Charmoz, Aig. de 218. 226.
 Charnex s. Charnex.
 Charreire, Défilé de 235.
 Chasseral, the 10. 166.
 Chasseron, the 172.
 Chasté in the Oberhalb-
 stein 321.
 — on the Lake of Sils
 326.
 Chat, Mont du 208.
 Château Duing 211.
 — Menthon 211.
 — d'Oex 154.
 — de Pierre 212.
 Châtel 153.
 Châtel St. Denis 157.
 Châtelard, castle 194.
 —, le 224.
 —, tunnel of 214.
 Châtelet 155.
 Châtillon in the Aosta
 valley 269.
 — in the valley of the
 Arve 213.
- Châtillon on the Lac du
 Bourget 207.
 —, Bas- 255.
 Chaudron, Gorge du 196.
 Chaulin 196.
 Chaumont, the 167.
 Chaux-de-Fonds, La 168.
 — du Milieu, La 169.
 Chavanne 10.
 Chavans en haut 225.
 Chavants, les 214.
 Chavornay 174.
 Chède 213.
 Chegino 380.
 Cheires 172.
 Chemin, Mont 234.
 Chenaletta, the 238.
 Chêne 212.
 Chênens 161.
 Chéran, the 208.
 Cherasca, Val 141. 259.
 Chermignon 149.
 Chermontane, Glacier de
 241.
 —, chalets de 241.
 —, col de 241. 246.
 Charnex 158. 195.
 Chesièrè 199.
 Chessalle Eck, the 153.
 Chessel 205.
 Chétif, Mont 231.
 Chéville, Col de 242.
 —, Chalets de 242.
 Chèvres, Pas de 241. 246.
 Chexbres 162. 163.
 —, Signal de 163.
 Chiavavut 317.
 Chiampatsch, Piz 339.
 Chiamuera, Val 335.
 Chiamut 309.
 Chiapoch 337.
 Chiasso 370.
 —, Ponte 370.
 Chiavenna 362.
 Chiesa 326.
 Chiesa, alla 144.
 Chignin, castle 209.
 Chillon, castle 196.
 Chilnaux, castle 171.
 Chippis 247.
 Chirel, the 150.
 Chougnay 186.
 Chrinne s. Krinnen.
 Christannes 339.
 St. Christoph, Hospice 352.
 Chuneffa, the 332.
 Chur 287.
 Churburg, castle 349.
 Churfürsten, the 45.
 Churwalden 320.
 Cia des Cliaus, glacier
 des 240.
- Cierfa 336.
 Cigognier, le 165.
 Cima 385.
 Cima di Jazi 273.
 Cimes Blanches, Col des
 274. 383.
 Cinuschel 336.
 Cirau 359.
 Cisano 391.
 Civenna 393.
 Civiasco 382.
 Clarens 195.
 Clariden, the 78. 294. 295.
 Claridengrat, the 78.
 Claridenstock, the 78.
 Claro 85.
 Clavadel 316.
 Claven and
 Clefen s. Chiavenna.
 Clemgia, the 339.
 Cluse, La, near Aosta 239.
 — near Pontarlier 171.
 Cluses 213.
 Coblenz s. Koblenz.
 Codelago, lake of 141.
 Cogne, Val de 233.
 Coire 287.
 Colico 363.
 Collonge 203.
 Collonges 207.
 Colma, Col di 382.
 Colobiano, Villa 390.
 Cologny 185. 203.
 S. Colombano, Piz 346.
 Colombey 205.
 Colombier 172.
 —, the 207.
 Colon, Col de 246.
 —, Mont 245.
 Colonges 196.
 Coltura 365.
 Comabbio, Lago di 380.
 Comacina, Isola 390.
 Combai, Lake of 231.
 Combailaz 154.
 Combe, Fond de la 220.
 Cembels 306.
 Combin, the Grand 235.
 Combloux 210.
 Como 391.
 —, Lake of 385.
 Concise 173.
 Confinale, Monte 345.
 Confians 210.
 Constance 23.
 —, Lake of 22.
 Contamines, les 229.
 Contamines sur Arve 212.
 Conters 322.
 Conto, Monte 364.
 Conthey 243. 253.
 Convers, les 168.

- Conversion, la 162.
 Coppet 189.
 Corbario, Castello 85.
 Corbassière, glac. de 241.
 Corcelles, near Neuchâtel 167. 169.
 —, near Grandson 173.
 Corenno 387.
 Cornaux 11.
 Cornera, Passo della 141.
 Cornier, the 247.
 Corno, Val 143.
 Coroi, Piz 307.
 Corsier 193.
 Cortailod 172.
 Corte 374.
 Corvatsch, Piz 334.
 Cossonay 174.
 Costainas, Pass 339.
 Côte, La 174. 189.
 Cotschen, Piz 337.
 Cottens 161.
 Courmayeur 231.
 Couronne de Bréona, the 245.
 Courrendlin 6.
 Court 7.
 Courtelary 10.
 Couvercle, the 218.
 Couvet 170.
 Coux, Col de 206.
 Cozzera 307.
 Cramont, the 231.
 Cramosina, the 84.
 Crap Alv 319.
 Crap Giarun 308.
 — long 47.
 Crasta mora 334.
 Crédo, Tunnel du 207.
 Cremeo 367.
 Cremia 387.
 Crémine 7.
 Crempio 141.
 Crépin, cascade de 214.
 Cresciano 85.
 Cresogno 385.
 Cressier 11.
 Cresta in the Averser Thal 360.
 — in the Engadine 329.
 —, lake 305.
 —, Agiuza 334.
 Cresta mora 319. 336.
 Crestalta 327.
 Crésus 153.
 Cret, Col du 241.
 Crête, La 244.
 Crête sèche, Col de 241.
 Crêtes, les 195.
 Creux du Vent, the 170. 173.
 — de Champ, the 155.
 Crevin 186.
 Crevola 259.
 —, Gallery of 259.
 Cribiasca, the 84.
 Crin 144.
 Crispalt, the 309.
 Crispaua 309.
 Cristallina Furca, the 374.
 Cristallina, Piz 311. 374.
 Cristallinenthal, the 311.
 Cristallo, Monte 347.
 S. Croce 385.
 Croce, Lago della 341.
 Crocione, Monte 389.
 Crodo 144.
 St^e Croix 172.
 Croix de fer, the 226.
 Croix, Pas de la 156.
 Crot 360.
 Croy 175.
 Croza Alp, the 262.
 Crusch 340.
 Cruschetta, la 339.
 Cruseilles 211.
 Cubli, Mont 196.
 Cucciago 393.
 Cudrefin 164. 171.
 Cuera 287.
 Cul-des-Roches 169.
 Culet, the 206.
 Cully 192. 198.
 Culoz 207.
 Curaglia 311.
 Curtins 326.
 Curver, Piz 305. 357. 359.
 Cuzzago 260.
 Dächli, Oberes 63.
 —, Unteres 53.
 Dachsen 28.
 Dachsfielden 7.
 Daigra 307.
 Dailly, casc. de 225.
 Dala, the 149. 150.
 Dala Glacier, the 149.
 Dalaas 352.
 Dalfazza 313.
 Dammaflirn, the 79.
 Dänikorn 15.
 Dard, cascade du 220.
 Dardin 307.
 Därligen 105.
 Darvun, the 309.
 Daube, the 148.
 Daubenhorn, the 148.
 Daubensee, the 148.
 Davos 315.
 — am Platz 316.
 — -Dörfli 314. 316.
 Davoser See, the 314. 316.
 — Landwasser, the 314.
 Dazio Grande 84.
 Delémont 6.
 Délices, les 185.
 Delsberg 6.
 Dent Blanche, the 244.
 —, Col de la 275.
 — de Chamois 154.
 — du Midi 206.
 Dentre, Val di 342.
 Derborence, Lac de 243.
 Derendingen 9.
 Derrière-Moulins 165.
 Dervio 387.
 Desago 372.
 Desio 393.
 Devant, Au 154.
 Devens 199.
 Devera, Val 141.
 Devil's Bridge, the 80.
 Diablerets, the 242. 213.
 Diablons, the 250.
 Diavel, Piz del 320.
 Diavolezza, la 333.
 Diavolo, il Ponte del 345.
 Dichtelberg, the 265.
 St. Didier, Pré 233.
 Dielsdorf 31.
 Diemtigen 151.
 Dieni 309.
 Diesbach 293.
 Diessenhofen 21.
 Dietfurt 290.
 Dietikon 18.
 Digg 305.
 S. Dionigio, prom. 391.
 Dioza, the 220.
 Dischma-Thal, the 316.
 Disgrazia, Monte della 326. 334. 341.
 Disiert 308.
 Disrut, Pass 306.
 Dissentis 308.
 Distelalp, the 263.
 Diviglia, Alp 141.
 Diveria, the 145. 258.
 Divonne, Chalets de la 190.
 Dix, Val des 246.
 Dixense, the 211.
 Dobbia, Col di Val 383.
 Dogern 19.
 Doire, the 231. 269.
 Doldenhorn, the 147.
 Dôle, the 190.
 Dolent, Mont- 232.
 Dollfuss, Pavillon 135.
 Döllhorn, the 136.
 Dom, the 267. 271.
 Domaso 386.
 Domat 355.
 Domène, bains de 153.
 S. Domenica 368.

- Dominikhöhle, the 56.
 Domleschg, the 356.
 Domo d'Ossola 259.
 Donat 359.
 Dongio 311.
 Dongo 387.
 Dora Baltea, the 231. 269.
 etc.
 Dörfli, Davos- 316.
 — Klosters 314.
 Dorio 387.
 Dornach 6.
 Dornbirn 354.
 Dornige Brücke, the 115.
 Doron, the 210.
 Dosde, Corno di 342.
 —, Pizzo di 342.
 Dossen, the 62. 68.
 Dottingen 19.
 Douanne 10.
 Doubs, the 7. 169. 171.
 —, Saut du 169.
 Douvaine 203.
 Dranse, the, in the Cha-
 blais 204.
 — in the Valais 202. 225.
 — de Valsorey 235.
 Drei Schwestern, the
 282.
 Dreiländerstein, the 297.
 Dru, Aiguille du 226.
 Drusberg, the 30.
 Drusenthor, the 312. 352.
 Duan, Piz 365.
 Dübendorf 43.
 Dubenwald, the 255.
 Ducan Pass, the 316.
 Ducan, Piz 316.
 Dudingén 159.
 Dufour-Spitze, the 262.
 273.
 Duggia Valley, the 382.
 Duin, Tour de 200.
 Duing, Château 211.
 Dündelsbach, the 92.
 Dündengrat, the 115.
 Dungal Glacier 155.
 Durand, Glacier de, in
 the Val Arolla 246.
 Durand, Glacier, in the
 Val de Zinal 247.
 —, Col de 248.
 Durezza, la 339.
 Durrenberg, the 115.
 Durrenboden, the 316.
 Eau, the Grande- 156. 199.
 — Morte, the 210.
 — Noire, the 223.
 Eaux Rouges, Cantine des
 233.
 Eaux vives, les 185.
 Ebenalp, the 279.
 Ebenrain, castle of 8.
 Ebi, meadow 366.
 Ebikon 35.
 Ebligen 127.
 Ebnat 290.
 Ebnefluh, the 113.
 Ebneton Alp 139.
 Ebnit 155.
 Ecce-Homo-Chapel 300.
 Eck 127.
 —, the rothe 110.
 Eckalp, the 127.
 Eclépens 174. 175.
 Ecluse, Fort de l' 207.
 Ecoulaves, Glacier des 241.
 Effretikon 36.
 Egeri 49.
 —, lake of 300.
 Egg 297.
 Eggenalp, the 274.
 Eggeschwand 147.
 Eggersried 276.
 Eggischhorn, the 141.
 Eginen, Valley of 143.
 Eginenbach, the 143.
 Egnach 25.
 Ehrenfels 357.
 Eichbühl 101.
 Eiger, the 117.
 Eigerhöhle, the 119.
 Eigerjoch, the 120.
 Einfischthal s. Val d'An-
 niviers.
 Einshorn, the 360.
 Einsiedeln 297.
 Eisenfluh 112.
 Elend 68.
 Elgg 37.
 Elm 304.
 Emd 267.
 Emet, Lago di 360.
 —, Alp 360.
 —, Val 360.
 Emilius Mt. 240.
 Emmatten 71.
 Emme, the Grosse 9. 13.
 93.
 Emme, the Little 93.
 —, the Wald- 93.
 —, the Weisse 93.
 Emmenbrücke 15.
 Emmenmatt 93.
 Emmenthal, the 93.
 Ems 355.
 Ensign Alp 56.
 Enderlin, Villa 371.
 Engadine, the 324.
 Enge, near Bern 99.
 Enge in the Simmenthal
 153.
 Engelberg 87.
 —, the 300.
 Engelberger Aa, the 87.
 Engelhorn, the 124.
 Engen 20.
 Engi 303.
 Engstlenalp, the 130.
 Engstlenbach, the 130.
 Engelsee, the 130.
 Engstligenbach, the 146.
 Ennenda 292.
 Ennetlinth 295.
 Entlebuch 93.
 —, the 93.
 Entlenbach, the 93.
 Entova Val 334.
 Entremont, Val d' 234.
 Entrèves 231.
 Epandes 174.
 Eplatures 168.
 Erba 393.
 —, Piano d' 392.
 Erdes 243.
 Ergolz, the 8.
 Erguel, Valley of 7.
 Eriels s. Airollo.
 Erlach 10.
 Erlenbach in the Sim-
 menthal 153.
 — on the Lake of Zürich
 41.
 —, the 134.
 Erlinsbach 16.
 Ermatingen 22.
 Erstfeld 76.
 Erstfelder Thal, the 77.
 Ertschfeld 121.
 Erzingen 20.
 Eschenthal, the 259.
 Eschenz 21.
 Escher-Canal, the 44.
 291.
 Eschlikon 37.
 Escholzmatz 93.
 Esel, the 55.
 Eselsrücken, the 123.
 Esino 387.
 Estavayer 171.
 Este, Villa d' 391.
 Etablon Col d' 253.
 Etivaz, Vallée d' 154.
 Etrambière, castle 212.
 Etroubles 239.
 Etsch, the 348.
 Ettenberg, the 34.
 Etzel, the 297.
 Etzlibach, the 78.
 Etzlithal, the 78. 308.
 Eugensberg 22.
 Eulach, the 36.
 Euthal, the 297.
 Evian 204.

- Evionnaz 201. 205.
 Evolena 245.
 Ewig- Schneehorn, the 136.
 Excenevrex 203.
 Eyelenneg 49.
 Eyenalp, the 264.
 Eysee, lake 127.
 Ezel, s. Esel.
 Fählen, Lake of 281.
 Faido 81.
 Fain, Val del 341.
 Falkenfluh, the 108.
 Falknis, the 283.
 Fallbach, the 102.
 Fang 247.
 Fardün, ruined castle 359.
 Fariolo 260. 377.
 Farnbühl, the Baths of 92.
 Faroni, Villa 391.
 Fatschalv, Piz 337.
 Fätschbach, the 295.
 Faucigny, castle 213.
 Faulberg, the 135.
 Faulblatten, the 88.
 Faulen, the 301.
 Faulenbach, the 77.
 Faulensee, the 77. 109.
 Faulhorn, the 120.
 Faverges 210.
 Fayel 213.
 Federa, Val 335.
 Fedoz, Vadrät da 326.
 —, Val 326.
 Fee 265.
 — Glacier, the 265.
 —, Monte 265.
 Feldbach 22.
 Feldkirch 353.
 Felikjoch, the 274.
 Feli-Stutz, the 271.
 Fellaria Glacier, the 333.
 Fellibach, the 78.
 Felsberg 355.
 Felsenburg, the 146.
 Felsenegg 49.
 Felsenthor, the (on the Rigi) 64.
 Felt-Alp, the 355.
 Felwen 36.
 Fenêtre, Col de 238. 241.
 —, Glac. de 241.
 Fenis, Castle of 269.
 Fer-à-Cheval, Vallée du 220.
 Ferden 250.
 Ferdinandshöhe 347.
 Ferette 6.
 Fermal, Valley of 151.
 Fernex 186.
 Fernigen 132.
 Ferpècle, Glacier de 245.
 Ferporta, ruined castle 312.
 Ferrera 360.
 —, Valley of 360.
 Ferret, Col de 232.
 —, Valley of 232.
 Ferro, il Sasso del 376.
 Festigletscher, the 267.
 Fettan 337.
 Feuerstein, the 96.
 Feuerthalen 21.
 Feusisberg 297.
 Fex 326.
 Fex-Glacier, the 326.
 —, Cima da 333.
 —, Valley of 326.
 Fibbia, the 82.
 St. Fiden 38.
 Fideris 313.
 —, Baths of 313.
 Fideriser Au 313.
 Fier, the 208. 211.
 Fiesch 141.
 Fiesso 84.
 Figino 372.
 Filisur 319.
 Fillar, chalets de 262.
 Fille-Dieu, La, nunnery. 161.
 Filzbach 46.
 Findelenbach, the 270.
 Findelen-Glacier, the 264. 274.
 Finge 254.
 Finhaut 225.
 Finster-Aar Glacier 135.
 Finster-Aarhorn 135.
 Finstermünz 350.
 —, Pass of 350.
 —, Hoch- 350.
 Fionnay 241.
 Fischetz, the 27.
 Fisch-See, the 141.
 Fisistock, the 116. 251.
 Fitznau 71.
 Fiume Latte, the 387.
 Flaine, Lac de 213.
 Flamatt 159.
 Fläscherberg, the 283.
 Flatzbach, the 329.
 Flawyl 37.
 Flégère, the 218.
 —, the Croix de la 218.
 Flem 305.
 —, Crap da 305.
 Fless Pass, the 314.
 Fless, Val 314. 315.
 Fleurier 170.
 Flies 351.
 Flims 305.
 Flims-Pass, the 304.
 Flirsch 352.
 Florentina, tower 368.
 Floria, Aig. de la 218.
 Florins 338.
 Fluchthorn, the 337.
 Fluella-Pass, the 315.
 Flüelen 75.
 Fluh Alp, the 264. 274.
 —, auf der, castle 143.
 Flühli 93.
 Flumet 210.
 Flums 47.
 Fluntern 29.
 Fobello 383.
 Folierant, the 159.
 Foljeret-Alp 149.
 Folly, le 232.
 Fond de la Combe 220.
 Fonds, Vallée des 220.
 —, Col des 221.
 Font 172.
 Fontaine, La 225.
 — des merveilles 208.
 Fontana 140. 338. 374.
 —, the Alp 316.
 — Chistaina 340.
 Foo-Pass, the 304.
 Foppa Pass, the 286.
 Copperhorn, the 360.
 Foppiano 144.
 —, Dëfle of 144.
 Foraz, Piz 339.
 Forcellina, the 306.
 Forclaz, mount, and pass near St. Gervais 214.
 —, near Martigny 224. 225.
 —, Val d'Ilérens 245.
 Forcletta, Pas de la 250.
 Forcola, la 342.
 Formazza Valley 144.
 Fornace or
 Fornasette 384.
 Forno Alp, the 141.
 Forno Glacier, the 325.
 Forno Pass, the 336.
 Foroglio 374.
 Foron, the 212.
 Foscagno Pass 345.
 Fouilly, le 211.
 Fours, Col des 230.
 Fraele, Val 346.
 Fragstein, ruin 312.
 Frakmund, Alp 55.
 Franzeshöhe 348.
 Frassen, the Hohe 353.
 Frastanz 353.
 Frau, the Weisse 147.
 Frauenfeld 36.
 Frauenkappelen 163.
 Frauenkirch 317.
 Frauenthor, the 306.

- Freiberge, the 303.
 Freiburg 160.
 Fréjus, Col de 209.
 Fremd-Vereina 314.
 Frenière 242.
 Frenkendorf 8.
 Freschen, the Hohe 353.
 Fressinone, the 259.
 Frety Mont 232.
 Freudenberg, the 280.
 —, ruins 285.
 Freudenfels, ruin 21.
 Freundhorn, the 147.
 Fribourg 160.
 Friedberg 277.
 Friedrichshafen 23.
 Frienisberg 163.
 Frinwilliers 7.
 Frodolfo, the 345.
 Frohburg, the 9.
 Frölichsburg, ruin 349.
 Frohnalp, the 73.
 Frölichsegg 280.
 Frombach, the 257.
 Fromberghorn, the 103.
 Frohnalpstock, the 291.
 Frua, Sulla 143.
 Fruitif, Pavillon du 231.
 Frümsel, the 45.
 Frutbach, the 295.
 Frutberg, the 295.
 Fruth, anf der 143.
 Frutigen 146.
 Fruthwald 144.
 Frutz, the 353.
 Fuentes, ruin 363.
 Führen 131.
 Fuldera 336.
 Fuorcletta, the 336.
 Fuorn 336.
 Fuorns 311.
 Furca, the 138.
 — di Betta, the 383.
 —, the Criner 144.
 Furcahorn, the 138.
 Furgge s. Furke.
 Furggenbach, the 268.
 Furggen-Glacier, the 260.
 268.
 Furgge-Valley, the 260.
 265.
 Furgglen First, the 277.
 Furke, the 115.
 Fuorn 339.
 Furstenau, castle 357.
 Furstenburg, castle 349.
 Furth 306.
 Furva, Val 345.
 Fusio 371.
 —, Val 374.
 Fussach 281.
 Futschol Pass, the 337.
- Gabelhörner, the 271.
 Gäbris, the 277.
 Gaden 131. 273.
 Gadenbach, the 129. 131.
 Gadenfluh, the 130. 132.
 Gadenenthal, the 131.
 Gaggi, Villa 390.
 Gagikopf, the 272.
 Gais 278.
 Galbiati, Villa 390.
 Galenhütten, the 138.
 Galenstock, the 138.
 Galgenen 42.
 St. Gall 37.
 —, Hospice 311.
 Gallarate 379.
 Gallegione, the 360.
 Galleria dei Bagni, the 346.
 Gallinario, Piz 307.
 Gallivaggio 362.
 Galmers 153.
 Galmhorn, the 149.
 Galthür 357.
 Gamchi Glacier, the 115.
 Gamchilucke, the 147.
 Gämmerrhein, the 309.
 Gampel 250.
 Gampenhof, the 348.
 Gamperton-Thal, the 353.
 Gams 291.
 Gamsboden, the 81.
 Gamsen, the 256.
 Gandria 385.
 Ganter-bridge, the 257.
 — valley, the 257.
 Garde, la, chapel 244.
 Garschenenthal, the 138.
 Gartenbach, the 268.
 Garzeno 387.
 Gassenriedpass, the 265.
 Gassenried Glacier, the 265.
 Gaster, the 45.
 Gastern 251.
 Gastern Valley, the 251.
 Gasterndorf 251.
 Gasternholz 251.
 Gatschiefer, the 313.
 Gauli Glacier, the 133.
 Gauli-Pass, the 133.
 Géant, Col du 222.
 —, Aiguille du 222. 232.
 —, Glacier du 217.
 Gebhardsberg, the 354.
 Geisholz 125.
 Geispfad-Pass, the 141.
 Geisterspitze, the 347.
 Gelé, Mont 241.
 Gellhorn, the 146.
 Gelmerbach, the 134.
 Gelmerhorn, the 134.
- Gelten-Glacier, the 154.
 155.
 Gelterkinden 15.
 Gemmenalphorn, the 110.
 Gemmi, the 148.
 Gensbach, the 124.
 Gemshorn, the 265.
 Gemshügel, the 116.
 Gensmättli, the 54.
 Generoso, Monte 369.
 Geneva 177.
 —, Lake of 188.
 Geneveys, les Hauts- 168.
 — sur-Coffrane 168.
 Genf 177.
 Gentelalp, the 129.
 Gentelbach, the 129.
 Genthod 174.
 Genthod, Pointe de 188.
 St. Georges, near St. Gall 280.
 —, chapel, in the Rhine Valley 286. 356.
 —, near Wallenstadt 47.
 Georgenberg 307.
 St. Georges in the Jura 175.
 Gepaatsch Glacier 349.
 Gerenthal, the 140.
 St. Germain 233.
 Germignaga 376.
 Gersau 71.
 Gersthorn, the 137.
 Gerstni Alp, the 131.
 St. Gertrud 348.
 St. Gervais 214.
 —, Baths of 213.
 Gerzensee 101.
 Geschenen (Reuss Valley) 79.
 — (Rhône Valley) 140.
 Gesseney 154.
 Gessens, Phare de 208.
 Gestler s. Chasseral.
 Gessler's Castle 50.
 Gétroz, Glacier de 234.
 241.
 Ghiffa 376.
 Ghirone 307.
 S. Giacomo on the Bernardino 367.
 —, chapel in the Val Bedretto 144.
 — in the Liro Valley 362.
 — near Sedrun 309.
 — di Fraele 345.
 — d'Ayas 383.
 — la Trinità 378.
 — Pass, the 144.
 St. Gian, church 329.
 —, Piz 328.
 Gibel, the 301.

- Gubloux, the 161.
 Giessbach, the 128.
 Giffre, the 213. 221.
 Gignod 239.
 Gimmelwald 114.
 Ginevra 177.
 Gingsins 190.
 St. Gingolph 204.
 Ginistrella, Monte 382.
 St. Gion, Hospice 311.
 Gionnero, Monte 369.
 Giop, Alp 328.
 Giornico 84.
 S. Giovanni, river 377.
 —, island in the Lake of Como 390.
 — — in the Lago Maggiore 377.
 Gisliüh, the 16.
 Gislikon, bridge of 35.
 Giswyl 91.
 Gitschen, the 75.
 Gittana 387.
 Gitte, the 230.
 Giuf, Val 309.
 Giulia, Villa 390.
 Giulio, the 323.
 S. Giulio, Island 381.
 Giumaglia 374.
 Giumella Pass 368.
 Giumels, the 319.
 Girsan 337.
 S. Giuseppe, Cantoniera 83.
 Gland 174.
 Glane, the 161.
 Glaris s. Glarus.
 — in the Davos 317.
 Glarisegg 21.
 Glärnisch, the 302.
 —, the Vorder- 292.
 Glarus 292.
 —, the Canton of 291.
 Glatt, the 36, 43.
 Glectstein, the 120. 123.
 Glenner, the 306.
 Gletscheralp, the, on the Monte Fee 265.
 Gletscherhorn, the 115. 151.
 Gletschhorn, the 138.
 Glins, Alp 336.
 Glion in the Grisons 305.
 — in the Vaud 196.
 Glis 256.
 Glishorn, the 257.
 Gloggeren, the 280.
 Glüna, Piz 338.
 Gluringen 140.
 Glurns 349.
 Gnepstein, the 54.
 Gobetta, Cima di 346.
 Goldach, the 38.
 Goldau 57.
 Goldei, the 108.
 Goldswyl 109. 127.
 —, the Lake of 109. 127.
 Golèze, Col de 206. 221.
 Golzern 78.
 —, the Lake of 78.
 Golzern-Alps, the 78.
 Gomagoi 348.
 Gondo 259.
 Gonten, Baths in Appenzell 278.
 — on the Lake of Thun 104.
 Görbs-Bach, the 286.
 Gorgier 173.
 Gorner Glacier, the 272. 274.
 — Grat, the 271.
 Gornerhorn, the 262. 273.
 Göschenen 79.
 — Reuss, the 79.
 — Thal, the 79.
 — Alp, the 79.
 Gösgen, Castle of 15.
 Gossau 37.
 S. Gottardo, Sasso di 82.
 Gotteron, Pont de 160.
 —, Vallée de 160.
 Gottfrey 252.
 St. Gotthard, the 82.
 —, Pass of 82.
 —, Hospice 82.
 —, Tunnel 79.
 Gottlieben 22.
 Gottmadingen 20.
 Gottschallenberg 41.
 Götzis 353.
 Goumois 169.
 Gouter, Dôme du 213.
 —, Aiguilles du 213. 222.
 Gozzano 381.
 Grabs 291.
 Grafenort 87.
 Graffeneire, the 235.
 Graia Alp, the 240.
 Graisivaudan, Valley of 209.
 Graitery, Mont 7.
 Grand-Combin, the 235.
 — Moveran, the 242.
 — Nant, the 219.
 Grand-Plateau, the 222.
 — Sacconnex 185.
 — Salève, the 186.
 — Vaux 162.
 Grande-Eau, the 155. 156. 199.
 Grande Gorge, the 186.
 Grands-Mulets, the 222.
 Grandes Roches, the 192.
 Grandson 173.
 Grandval 7.
 Granfelden 7.
 Grängen-bridge, the 142.
 Granges 254.
 — Neuves 241.
 Granges, les 225.
 Granier, Mont 209.
 Granois 155.
 Gräplang, ruins 47.
 Grasonet 223.
 Grassen, the 88.
 Gratschluchtgletscher 138.
 Graubünden, the Canton 287.
 Grau-Haupt, the 383.
 Grauhörner, the 284. 286.
 Graun 349.
 Graustock, the 131.
 Gravedona 386.
 Gravellona 260.
 Greifensee, the 43.
 Greifenstein, castle 319.
 Greina Pass, the 307.
 Grellingen 6.
 Grenchen 10.
 Grengiols, bridge of 142.
 Grenoble, Route de 209.
 Grenzach 8. 18.
 Greppen 50.
 Gressoney, Val 383.
 — St. Jean 383.
 — la Trinité 383.
 Grésy-sur-Aix 208.
 Greyerz 158.
 Gria, Glacier de 214.
 Grialetsch Glacier, the 315.
 —, Val 315.
 Griante 385.
 Griatschouls, Piz 335.
 Gries Glacier, the 143.
 — Pass, the 143.
 Griessen 20.
 Griessenbach, the 77.
 Grigna, Monte 387.
 Grimbach Valley 151.
 Grimence 246.
 Grimsuat 152.
 Grimmstein, ruins 39. 151.
 Grimmer, the 151.
 Grimsel, the 136.
 Grimselgrund, the 135.
 Grimseln 152.
 Grimsel Hospice, the 135.
 Grindelalp, the 122. 173.
 Grindelwald 118.
 — Glaciers 119.
 —, the Lower 119.
 —, the Upper 119.

- Grisons, Canton of the 287.
 Grond, Piz 306.
 Grono 368.
 Gros-Jean, Tête du 242.
 Grosina, Val 345.
 Grosio 345.
 Grosotto 345.
 Grosse Auberg, the 43.
 Grosshorn, the 113.
 Grostthal, the 75. 293.
 Grotte aux fées, the 200.
 Grovello 144.
 Grub, Katholisch- 276.
 —, Reformirt- 276.
 Gruben 249.
 Gruben-Alp, the 250.
 Grüm, Alp 332. 341.
 Grüenberg, the 111.
 Grünhornlucke, the 135.
 Grüsich 312.
 Gruyère 158.
 Grynau, castle 44.
 Gryon 242.
 Gryonne, the 156.
 Gschwänd-Alp 55.
 Gspaltenorn, the 113.
 Gspön 266.
 Gstaad 155.
 Gsteig, near Interlaken 109. 111.
 —, in the Sarine Valley 155.
 —, on the Simplon 258.
 Gsteigthal, the 155.
 Gsteigwyl 109.
 Gstübt-Bach, the 301.
 Guarda 337.
 Guardavall, ruins 335.
 Gubel 41.
 Guferhorn, the 366.
 Guffern 78.
 Gugel, the 272.
 Gugelberg, the 43.
 Gugerloch, the 290.
 Guggisgrat, the 110.
 Guin 159.
 Gulmen, Alp 308.
 Gumfluh, the 154.
 Gumihorn, the 110.
 Gumligen 94. 100.
 Gumminen 163.
 Gündlischwand 110.
 Gunz on the Simplon 259.
 — on the lake of Wallenstadt 45.
 Gürbe, the 100.
 Gurbenbach, the 111.
 Gurezmettlerbach, the 132.
 Gurf 144.
 Gurin 144.
- Gurnigel 102.
 Gurten, the 99.
 Gurtellen 78.
 Guspis Valley 81.
 Gütsch, the 51.
 Gütschen s. Gitschen.
 Guttanen 133.
 Guttenberg, castle 282.
 Güttingen, castle 25.
 Güz, Piz 326.
 Gwatt 152.
 Gyrenspitz, the 280.
- Haag 282.
 Habkern 110.
 — -Thal, the 110.
 Habsburg, ruins 16.
 —, Baths of 16.
 —, Neu-, château 50.
 Hacken, the 58. 299.
 Häderlibruck, the 79.
 Hagletschalp, the 111.
 Hagnau 23.
 Hähle Platte, the 134.
 Hahnenmoos, the 146.
 Hahnenschritthorn, the 155.
 Haldenstein, ruins 283.
 Hammetschwand, the 90.
 Handeck, Falls of the 134.
 Hangbaum-Alp, the 75.
 Hanggiessen, the 15.
 Hannig Alp, the 265.
 Hard, château 22.
 Harder, the 110.
 Hardermannli, the 109.
 Harzernspitze, the 101.
 Hasenburg, the 151.
 Hasenmatt, the 12.
 Haslen 280.
 Hasli-Grund 125.
 Hasli-Jungfrau, the 123.
 Hasli-Scheideck, the 123.
 Hasli, Valley of, or
 Hasli in the Weissland 125. 133.
 Hasliberg, the 125.
 Haudères 245.
 Hauenstein 19.
 Hauenstein, tunnel of 8.
 Hauseck, the 136.
 Hausen, on the Albis 35.
 Hausstock, the 292.
 Haut-Châtillon 140.
 Haute-Combe, monastery 208.
 Hautemma, Glacier d' 241.
 — 246.
 Hautemma, Piz 241.
 Hauteville, castle 194.
 Hauts Geneveys, les 168.
- Häzingen 293.
 Hedingen 34.
 Heerbrugg 241.
 Heidel Pass, the 47.
 Heidelspitz, the 47.
 Heidebach, the 321.
 Heiden 276.
 Heidenturm, the 91.
 Heider See, the 349.
 Heiligenberg, castle 25.
 Heiligkreuz, the 64.
 Heiligkreuzcapelle, the 64.
 Heimwehfluh, the 108.
 Heinrichsbach 37.
 Heizenberg, the 356.
 Heldsbach 281.
 Helsenhorn, the 141.
 Hemmishofen 21.
 Henggart 28.
 Herbagères, Mont 226.
 Herblingen 20.
 Herbrigen 267.
 Hérémence, Val d' 244.
 Hérens, Col d' 245.
 —, Dent d' 244.
 —, Val d' 244.
 Hergiswyl 52. 89.
 Herisau 37.
 Hermance 203.
 —, the 228.
 Herrenberg, the 299.
 Herrenreuti 88.
 Herriberg 41.
 Herrsberg 23.
 Hertenstein 70.
 Herzogenbuchsee 9.
 Hettlingen 28.
 Heustichbad, the 145.
 Hilterfingen 104.
 Hindelbank 14.
 Hinter-Frkmünd 56.
 Hinterrhein, village 366.
 Hinterrhein, the 356. 366.
 Hinterruck, the 45. 47.
 Hinter-Wäggithal 43.
 Hinwyl 43.
 Hirli, the 359.
 Hirschenprung, the 282.
 Hirtenthal, the 303.
 Hirzel 48.
 Hirzelhöhe 48.
 Hirzli, the 46.
 Hochäpfe, the 354.
 Hochbalm Glacier 265.
 Hoch-Duncan, the 316.
 Höchenschwand 19.
 Hoch-Etzel, the 297.
 — -Finstermünz 350.
 Hochfluh, the 67. 143.
 Hoch-Ryal, ruin 358.
 Hochscheyen, the 302.

- Hochsteg, the 267.
 Hochstein, the 64.
 Hochstollen, the 91.
 Hochstuckli, the 300.
 Hochwacht, on the Albis 35.
 — on the Zugerberg 49.
 Hoch-Wülflingen 36.
 Hockenhorn, the 251.
 Hoffnungsau 317.
 Hofstetten, near Brienz 126.
 —, near Thun 101.
 Hofwyl 14.
 Hohbühl, the 108.
 Hohe Faulen, the 77.
 Hohe Frassen, the 353.
 — Freschen, the 353.
 Hohe Kasten, the 279.
 Hohelerch Glacier, the 263.
 Hohe Mesmer, the 280.
 Hohenbriesen, the 75. 86.
 Hohenems 354.
 —, Alt-, castle 354.
 —, ruins 355.
 Hohenklingen 21.
 Hohenrain, the 36.
 Hohen-Rhatien, ruins 358.
 Hohentrins, castle 305.
 Hohentwiel 20.
 Hohe-Rhonen, the 41. 297.
 Hoheweg, the 106.
 Hohgant, the 110.
 Hohle Gasse, the 50.
 Hohllebe 151.
 Hohwäng Glacier 248.
 Hoierberg, the 40.
 Hoiren 40.
 Holdri, the 114.
 Höllengraben, the 254.
 Höllenhaken, the 18.
 Höllenschlund, the 311.
 Holzegg, the 58.
 Hongrin, the 158.
 Hopfereben 354.
 Horgen 41.
 Horger Egg, the 48.
 Horn 39.
 Hörnberg, the 93.
 Hörnli, the 274.
 Horw 89.
 Hospenthal 81.
 Huemoz 199.
 Hüfi Glacier, the 77.
 Hüfstock, the 77.
 Hüllenhorn, the 141.
 Hundsalp, the 132.
 Hundshorn, the Great 115.
 Hundwyl 37.
 Hünegg, château 102.
 Hunnenfluh, the 111.
 Hurden 297.
 Hurthal, the 301.
 Hüsen 132.
 Hutstock, the 91.
 Hutte, La 7.
 Hütten 41.
 Ibach 58.
 Ifferten s. Yverdon.
 Iffigen 151.
 Iffigenbach, the 151.
 Ignes, casc. des 245.
 —, glac. des 245.
 Ilanz 305.
 Ile de Paix, the 197.
 Ilfis, the 93.
 Ill, the 352. 353.
 Illgraben, the 254.
 Illiez, Val 205.
 Illklamm, the 353.
 Im Boden 133.
 — Brand 109.
 — Gletsch 137.
 — Grund 56. 125.
 — Hof 133.
 — Laad 290.
 — Lad 143.
 — Lerch, chapel 264.
 — Loch 143. 304.
 — Selden 251.
 Imfeld 141.
 St. Imier 10.
 —, Valley of 7.
 Immensee 49.
 Immenstaad 23.
 St. Immerthal s. Imier.
 In der Stapf 262.
 Incino 393.
 Inden 150.
 Ingenbohl 58. 72.
 Inkwyl 9.
 Inn, the 326. 327. etc.
 Innerthal 43.
 Innertkirchen 133.
 Ins 163.
 Intelvi-Valley, the 390.
 Interlaken 105.
 Intra 377.
 Intragna 374.
 Intschi 78.
 Intschialpbach, the 78.
 Irnis s. Giornico.
 Irtschelen Alp, the 127.
 Iselle 259.
 Iseltenalp, the 110. 122.
 Iseltwald 127. 129.
 Isenthal, the 75.
 Isère, the 209.
 Isla Persa 332.
 Islas 326.
 Isles, Les 223.
 Isleten 75.
 Islikon 36.
 Isola in the Engadine 326.
 — on the Splügen 362.
 Isola Bella 377.
 — S. Giovanni 377.
 — Madre 378.
 — dei Pescatori 378.
 — Superiore 378.
 Isolaccia 342. 345.
 Itramen Alp 120.
 Jacobshubeli, the 101.
 St. Jacques 383.
 St. Jacob on the Birs 6.
 Jaman, Dent de 158.
 — Col de la 158.
 Jamthal, the 337.
 Jardin, the 218.
 Jaun 153.
 —, Valley of 153.
 Jäitzalp, the 304.
 Jazi, chalets de 262.
 —, Cima de 273.
 St. Jean 247.
 St. Jean d'Aulph 204.
 Jenatz 313.
 Jenisberg 317.
 St. Jeoire 221.
 Jesellen 259.
 Jochli, the 91.
 Jochpass, the 131.
 Joderhorn, the 263.
 St. Johann am Platz 316.
 —, Alt- 290.
 —, Neu- 290.
 Johannisberg, the, near St. Moritz 328.
 Joli, Mont- 228.
 Jolimont, the 11. 163.
 Jommen, the 158.
 St. Jon 339.
 —, Piz 339.
 Jona 43.
 Jonen-Fluss, the 44.
 Jorasses, les 232.
 Jorat, Mont- 191.
 Jörgenberg, ruined castle 307.
 Jorio, Passo del 387.
 St. Joseph am Gänssbrunnen 7.
 —, convent (Muotta) 301.
 —, near Schwyz 58.
 Jougne 176.
 Jougneaz, the 176.
 Jourplaine, Col de 221.
 Joux, Col de 383.
 Joux, lac de 176.
 —, fort de 171.
 Juf 360.
 St. Julien 211.

- Julier, the 323.
 Julier, Piz 323.
 Julier-Alp, the 323.
 Jumeaux, les 272.
 Jung-Alpen, the 250.
 Jung-Pass, the 250.
 Jungfrau, the 116.
 —, the Hasli- 123.
 Jungfrau-joch, the 120.
 Jungholzbäche, the 130.
 Jüngsbrunnen, the 130.
 Jura, the 6. 176. etc.
 Jurten s. Mont-Jorat.
 Jupiter, Plan de 238.
 Juvalta, ruin 356.

K
 Käferberg, the 36.
 Kägiswyl 90.
 Kaïen, the 277.
 Kaiserruck, the 47. 75.
 312.
 Kaiserstuhl, the, near
 Lungern 92.
 Kalfeuserthal, the 47. 286.
 304.
 Kalkberg, the 361.
 Kalkstock, the 77.
 Kaltbad, the 62.
 Kaltberg, chal. of 250.
 Kaltbrunn 44.
 Kaltbrunnenkehle, the 79.
 Kaltenbrunn 351.
 Kaltwasser Glacier, the
 255. 257.
 Kammerstock, the 293.
 Kammlistock, the 30.
 Kamor, the 279.
 Kanalthal, the 306.
 Kander, the 145. 153.
 Kander Glacier, the 147.
 255.
 Kandergrund 146.
 Kandersteg 146.
 Kandle, the 152.
 Kanzel, the, on the Giess-
 bach 128.
 Kanzel, the, in the Rhine
 valley 282.
 Känzli, near Brienz 126.
 —, the, on the Rigi 62.
 —, near Seelisberg 72.
 —, Via Mala 358.
 Kappel on the Albis 35.
 — in the Toggenburg 290.
 Kärfpstock, the 292. 304.
 Karrholen, the 111.
 Kärslembach, the 77.
 Kasbissen, the 64.
 Kastelberg 306.
 Kastelen-Alp, the 55.
 Kastenbaumbridge 142.
 Kästris 305.

K
 Katzenstrick 300.
 Katzis 357.
 Kaunserthal, the 351.
 Kehlen Glacier 79.
 Kehlhof 42.
 Kehrübächi 143.
 Kehrsiten 89.
 Kempthal 36.
 Kerenzer-Berg, the 46.
 Kerns 90.
 Kernwald, the 90.
 Kesch, Piz 317. 335.
 Kesseltobel, the 301.
 Kessisbodenloch, the 63.
 Kesswyl 25.
 Kiemen, promont. 49.
 Kienbach, the 115.
 Kienholz 126.
 Kien Valley, the 115.
 Kiesen 101.
 Kilchberg 41.
 Killwangen 18.
 Kindlimord, chapel 72.
 Kinnbrücke, the 266.
 Kinzigpass, the 301.
 Kippel 250.
 Kirchberg 23.
 Kirchet, the 133.
 Kistenpass, the 294.
 Klamm, the, on the Arl-
 berg 352.
 St. Klaus 91.
 Klausen, the 295.
 Klein-Basel 2.
 — Lauffenburg 19.
 Klein-Thal, the, in the
 Canton of Glarus 293.
 — —, in the Canton of
 Uri 75.
 Klein-Wabern 99.
 Klenenhorn, the 257.
 Klettgau, the 19.
 Klimeshorn, the 55.
 Klingnau 19.
 Klönthal, the 303.
 Kloster-Thal, the 349.
 Klosterberg-Bridge 302.
 Klösterle 352.
 Klösterli (Rigi) 67.
 Klosters 314.
 Klostersche Stütz, the
 314.
 Klus in the Valley of the
 Kander 251.
 Klus in the Prättigau 312.
 — on the Reuss 77.
 — in the Simmenthal 153.
 Knieri, the 86.
 Koblenz 20.
 Königsfelden 16.
 Königspitze, the, or
 Königswand, the 360.

K
 Konolfingen 94.
 Köpfenstock, the 296.
 Koppstein 250.
 Krattigen 105.
 Krauch-Thal, the 303.
 Krayalp, the 281.
 Kräzernbrücke 37.
 Kreuzboden, the 155.
 Kreuzli Pass, the 78. 308.
 Kreuzlingen 25.
 Kriegalp Pass, the 141.
 Kriens 51.
 Kriensbach, the 89.
 Krinnen, the 151.
 Krisiloch, the 55.
 Krispalt s. Crispalt.
 Krönlet, the 77.
 Kröschenbrunnen 93.
 Krottenstein, ruins 283.
 Krummbach, the 258.
 Krummenau 290.
 Küblis 313.
 Küblisbad, the 109.
 Kùhalpthalhorn, the 316.
 Kùbbodengletscher, the
 140.
 Kumerberg, the 353.
 Kunkels 286.
 Kunkels Pass, the 286.
 Kùpfenfluh, the 317.
 Kùrfirsten s. Churfirsten.
 Kurzeck 38. 277.
 Kurzenburg, the 38.
 Kùssenberg, castle of 20.
 Kùssnacht on the Lake of
 Lucerne 50.
 — on the Lake of Zürich
 41.
 Kyburg, the 36.

L
 La Balma 229.
 — Barma 201.
 — Batiaz 201.
 — Bergue 187.
 — Caille, suspension-
 bridge 211.
 — Chaine 170.
 — Chaux-de-Fonds 168.
 — — du Milieu 169.
 — Cluse near Aosta 239.
 — — in the Jura 171.
 — Conversion 162.
 — Comballaz 154.
 — Côte 174. 189.
 — Crête 244.
 — Fille-Dieu, nunnery
 161.
 — Fontaine 225.
 — Foppa 286.
 — Garde 244.
 — Gütte 230.
 — Hutte 7.

- La Joux 223.
 — Lance 173.
 — Lecherette 154.
 — Motta 342.
 — Pischas 331. 341.
 — Pleine 207.
 — Pousaz 199.
 — Rippe 190.
 — Rosa 342.
 — Salle 233.
 — Sarra, castle 233.
 — Sarraz 175.
 — Sauge 164.
 — Saxe, bath 231.
 — Seiloz 232.
 — Stretta 341.
 — Thuille 233.
 — Tour 158. 195.
 — Tourne 169.
 — Turr, ruined castle 359.
 — Vaux 192. 198.
 — Villette 228.
 Laas Ferner, the 350.
 Laax 305.
 Lac Léman 188.
 Lac Noir 153.
 Lachen 42.
 Ladis, baths 351.
 Lagalp, Piz 342.
 Lagerhorn, the 271.
 Lägerengebirg, the 17. 34.
 Laglio 390.
 Lago, Cima di 360.
 Lago Bianco 341.
 — Maggiore 374.
 — Minore 341.
 — Nero 341.
 — Spalmo, Cima di 342.
 Lagref, Piz 326.
 Lain 321.
 Lambro, the 393.
 Lammernbach the 78.
 Lammern Glacier, the 148.
 Lance, la 173.
 Landeck 351.
 Landenberg, the 91.
 Landeron 11.
 Landquart 283. 312.
 —, the 283. 312.
 Landskron 6.
 Landwasser, the Davoser 314.
 Langebach, the 88.
 Langenbruck 9.
 Langendorf 12.
 Langenegg Alp, the 302.
 Langenfluh, the 265.
 Langenstutz 75.
 Langenthal 9.
 Längisgrat, the 137.
 Langnau 93.
 Lang-Tauferer Thal, the 349.
 Lang-Thal, the 141.
 Languard, Piz 331.
 Langwies 317.
 Lanibach, the 91.
 Lank 280.
 Laquin Glacier, the 258.
 — Valley 258.
 Laret, Ober and Unter- 314.
 Laret, the Alp 328. 339.
 Lario, il 386.
 Lasnigo 393.
 Lasquez, Villa 386.
 Lat, Piz, 326. 340.
 Laternser Thal, the 353.
 Latterbach 153.
 Laubeckstalden, the 154.
 Lauberhorn, the Little 117.
 Laubersstock, the 91.
 Laucherhorn, the 122.
 Laudegg, ruins 351.
 Lauenen 155.
 —, Valley of 155.
 Laufbodenhorn, the 151.
 Läufelfingen 8.
 Laufen, Schloss 27.
 Lauffen on the Birs 6.
 Lauffenburg 19.
 Laubach, the 155.
 Lauinenthor, the 115.
 Laupen 159.
 Lausanne 190.
 Lauter-Aar Glacier, the 135.
 Lauteraarjoch, the 120.
 Lauterbrunnen 112.
 — Scheideck, the 117.
 Lautrach 354.
 Lavancher 218. 223.
 Lavedo, promontory 390.
 Laveno 376.
 Lavey, Baths of 200.
 Lavin 336.
 Lavinuoz, Val 314.
 Lavirum Pass 335.
 —, Val 335.
 Lavizzara, Val 374.
 Lax 142.
 Le Bied 172.
 — Bourgeaud 234.
 — Brassus 175.
 — Breuil 268.
 — Brocard 234.
 — Folly 232.
 — Fouilly 214.
 — Lac 214.
 — Lieu 175.
 — Locle 169.
 Le Pont 176.
 — Praz conduit 220.
 — Pré 154.
 — Prese 343.
 — Rivage 185.
 — Sepey 155. 156.
 — Sentier 175.
 Lebendun Lake, the 141.
 Lecco 391.
 —, Lago di 391.
 Lech, am 355.
 Lechaud, Glacier de 217.
 —, Col 206. 221.
 Lecherette, la 154.
 Leckihorn, the 82.
 Leerau 109.
 Legger, the chalet of 114.
 Leggia 368.
 Legnano 379.
 Legnone, Monte 387.
 Legnoncino, Monte 387.
 Lei, Valle di 360.
 Lej alv 341.
 — nair 341.
 Leis, Piz d'ils 341.
 Leissigen 105. 145.
 Leistkamm, the 45.
 Lemanc 209.
 Lenk 151.
 Lenno 390.
 Lensch 321.
 Lenta Valley 306.
 Lenz 321.
 Lenzburg, castle 16.
 Lenzer Heide, the 321.
 — Horn, the 321.
 St. Leonard 253.
 Leone, Monte 258.
 Lerch, Chapel 264.
 Les Barats 220.
 — Billodes 169.
 — Bois 219. 223.
 Les Bossons 214.
 — Brenets 169.
 — Chapieux 230.
 — Chavants 214.
 — Contamines 229.
 — Convers 168.
 — Crêtes 195.
 — Délices 185.
 — Eaux-vives 185.
 — Granges 225.
 — Hauts-Geneveys 168.
 — Iles 223.
 — Montets, near Servoz 214.
 —, near Trélechamps 223.
 — Mosses 154.
 — Moulins 154.
 — Ouches 214. 228.
 — Pitons 186.

- Les Planches 196.
 — Planés 157.
 — Ponts 169.
 — Prâz 219. 223.
 — Prés Hauts 219.
 — Rousses 190.
 — Tines 218. 223.
 — Trubots 214.
 — Vallettes 204. 234.
 — Veaux 241.
 — Verrières 170.
 Lesa 378.
 Letze, the 300.
 Leuk 150. 254.
 —, Baths of 148.
 Leukelbach 293.
 Leventina, the 84.
 Lezzeno 390.
 Lichtenberg, castle 349.
 Lichtensteig 290.
 Liddes 234.
 Liechtenstein, ruins 283.
 —, princip. of 282.
 Lielpe, Alp 374.
 Lierna 391.
 Liestal 8.
 Lieu, le 175.
 Ligerz 10.
 Lignerolles 176.
 Limmat, the 17. 29. 36.
 — etc.
 Limmern-Bach, the 294.
 Limonta 391.
 Linard, Piz 336.
 Lindau 39.
 Lindenhof 40.
 Linth, the 44. 293.
 Linth-Canal, the 44.
 —, Colony of the 44.
 Linththal 293.
 Lipplisbühl 301.
 Liro, the 362. 363.
 Lischan, Piz 339.
 Lischanna, Vadret 339.
 Littau 92.
 Liverogne 233.
 Livigno 335.
 Livinen-Thal, the 84.
 Lizerne, the 243.
 Locarno 373.
 —, Lake of 375.
 Lochau 355.
 Lochbach, the 139.
 Lochberg, the 79. 139.
 Löchlippass, the 305.
 Locle, Le 169.
 Loèche-Ville 150.
 — -Jes-Bains 148.
 Löffelhorn, the 140.
 Loges, Col des 168.
 Loggio 385.
 Lombach, the 106.
 Lommiswyl 12.
 Lona, Pas de 246.
 London, the 207.
 Longeborgne 241.
 Longirod 175.
 Longone 393.
 Löntsch, the 303.
 Lonza, the 250.
 Lopper, the 90.
 St. Lorenz, ruins 357.
 Lorze, the 35. 48.
 Löses, Alp 46.
 Lostallo 367.
 Lötschen Glacier, the 142.
 — 251.
 Lötschenlücke, the 142.
 — Pass, the 251.
 Lötschenthal, the 250.
 Lötschenthal Grat, the 250.
 Louèche s. Loèche.
 Lourtier 241.
 Lovagny 208.
 Lovenno 388.
 Löwenbach, the 258.
 Löwenberg, castle 305.
 Lowerz 57.
 Lowerz, island of 57.
 Lü 339.
 St. Luc 248.
 Lucciago, Madonna di 380.
 Lucendro, Piz 82.
 Lucendro, Lake of 81.
 Lucerne 50.
 —, Lake of 69.
 Luchsingen 293.
 Ludesch 353.
 Ludwigshafen 22.
 Lueg, the 14.
 Lugano 370.
 —, Lake of 384.
 Lugnet 297.
 Lugnetz Valley, the 306.
 Luino 376.
 Lukmanier, the 311.
 Lumbrein 306.
 Lumino 368.
 Lungacqua 312.
 Lungenstutz 77.
 Lungern 92.
 —, Lake of 92.
 Lunghin, Piz 326.
 Lünser See, the 352.
 Lunschanei 306.
 Lurlibad 289.
 Lusch, Lake of 358.
 Luschadura 336.
 Luisel, the 6.
 Lussery 175.
 Lussai 339.
 Lustbühl, the 109.
 Lutholdsmatt 56.
 Lütisburg 290.
 Lutry 162. 192. 198.
 Lutschine, the 106. 111.
 — 114.
 —, the Black 111. 119.
 —, the White 111.
 Luttingen 19.
 Lützelau, island of 42.
 Luvis 306.
 Luzein 313.
 St. Luzisteig, the 283.
 Lys, chalets de 274.
 Lys Joch, the 274.
 Lyskamm, the 274. 383.
 Lys-Valley, the 383.
 Lyss 8.
 Lyssach 14.
 Maag, the 44.
 Maccagno 376.
 Macugnaga 262.
 Madatsch Glacier, the 348.
 — -Spitz, the 348.
 Maderanerthal, the 77.
 Madesimo, the 360. 362.
 —, Passo di 360.
 Madlein, Piz 339.
 Madonna di Lucciago 380.
 — di S. Martino 389.
 — del Sasso on the Lago Maggiore 373.
 — — near the Lake of Orta 381.
 Madonna di Tirano 343.
 Madrera, Val 391.
 Madriser Thal 360.
 Madulein 335.
 Magadino 373.
 St. Magdalene, Hermitage 161.
 Maggia 374.
 Maggia, the 373. 374.
 Maggia, Val 374.
 Maggiore, Lago 374.
 Magland 213.
 Magliaso 384.
 Magnin, Forest of 226.
 Magreglio 393.
 Maienwand, the 136.
 Maikirch 163.
 Mainau, Island of 25.
 Maing Glacier, the 149.
 Mainghorn s. Torrent-horn.
 Maira, the 363.
 Maisons Blanches, Col des 235.
 Majoria, castle 253.
 Maladers 317.
 Maladeyre 195.
 Malans 283.

- St. Malchus, Chapel of 63.
 Malenco, the Valley of 325.
 Malero, the 344.
 Malesco 374.
 Malgrate 391.
 Malix 320.
 Malleray 7.
 Maloggia, the, or Maloja 325. 365.
 Mals 349.
 Malser Heide, the 349.
 Malters 92.
 Malvaglia 368.
 S. Mametto 385.
 Mammern 21.
 Mandello 391.
 Mangbach, the 353.
 Mangeli 41.
 Mannedorf 41.
 Mannenbach 22.
 Mannenberg, Castle 154.
 Mannigrund, Valley of 151.
 Männlichen, the 119.
 Mapellio 391.
 Marangun, Alp 314.
 Marbach 21.
 Marcellaz 208.
 Marcheuruz, Asile de 175.
 —, Col de 175.
 Marchino, Villa 372.
 S. Marco 259.
 Marengo, défilé de 236.
 St. Margarethen 281. 286.
 St. Margarethenkapf 353.
 Margna, Piz della 326.
 Margozzolo, Monte 380.
 S. Maria di Castello 84.
 — Maggiore 374.
 — della Salute, chapel 85.
 St. Maria der Engeln, monastery 290.
 S. Maria, Hospice on the Lukmanier 311.
 — in the Münsterthal 336. 349.
 — in the Engadine 326.
 — - Sonnenberg, Chapel 72.
 — on the Stelvio 347.
 Mariabühl, Chapel 81.
 —, Nunnery of 58.
 Marienberg on the Etsch 349.
 — near Rorschach 39.
 Marienthal, the 93.
 Märzelen, Lake of 142.
 Markelfingen 21.
 Marlen 210.
 Marmoré, Monte 326.
 Marmorera 322.
 Maroggia 369.
 Marschollhorn, the 366.
 Marsoel 289.
 Märstetten 36.
 Marthalen 28.
 Martigny 202.
 Martigny - le - Bourg 202.
 St. Martin in the Kalfeuser-Thal 47.
 — in the Lugnetz-Valley 306.
 — near Sallanches 213.
 Martinach s. Martigny.
 S. Martino on the Lake of Lugano 369.
 —, Madonna di 389.
 —, il Sasso 389.
 Martinsbruck 340.
 Martinsloch, the 304. 306.
 Martinstobel, the 39.
 Martirutsch, the 317.
 Masein 357.
 Masino 376.
 Masone 260.
 Massa, the 143. 256.
 Massari, Piz 84.
 Massonger 206.
 Masuccio, Piz 344.
 Mastallone, Val 383.
 Matran 161.
 Matt 293. 303.
 Matt, the 143.
 Matten near Interlaken 105.
 — near Lauterbrunnen 111. 115.
 — in the Upper Simmenthal 150.
 Mattenalp, the 133.
 Matterhorn, the 271.
 —, the Little 266.
 Matterjoch, the 268. 272.
 Matthorn, the 54.
 Mattmarkalp, the 263.
 Mattmarksee, the 263.
 Mattwaldhorn, the 265.
 Mauensee, the 14.
 St. Maurice 200.
 S. Maurizio, Monte 392.
 Mauvais Pas, the 218.
 Mauvoisin 241.
 Mayen s. Meien.
 Mayenbach s. Meienbach
 Mayenfeld 283.
 Mayenreuss s. Meienbach
 Medel, Piz 307.
 Medels in the Rheinw. 366.
 Medels Mompé 311.
 Medelser Thal, the 311.
 Meeralp, the 304.
 Meersburg 23.
 Mégève 210.
 Meggen 50.
 Meggenhorn, the 50. 70.
 Meglisalp, the 280.
 Mehlbach, the 90.
 Meiden 249.
 Meiden Pass, the 249.
 Meien 132.
 Meienbach, the 132.
 Meienschanz, the 132.
 Meienthal, the 132.
 Meigeren 260. 264.
 Meilen 41.
 Meillerie 204.
 Meina 378.
 St. Meinrad, Chapel of 297.
 Meiringen 125.
 Melano 369.
 Melch-Aa, the 90.
 Melchalp, the 91.
 Melchsee, the 91. 130.
 Melchthal, the 91.
 Meldegg, the 39.
 Melide 369.
 Mellau 354.
 Mellichen Glacier 264.
 — Valley 264.
 Melligberg, the 265.
 Mels 47.
 Melzi, Villa 389.
 Menaggio 387.
 Mendrisio 369.
 Menoge, the 212.
 Menouve, Glac. de 235.
 Menthon, Château 211.
 Mentue, the 172.
 Menzberg, the 93.
 Menzingen 41.
 Mer de glace, the, near Chamouny 217.
 —, near Grindelwald 119.
 Mera s. Maira.
 Mera, Val 312.
 Merjelen See, the 142.
 Merligen 105.
 Meschino 343.
 Mesmer, the 280.
 Mesocco 367.
 Mesolcina, Val 367.
 Messernalp, the 141.
 Metjehkopf, the 314.
 Mettelhorn, the 274.
 Mettenberg, the 119.
 Mettlen 280.
 Meyerhof 306.
 Meyrin 207.
 Mezdi, Piz 336.
 Mezza Selva 313.
 Mezzem, Piz 335.
 Mezzola, Lago di 363.

- Miage, Glacier de 231.
 Miasino 380.
 St. Michael, Chapel of 62.
 St. Michel, Piz 317. 321.
 S. Michele 144.
 Midi, Dent du 206.
 Miez, Piz 360.
 Miglandone 260.
 Milan 394.
 Milar, Val 309.
 Milez 309.
 Millerez 204.
 Miné, Mont 245.
 Minger, Val 339.
 Minschun, Piz 337. 339.
 Minur, Val 341.
 Miolans, castle 209.
 Misaun, Glacier 332.
 Mischabel, the 256. 267. 271.
 Misox, ruins 367.
 Misoxer Thal, the 367.
 Mission 247.
 Mitlödi 292.
 Mittagbüpfli, the 54.
 Mittaghorn, the 152.
 Mittagsfluh, the 153.
 Mittagstock, the 77.
 Mittelberg, the 329.
 Mittel-Glärnisch, the 302.
 Mittelholz 116.
 Mittelhorn, the 123. 251.
 Mittel-Rhein, the 308. 311.
 Mittelzell 21.
 Mittenberg, the 289.
 Mitter-See, the 349.
 Mitthal 250.
 Modane 209.
 Moesa, the 85. 367.
 Moesola, Lago 366.
 —, Piz 366.
 Moine, Aiguille du 218.
 Moiré, Glacier de 246.
 —, Val 246.
 Môle, the 212.
 Moléson, the 157.
 Molina 368.
 Molinára, castle 283.
 Molins 322.
 Mollia 383.
 Mollis 291.
 Mologgia, the 325.
 Moltrasio 391.
 Moming, Glacier du 248.
 Mompè Medels 311.
 — Tavetsch 308.
 Monbiel 314.
 Monch, the 117.
 —, the Black 116.
 Monchsloch, the 120.
 Mondatsch, the 348.
 Mondelli Pass, the 261. 263.
 Mondin, Piz 340.
 Mondloch, the 56.
 Monnaie, Gallerie de la 234.
 Monnetier 186.
 Mons 358.
 Monstein in the Davos 315.
 — on the Rhine 281.
 Montafunerthal, the 352.
 Montagna s. Heinzenberg.
 Montagnes maudites, les 216.
 Montagnier 241.
 Montaraskerbach, the 327.
 Montanvert 217.
 Montbenon, the 192.
 Mont Blanc, the 221.
 Montbovon 157.
 Mont Durand, Glacier du 241.
 Montenvers 217.
 Monterone s. Motterone.
 Montets, les, near Servoz 214.
 —, near Trélechamp 223.
 Monthey 205.
 Montjoie Valley, the 228.
 Mont Joli 228.
 Montmelian 209.
 Montmirail 163.
 Montmollin 169.
 Montorfano 392.
 Montoz, the 7.
 Montreux 196.
 —, Baie de 196.
 Mont Rouge, Col du 246.
 Montsalvens, ruins 153.
 Monza 393.
 Moos 145.
 Mora Val 345.
 Morast 143.
 Morat 164.
 —, Lake of 164.
 Morbegno 344.
 Morcles, Dent de 200.
 Morcote 372.
 Morel 142.
 Morgarten 300.
 Morge, the, in Sav. 204.
 — in the Cant. of Valais 243. 253.
 Morgen, the 262.
 Morgenberghorn, the 111.
 Morges 190.
 —, the 174.
 Morgex 233.
 Morigin 206.
 Morgozzolo s. Motterone.
 Moriana, Col della 383.
 Morignone 345.
 —, Serra di 345.
 Morimont 6.
 St. Moritz 327.
 —, Baths of 328.
 —, Lake of 327.
 Morisichachen 57.
 Mornex 186.
 Moro, Monte 263.
 Morschach 73.
 Mörschwyl 38.
 Mörsperg 6.
 Mort, Mont 238.
 Morteratsch, Piz 334.
 — Glacier 332.
 Mortirolo, Monte 344.
 Morzine 204. 221.
 Moschelhorn, the 366.
 Mosses, les 154.
 Motiers 170.
 Motta, la 342.
 Mottelischach, the 39.
 Motterone, Monte 380.
 Mottet 230.
 Moutier in the Jura 7.
 — en Tarentaise 233. 210.
 —, Val 6.
 Moveran, the Grand 242.
 Nuggio 370.
 Nuhlebachthal, the 46.
 Nuhleberg 163.
 Nuhlehorn 46.
 Nuhlen 322.
 Nuhlenen 115.
 Nuhlestalden 131.
 Nuhlethal 45.
 Nuhlethal, the 131.
 Nuhlibach, the, near Brienz 126.
 — on the Faulhorn 121.
 Muldain 321.
 Mulets, the Grands 222.
 Mülheim 36.
 Mulinen in the Kander Thal 145.
 — near Interlaken 111.
 Mulins 305.
 München-Buchsee 8.
 Mundaun, Piz 306.
 Munoth, castle 21.
 Munsingen 100.
 Munster on the Birs 6.
 — on the Lake of Constance 21.
 —, Grisons 349.
 — in the Valais 140.
 Munsterthal, the, in the Canton of Grisons 336. 349.
 — in the Jura 6.
 Münsterlingen 25.
 Muot Selvas, the 326.
 Muottas, the 329.
 Muottathal 301.
 Muotta, the 73. 301.

- Murail, Piz 331.
 Muranza Valley, the 347.
 Muraun, Piz 308.
 Muraz 205. 243.
 Murdaun, Piz 306.
 Muretto Pass, the 325.
 S. Murezzan 327.
 Murg on the Rhine 19.
 — on the Lake of Wal-
 lenstadt 46.
 —, the 19. 36. 46.
 Murgenthal 9.
 Murghal, the 46.
 Muri, abbey 34.
 Murren 113.
 Murrenbach, the 114.
 Murten 164.
 Murtener See, the 164.
 Murtera, Piz 339.
 Murteröl, Piz 315.
 Mürtchenstock, the 45.
 Musella, Monte 333.
 Musenalp, the 75.
 Musocco 379.
 Musso 387.
 Müstail 358.
 Mustair 349.
 —, Val 336. 349.
 Mustèr 308.
 Mutschnengia 311.
 Muttbach, the 138.
 Muttén 357.
 Muttenz 8.
 Muthorn, the, in the
 Bernese Alps 147. 250.
 — near the Furca 140.
 Müttlerspitz, the 340.
 Muttnerhorn, the 357.
 Muzzano, Lake of 384.
 Mylius, Villa 388.
 Mythen, the 58.
 Mythenstein s. Wyten-
 stein.
 Nadelhorn, the 271.
 Nadla, the 114.
 Näfels 291.
 Nägeli's Gräthli 136.
 Nair, Piz 328.
 Naluns, Muotta 338.
 Nandro, Val 321.
 Nangy 212.
 Nanikon 43.
 Nant, the Bon- 214. 228.
 —, the Grand- 219.
 Nant Borant, Chal. de
 229.
 — Noir, the, on the Col
 de Balme 226.
 Nanzer Thal, the 266.
 Napf, the 93.
 Napoli, Villa 391.
 Nase, the 105.
 Nasen, the 71.
 Naters 143.
 Nauders 350.
 Naudersberg, Castle 350.
 Navigenze, the 247.
 Naye, the Rochers de 158.
 196.
 Naz 319.
 Nebikon 14.
 Neftenbach 28.
 Nendeln 353.
 Nenzing 353.
 Nera Pass, the 83.
 Nernier 203.
 Nero, Monte 333.
 Nesselboden-Alp, the 13.
 Nesselthal, the 131.
 Nesslau 290.
 Nessleren 111.
 Nesso 390.
 Nettstall 291.
 Neuberg 21.
 Neubrücke, the, in the
 Visp-Valley 266.
 Neuburg. chât. r. 21.
 Neuchâtel 165.
 —, Lake of 164. 171.
 Neudorf 39.
 Neuenburg 165.
 Neueneck 159.
 Neu-Habsburg, château
 50.
 Neuhaus, near Unterseen
 105.
 Neuhausen 20.
 Neu St. Johann 290.
 Neumünster 40.
 Neunkirch 20.
 Neu-Toggenburg, ruins
 290.
 Neuveville 10.
 Neu-Wartburg, Castle 9.
 Neyruz 161.
 St. Nicolas de Veroce 228.
 St. Nicolaus in the Visp-
 Valley 267.
 S. Niccolo da Mira 84.
 Nidau 10.
 Nidelbad, the 41.
 Nidfurn 293.
 Nidwalden 86.
 Nieder-Bauen, the 72.
 Niedergestelen 255.
 Nieder-Tuvalta 356.
 Nieder-Rawyl 152.
 Niederried 127.
 Nieder-Schönthal 8.
 Niederwald 140.
 Niederwyl 9.
 Niesen, the 102.
 —, the Hinter- 103.
 Niesenegg, the 103.
 Niggeligen 255.
 St. Niklaus 267.
 St. Niklausen 91.
 Nioüe 247.
 Niviolet, Dent de 208.
 Nofels 353.
 Nohl 26.
 Noiraigue 170.
 Noir-Mont, the 189.
 Nolla, the 358.
 Nollen, the, on the Grimsel
 135.
 — on the Titlis 88.
 Nordend, the (Monte Rosa)
 262. 273.
 Notkerseck, convent 38.
 277.
 Notre-Name de la Gorge
 229.
 — de Guérison 231.
 — des Hermites 297.
 — du Sex 200.
 Nottwyl 15.
 Nova, Alp 328.
 Novara 381.
 Novel 194.
 Novenna in the Rhein-
 waldthal 366.
 Noyon, the 175.
 Nudri-Bridge 236.
 Nüfelgiu Pass, the 141.
 Nufenen in the Rhein-
 waldthal 366.
 Nufenen Pass, the 140.
 Nuolen, baths of 42.
 Nurschallas, Piz 309.
 Nus 269.
 Nüziders 353.
 Nyon 189.
 Obbürgen 90.
 Obèche, l' 248.
 Ober-Aarglacier, the 135.
 Ober-Aarjoch, the 136.
 Ober-Albis 35.
 Oberalp, the 310.
 Oberalpsee, the 310.
 Oberalpstock, the 78.
 Ober-Arth 301.
 Ober-Baden s. Bad Leuk.
 Oberberg, the 110.
 Oberbleggisee, the 293.
 Oberdorf 12.
 Obere Buchberg, the 44.
 Ober Gabelhorn, the 247.
 Obergestelen 140.
 Oberglatt 54.
 Ober-Gschwänd 67.
 Oberhalbstein Rhine, the
 321.

- Oberhalbstein-Thal, the 322.
 Ober-Haslithal, the 133.
 Oberhaupt, the 54.
 Oberhofen 104.
 Oberkäsern, Alp 45.
 Oberkastels 306.
 Oberland, the Bernese 99.
 Oberlauchringen 19.
 Obermatt 132.
 Obermeilen 41.
 Ober Rickenbach 75.
 Oberried on the Lake of Brienz 127.
 — in the Rhine-Valley 282.
 Oberrieden 41.
 Obersaxen 306.
 Ober-Schönenbach 73. 301.
 Obersee, the 304.
 Ober-Spiringen 296.
 Oberstaad 21.
 Oberstalden, the 103.
 Oberstdorf 355.
 Oberstrass 29.
 Ober-Urnen 291.
 Ober-Uzwyl 37.
 Obervatz 321.
 Oberwald 139.
 Oberwyl 49.
 Obladis 351.
 Obord 294.
 Obstalden 46.
 Obwalden 90.
 Oche, Dent d' 204.
 Ochsenblanke, the 294.
 Ochsenhorn, the 266.
 Odescalchi, Villa, s. Villa Raimondi.
 Oehningen 21.
 Oen, Ova d' 326.
 Oerlikon 36.
 Oesch 154.
 Oeschinen, Alp 115.
 —, the Glacier of 147.
 —-Grat, the 115.
 —, Lake of 115. 147.
 —-Thal, the 147.
 Ofenhorn, the 141.
 Ofen-Pass, the 336.
 Oggebbio 376.
 Oiseau, the Bel- 224.
 Oleio 391.
 Oldenalp, the Upper 156.
 Oldenhorn, the 156.
 Olimpino, Monte 370.
 Olivone 311.
 Ollen, il Passo d' 383.
 Olomont 211.
 —, Val 241.
 Ollon St. Triphon 199.
 Olten 9.
 Oltingen 15.
 Oltschibach, the 126.
 Omegna 381.
 Oncecheures, Bet de 240.
 Onnens 173.
 Onno 391.
 Or, Mont d' 176.
 Orbe 175.
 —, the 175. 176.
 Orden 325.
 Ordlegna, the 325. 365.
 Oria 385.
 Ormona 155.
 Ormont-dessous 156.
 — -dessus 155.
 Ornavasso 260.
 Orny 175.
 Oro, Monte d' 323. 325.
 Oron 162.
 Orse, Val 334.
 Orsera 80.
 Orsera Valley, the 244.
 Orsières 234.
 Orsino, Pizzo 82.
 Orso, Colmo del 361.
 Orta 387.
 —, Lago d' 381.
 Ortenstein, Castle 356.
 Ortler, the 348.
 Ortstock, the 295.
 Osgna 85.
 Ossasco 140.
 Ossola, Val d' 259.
 Osteno 385.
 Ostermündingen 100.
 Ot, Piz 329.
 Ota, Alp 333.
 Otemma s. Hautemma.
 Otterschyl 47.
 Ouches, les 214. 228.
 Ouchy 190.
 St. Oyen 239.
 Padella, Piz 330.
 Paese freddo, the 345.
 Pain de Sucre, the 238.
 Painser 247.
 Paix, île de 197.
 Palésieux 233.
 Palézieux 162.
 Pallanza 377.
 Palpuogna 319.
 Pallanzeno 260.
 Palù, Piz di 330.
 — Glacier, the 341.
 Palud 210.
 Pambio 372.
 Pan-a-tots s. Bonaduz.
 Paneyrossaz, Glac. de 242.
 Panix 304.
 Panix Pass, the 304.
 Pantenbrücke, the 294.
 Para, chalets de la 220.
 Parabiago 379.
 Paradies, the 366.
 Paradiso 369.
 Pardella 307.
 Pardenn 314.
 Pardi 311.
 Pardiola 312.
 Parè 391.
 Parpan 320.
 Parrot-Spitze, the 273.
 Part-Dieu, convent 157.
 Paschugg 289. 320.
 Paspels, Castle 357.
 Pass Mal, the 357.
 Passalacqua, Villa 391.
 Passetti-Pass, the 368.
 Pasta, Villa 386.
 Paudèze, the 162. 192. 198.
 Payerne 165.
 Paznaun Thal, the 351.
 Pazzallo 372.
 Peccia 374.
 —, Val 374.
 Pedenosso 345.
 Pedriolo Alp, the 262.
 — Glacier 262.
 Peiden, bath 306.
 Peist 317.
 Pélerins, cascade des 216.
 Pella 381.
 Pellina, Val 241.
 Pellino, the 381.
 Perdatsch 311.
 Perralotaz, Pont 216.
 Pers, Mont 333.
 —, Isla 332. 333.
 Perte du Rhône 207.
 Peseux 169.
 Pestarena 262.
 St. Peter, Hospital on the Arlberg 352.
 — (Grisons) 317.
 —, Isle of 10.
 St. Peter and Paul 38.
 Peterhausen 22.
 Petersgrat, the 250.
 Petersrücken, the 263.
 St. Petersthal 306.
 St. Peterzell 37.
 Petit Sacconnex 185.
 Petit-Salève, the 186.
 Pfaffensprung, Bridge 79.
 Pfaffenwand, the 131.
 Pfaffers, Abbey 286.
 —, Bad 285.
 —, Village 286.
 Pfaffikon 296.
 —, Lake of 43.
 Pfaid s. Faido.
 Pfander, the 351.

- Pfannenstiel, the 41.
 Pfannstock, the 30.
 Pfeffingen 6.
 Pfiert 6.
 Pfunds 350.
 Pfin (in the Valais) 254.
 Pian Canin 325.
 Piana, Passo 382.
 Pianazzo 362.
 Pianello 387.
 Piano d'Erba, il 392.
 — del Tivano, the 390.
 Pians 351.
 Piatta Mala 343.
 — Martina 346.
 Piazza, Cima di 346.
 Piccola, Valle 383.
 Piccolo Altare, Col del 383.
 Pié di Mulera 261. —
 Pièce, Glac. de 241. 246.
 Pierre adzo, la 205.
 — à Bérard 221.
 — Pertuis 7.
 — pointue, chalets de la 220.
 — des servagios 249.
 — à voir 202.
 St. Pierre d'Albigny 209.
 — de la Cluse 171.
 —, castle near Aosta 233.
 — Mont-Joux 235.
 Pieterlen 10.
 Pigneu, Baths of 359.
 Pigno de l'Arolla 246.
 Pignu, Cuolm da 304.
 Pilatus, the 54.
 Pillergletscher, the 314.
 Pillon, Col de 155.
 Pino 376.
 Piora, Val 83. 308. 311.
 Piontino, Monte 84.
 Piotta 83.
 Pioverna, the 387.
 St. Pirminsberg 286.
 Pisch, Aua da 349.
 Pisch, la 331. 341.
 Pisciadella 342.
 Pisoc, Piz 339.
 Pissevache, the 201.
 Pitons, les 186.
 Piumogna, the 84.
 Piuro 364.
 Pizzigone, Monte 382.
 Pizzo, Villa 391.
 Plafna, Piz, 339.
 —, Val 337.
 Plaine des Dames 229.
 Plan des Roses 152.
 Planalp, the 126.
 Planches, les 196.
 Planés, chalet 157.
 Planeira 321.
 Planpraz 219.
 Plan Sena 342.
 Plan Rai, Glacier 314.
 Platifer, the 84.
 Platta 311. 326.
 —, Piz 360.
 Platten, the 332.
 Plattenberg, the 303.
 Plattiberg, the 90.
 Pleiades, les 194.
 Pleine, la 207.
 Plessur, the 288. 317.
 Pletschbach, the 113.
 Pletschen 255.
 Pleureur, Mont 241.
 Pleyaux s. Pleiades.
 Pliniana, Villa 390.
 Plurs 364.
 St. Point, Lake of 171.
 Pointe de Vallée 240.
 Poldi, Villa 390.
 Polleggio 84.
 Pollux, the 272.
 Pommat, the 144.
 Pont, al 141.
 —, le 176.
 — de Marie 214.
 — St. Martin 383.
 Pontarlier 171.
 Ponte 335.
 — Chiasso 370.
 — del Diavolo 345.
 — Grande 261.
 — S. Pietro 391.
 — Tresa 384.
 Pontet 229.
 Pontlatz Bridge, the 351.
 Pontresina 330.
 Ponts, Les 169.
 —, les Petits 169.
 Poraretaz, the 242.
 Porchabella Glacier 317.
 Porchery 241.
 Porlezza 385.
 Porrentruy 6.
 Port Alban 171.
 — Valais 204.
 Porta da Spescha, the 294.
 Porte du Sex, la 205.
 Porto 376.
 Poschiavino, the 342.
 Poschiavo 343.
 —, Lago di 343.
 Pousaz, la 199.
 Poyaz 223.
 Pozzolo, Pizzo 260.
 Praborgne 270.
 Prad 348.
 Pradella 339.
 Prangel, the 302.
 Prajean 244.
 Pralatre, the 187.
 Prangins, castle 189.
 Prarayer 241.
 Prarion, the 214. 228.
 Präsenz 322.
 Prato 374.
 Pratteln 8.
 Prättigau, the 312.
 Praz, les 219. 223.
 — conduit 220.
 Praz de Fort 232.
 Pré, le 154.
 — Sec 232.
 Pré de Voex 6.
 Preda 319.
 Prégny 185.
 Premadio 342.
 Premia 144.
 Premosello 260.
 Prequartero 261.
 Prérayen 246.
 Pré St. Didier 233.
 Prese, le 343.
 Pressura, Monte 347.
 St. Prex 174. 190.
 S. Primo, Monte 390. 393.
 Primsch 45.
 Prina, Villa 376.
 Promenthouse, the 174. 189.
 Promenthoux 189.
 Promontogno 365.
 Prosa, the 82.
 Proz, Cantine de 235.
 —, Plan de 235.
 Pruma, Alp 332.
 Pruntrut 6.
 Prutz 351.
 Pulaschin, Piz 323.
 Pulgezza, Val 336.
 Pully 192.
 Pultmenga, tower 309.
 Punt Martina 340.
 Puntaata. Bridge 336.
 —, Val 336.
 Puschlav 343.
 Pusiano, Lago di 392.
 Putz 313.
 Pymont 207.
 Quarazza, Val di 382.
 Quarsano 390.
 Quart, château 269.
 Quarten 46.
 Quinten 45.
 Quinto 84.
 Rabius 307.
 Rabiusa, the (Churwalden) 320.

- Rabiusa, the (Savietthal) 305.
 Radolphszell 20.
 Ragatz 283.
 Ragol 286.
 Raineux, Mt. 7.
 Raimondi, Villa 391.
 Ralligstöcke, the 104.
 Rambach, the 336. 349.
 Ramin-Pass, the 304.
 Ramplagnas 357.
 Rammosch 340.
 Ranasca Alp, the 304.
 Randa 267.
 Rantf, the 91.
 Rang, Tête de 168.
 Rankweil 353.
 Ranzola-Furke, the 383.
 Rapperschwyl 42.
 —, Bridge of 42.
 Raron 255.
 Raschill, Piz 320.
 Rätersboden, the 135.
 Räterschen 37.
 Raetikon Chain, the 312. 352.
 Rauff, the 129.
 Rausse, the 7.
 Raut Glacier, the 258.
 Rauthorn, the 258.
 Rauffelder, the 291.
 Rautispitz, the 291. 302.
 Raveischg Lakes, the 217.
 Raverette, la 154.
 Ravetsch, Piz 310.
 Ravins, les 152.
 Rawyl, the 152.
 Rawylhorn, the 152.
 Razliberg, the 151.
 Razli Glacier, the 151.
 Realp 139.
 Realt, Hoch-, ruin 358.
 Realt, ruin 357.
 Reams 322.
 Rebstein 281.
 Reckingen 140.
 Redasco, Piz 346.
 Regensberg 34.
 Regoledo 387.
 Rehobol, the 277.
 Reichenau 356.
 —, Island of 21.
 Reichenbach 145.
 —, Castle 14. 99.
 —, the 124.
 —, Falls of the 124.
 Reiden 14.
 Reidenbach 153.
 Reiselstock, the 30.
 Reils-Thal, the 352.
 S. Remigio, promontory 377.
 Remis 340.
 St. Remy 239.
 Renens 174.
 Rennendorf 7.
 Reposoir Valley, the 213.
 Res, Piz del 315.
 Reschen 350.
 — -Scheideck, the 350.
 — -See, the 350.
 Resegone di Lecco 392.
 Resel 383.
 Resi, the 12.
 Resy 383.
 Reuchenette 7.
 Reulisenberg, the 151.
 Reuschbach, the 155.
 Reuse, the 170. 173.
 Reuss, the 17. 75 etc.
 Reutte 354.
 Rezzonico 387.
 Rhäzüns 356.
 Rhein, Averser- 360.
 —, Hinter (Source of the Rhine) 366.
 —, Medelser- or —, Mittel- 308. 311.
 —, Val 360. 366.
 —, Vorder- 304. 310.
 Rheineck 39. 281.
 Rheinfelden 18.
 Rheinklingen 21.
 Rheintal, the Vorder- 304.
 Rheinwaldhorn, the 366.
 Rheinwaldthal, the 360. 367.
 Rhine, the 1. 3. 18. etc.
 —, the Falls of 26.
 Rhö 379.
 Rhodan, the 137.
 Rhone, the 137. 179. etc.
 —, Glacier of the 137.
 —, Perte du 207.
 Rhonon, the Hohe- 41. 297.
 Rhonestock, the 79.
 Rialt, a 143.
 Richisau 302.
 Richterswyl 41.
 Rickelshausen 20.
 Rickenbach 58. 87.
 Riddes 253.
 Ried on the Inn 351.
 —, in the Lötschenthal 251.
 —, in the Muotta Valley 301.
 — in the Valais 142.
 Rieder Alp, the 142.
 Riedern 303.
 Riedmatten, Col de 246.
 Riedwyl 13.
 Riehen 5.
 Riein 306.
 —, Piz 305.
 Rièrè, the 253.
 Rieseten-Grat, the 286. 303.
 Riethberg, castle 357.
 Riffair 349.
 Riffelberg, the 270.
 Riffel-Chalets 271.
 Riffelhorn, the 272.
 Riffelhorn-Lake, the 272.
 Riggisberg 102.
 Rigi, the 59.
 — Kaltbad 60. 62.
 — Klösterli 60. 67.
 — -Kuhm, the 64.
 — -Rothstock, the 63.
 — -Scheideck 60. 67.
 —, Stadel 60. 62.
 Rigidalstock, the 87.
 Rima 383.
 Rimasco 382.
 Rimpfischhorn, the 264.
 Rinderbühl 78.
 Rinderhörner, the 147.
 Ringelspitz, the 357.
 Ringenberg, ruins 109. 127.
 Rinkenberg 307.
 Rinkenkopf, the 304.
 Ripaille, castle 204.
 Rippe, la 190.
 Ritom, Lake of 83.
 Ritter Pass, the 141.
 Ritzingen 140.
 Ritzliaträti, the 121.
 Riva near the Lake of Como 363.
 — in the Sesia-Valley 383.
 — di Palanzo 392.
 Riva, Lago di 365.
 Rivage, le 185.
 Rivaz St. Saphorin 162.
 Rive 190.
 —, auf der 262.
 Riviera, the 84.
 Roasco, le 185.
 Roc Noir, the 248.
 S. Rocco 144.
 Roche in the Jura 7.
 — on the Rhone 198.
 Roche Fendue, the 169.
 — Percée, la 224.
 Roches, Col des 169.
 Rodont-Bridge, the 81.
 Roffel, Cima di 274.
 Rofna-Ravine, the 360.
 Rofna 322.
 Roggenhorn, the 313.
 Roggwyl 9.

- Rohr 16.
 Rohrach, the 79.
 Rohrbachstein, the 152.
 Rohren 90.
 Rolle 190.
 Romagnano 382.
 Romainmotier 175.
 Romashorn 36.
 Romont 161.
 Ronchetti posta 381.
 Ronco 376.
 Rond-Châtel, castle 7.
 Rongellen 358.
 Rorschach 38.
 Rorschacher Berg, the 39.
 Rosa la 342.
 Rosa, Monte 262. 273.
 Rosalette, the 229.
 Rosanna, the 351.
 Rosatsch, Piz 333.
 Roseg, Piz 334.
 — Glacier 332.
 —, Valley of 332.
 Rosenbach, the 115.
 Rosenberg, the, near St. Gallen 38.
 Rosenhorn, the 123.
 Rosenlauri, baths of 124.
 — Glacier 124.
 Rossa 368.
 Rossalp, the 121.
 Rossberg, the 57.
 Rossboden Glacier, the 258.
 Rossbühel, the 39.
 Rossmatt, the 305.
 Rosso di Scerscen, Monte 330.
 Rossstock-chain, the 30.
 Rossweid, the 64.
 Rothbach, the 279.
 Rothe, the 12.
 Rotheegg, the 88.
 Rothe Eck, the 110.
 — Kummern, the 272.
 — Totzen, the 54.
 — Wand, the 355.
 Rothenberg 154.
 Rothenbrunnen 356.
 Rothenburg 15.
 Rothenfluh, the, near Vitznau 63. 71.
 — near Lauterbr. 111.
 Rothenthurm 300.
 Rothgrätli, the 75.
 Rothhorn, the Brienzer 126.
 —, the Sigriswyler 104.
 —, the Walliser 135.
 — near Zermatt 271. 274.
 Röthhorn, the 122.
 Rothkreuz 35.
 Rothlatt Glacier, the 265.
 Rothloch, the 135.
 Roth-See, the 35.
 Rothstock, the Rigi 63.
 —, the Engelberger 75.
 —, the Uri- 75.
 Roththal, the 115.
 Rotondo, Pizzo 82.
 Rotten, the 137.
 Rougemont 154.
 Rouinette, the 241.
 Rousseau's Island 179.
 Rousses, les 190.
 Route de Grenoble 209.
 Rovana, Val 374.
 Rovano, Passo 334.
 Roveredo 368.
 Rovio 370.
 Rozberg, the 90.
 Rozloch, the 90.
 Rubigen 100.
 Rübhorn, the 154.
 Ruchen, the Grosse 77.
 Ruchenglärnisch, the 302.
 Ruchi, the 296.
 Ruden 259.
 Rudenz, castle 75.
 Rue 162.
 Ruéras 309.
 Ruete 14.
 Ruft, the 57.
 Rugen, the kleine 108.
 Ruinatsch, the 328.
 Ruis 307.
 Rumilly 208.
 Ruppen, the 282. 277.
 Rupperschwy 16.
 Rusa, la 342.
 Rüsclikon 41.
 Rusein, Piz 294.
 —, Val 294. 308.
 Ruseiner Tobel, the 307.
 Rüthi in the Rhine Valley 282.
 — near Rapperschwy 143.
 — near Stachelberg 293.
 Rütifirn, the 132.
 Rütimatt 71.
 Rütli, the 74.
 Ruz, Val de 168.
 Ryalt, Hoch-, ruin 358.
 Rymfischhorn, the 264.
 Saane s. Sarine.
 Saanen 154.
 — Möser, the 154.
 Saas im Grund, in the Valais 265.
 Saas in the Prättigau 313.
 Saasberg, the 293.
 Saas-Pass, the 260.
 Saasgrat, the 256.
 Sacconnex 185.
 Sachseln 91.
 Säckingen 19.
 Sacro Monte, the, near Orta 381.
 Sacro Monte near Varallo 382.
 Safienthal, the 305.
 Safierberg, the 305.
 Sagens 305.
 Sageroux, Col de 206. 221.
 Sagisthal See, the 122.
 Saglhains, Val 314.
 Sagne, Mont 168.
 — Valley, the 169.
 Saillon 252.
 Sajento, the 343.
 Sala 390.
 Salenstein 22.
 Salenton, Col de 220.
 Sales 162.
 Saletz 282.
 Salève, Mont 186.
 Salgesch 150.
 Saljoan 232.
 Sallanches 213.
 Salle, la 293.
 Sallenche, the 201.
 Sallière, Tour 206.
 Salorino 369.
 Saltine, the 256. 257.
 Salute, la 376.
 Salux 322. 358.
 Salva 342.
 S. Salvatore, Monte 372.
 Salvagny 220.
 Salvan 225.
 Samaden 329.
 Sambucco 374.
 Samedan 329.
 Samina Valley 353.
 Samadoina 336.
 Samocens 206. 221.
 Sämtis-See, the 280.
 Sand-Alp, Lower 294.
 —, Upper 294.
 Sandalp Pass, the 294. 308.
 Sandbach, the 291.
 Sand Glacier, the 308.
 Sandfirn, the 294.
 Sandhubel, the 317.
 Sanetsch, the 155.
 Sanctschhorn, the 155.
 Sanfleuron Glacier 243.
 Sanna, the 351.
 Saoseo Corno di 342.
 St. Saphorin 192.
 Sarcuns 309.
 Sardaskabach, the 311.
 Sardona Glacier, the 304.
 Sargans 47. 282.

- Sarine, the 151. 159. 163.
 etc.
 Sarmieux 225.
 Sarnen 90.
 —, Lake of 91.
 —, Valley of 91.
 Sarner Aa, the 90.
 Sarra, la, castle 233.
 Sarraz, la 175.
 Sass fura 364.
 Sass plana 360.
 Sassalbo, Pizzo 343.
 Sassella 344.
 Sassella Pass, the 374.
 Sasseneire, the 246.
 Sasso del ferro, il 376.
 — S. Martino 389.
 — Rancio, il 387.
 Satigny 207.
 Sattel 300.
 Satteli, the 130.
 Sauge, la 164.
 Saugern 6.
 Sausbach, the 111.
 Saut du Chien, the 243.
 Sauterot 244.
 Savierbach, the 305.
 Savierberg, the 305.
 Savognin 322.
 Sax 282.
 Saxe, la, bath 231.
 —, Mont de 231.
 Saxe Col de 187.
 Saxon Lucke, the 282.
 Saxeten 111.
 Saxon, Baths of 252.
 Scalle, Mte. delle 245.
 Scale di Fraele 345.
 Scaletta-Pass, the 316.
 Scants 335.
 Scarà Orell 82.
 Scaradra Pass 306.
 Scarl 339.
 Scarl, Val 339.
 Scarljöch, the 339.
 Scerscen Glacier, the 333.
 — Pass, the 331.
 Seesaplana, the 352.
 Schaan 353.
 Schachen 92.
 Schachenbach, the 76.
 — 296.
 Schachenbad, the 40.
 Schachenthal, the 76.
 Schadau, château 102.
 Schadburg, the 109.
 Schaddorf 76.
 Schadona Pass, the 353.
 Schafberg, the 291. 331.
 Schafboden, the 280.
 Schaffhausen 20.
 Schäfe's Eck 280.
 Schafmatt, the 116.
 Schaflielen 131.
 Schalbet-Gallery, the 257.
 Schams 359.
 — Valley of 359.
 Schanfiggthal, the 317.
 — 320.
 Schangnau 111.
 Schänis 44.
 Schäniser Berg, the 44.
 Scharans 321. 357.
 Scharinas 309.
 Schattenburg, ruins 353.
 Schatzberg, the 316.
 Schaubhorn, the 134.
 Schauenburg, ruins 8.
 Scheerhorn, the 295.
 Scheibenstoll, the 45.
 Scheideck, the Great 123.
 —, the Hasli 123.
 —, the Lauterbrunnen 117.
 —, the Little 117.
 —, the Reschen 350.
 —, the Rigi 67.
 —, the Susten 132.
 —, the Wengern 117.
 Scherzligen 101. 104.
 Scheuss, the 7.
 Scheye, the 302.
 Schiahorn, the 316.
 Schienhorn, the 142.
 Schiers 313.
 Schilan, the 352.
 Schild, the 68.
 Schildhorn, the, near the valley of Gastern 251.
 Schilt, the 292.
 Schilthorn, the (near Murren) 113.
 Schindellegi 296.
 Schinznach 16.
 Schinznach, Baths of 16.
 Schipsius, the 82.
 Schirmensee 42.
 Schlagstrasse, the 300.
 Schlans 307.
 Schlappiner Joch, the 352.
 Schlarigna 329.
 Schlauche, the finstere 133.
 Schlechtenwaldegg, the 103.
 Schleins 340.
 Schleuis 305.
 Schlieren 18.
 Schlierenbach, the 56.
 Schlierenthal, the 91.
 Schlinga, Val 340.
 Schlossberg, castle 10.
 Schlossberg, the, near Bregenz 351.
 —, the, near the Surenenpass 88.
 — Glacier, the 77.
 Schlossfelsen, the 75.
 Schluderns 349.
 Schmadribach, Fall of the 111.
 Schmerikon 42. 44.
 Schmitten (Belfort) 318.
 — near Freiburg 159.
 — (Prättigau 312.
 — (Schanfigg) 317.
 Schnan 352.
 Schnanerbach, the 352.
 Schnaus 307.
 Schneckeninsel, the 127.
 Schneehorn, the, on the Jungfrau 116.
 — near the Splügen 361.
 Schneidehorn, the 152.
 Schnepfau 351.
 Schnurtobel, the 62.
 Schollberg, the 282.
 Schöllenen, the 79.
 Schönboden, the 297.
 Schünbrunn 49.
 Schönbühl 14.
 Schöneegg Pass, the 75.
 Schönenbuch, Ober- 301.
 Schönenwerth 15.
 Schönfels 49.
 Schönibrück, the 79.
 Schopernau 354.
 Schratzen, the 96.
 Schreckhorn, the 117.
 Schreienbach, the 294.
 Schrienen, Alp 47.
 Schroecken, the 354.
 Schruns 352.
 Schuls 338.
 Schupfen 8.
 Schupfheim 93.
 Schwabhorn, the 122.
 Schwalmern, the 111.
 Schwanau, island of 57.
 Schwanden, on the Lake of Brienz 126.
 — in the Canton of Glarus 292.
 Schwändi 56.
 Schwändifluh, the 73.
 Schwarenbach 147.
 Schwarzach 354.
 Schwarzbach, the 147.
 Schwarzberg Glacier, the 263.
 Schwarzbrunnen, the 130.
 Schwarzbrunnenbrücke, the 131.
 Schwarzö-Glacier, the 147.

- Schwarze Mönch, the 113.
 Schwarzenbach 37.
 Schwarzenburg 102.
 Schwarze See, the, in the Davos 314.
 Schwarzfirn (Glacier, the 75.
 Schwarzhorn, the, near the Faulhorn 122.
 — near the Flüela-Pass 315.
 — in the Valais 250.
 Schwarz-See, the 274.
 Schwarzthor, the 274.
 Schwarzwald Glacier, the 123.
 Schwarzwasser, the 102.
 Schwegmatt, the 271.
 Schweiningen 322.
 Schweizer-Thor, the 312. 352.
 Schwellau, the 302.
 Schwendenthal, the 151.
 Schwendi 280.
 Schwendi-Kalbad 91.
 Scherzenbach 43.
 Schwyz 58.
 Schynige Platte, the 109.
 Schyn Pass, the 321. 357.
 Schyn-Road, the new 357.
 Sciernes 158.
 Scionzier 213.
 Sciundrau, Lago 374.
 Scopi, the 311.
 Scudelatte 370.
 Scuol 338.
 Sedrun 309.
 Seehoden-Alp, the 64.
 Seedorf 75.
 Seehorn, the 151.
 Seelisberg 72.
 Seelisberger Kulm, the 72.
 Seemättli, the 135.
 Seesvenna, Val 339.
 Seewen 58.
 Seewinen Glacier, the 263.
 Seewis 312.
 Seez 233.
 —, the 46.
 Seezberg, the 47.
 Saffnenfurke, the 115.
 Saffnflütschine, the 114.
 Segl 326.
 —, Lej da 326.
 Seglio, Lago di 326.
 Segnas 308.
 Segnes Pass, the 304.
 Segnes-Spitz, the 304.
 Segrino, Lago del 333.
 Seigne, Col de la 230.
 Seilon, Col de 246.
 Seilon, Glacier de 246.
 Seiloz, la 232.
 Sela, the 327.
 Selbsant, the 293.
 Selden 147.
 Selden, Im 251.
 Selkingen 140.
 Sella Pass, the 333.
 —, Piz 333.
 Sella-Lake, the 82.
 Selun, the 45.
 Selva 309.
 Selzach 10.
 Sembrancher 234.
 Sementina, the 373.
 Semmerikopf, the 291.
 Samogo 342. 345.
 Sempach 15.
 —, Lake of 15.
 Sempione 258.
 Semsales 157.
 Sengg 129.
 Senin s. Sanetsch.
 Senk, am 258.
 Sennebrunnen, the 302.
 Sennkopf, the 352.
 Sennwald 282.
 Sense, the 102. 161.
 Sent 340.
 Sentier, le 175.
 Sentigraben, the 103.
 Sentis, the 280.
 —, lake of 280.
 Sepey, le 155. 156.
 Septimer, the 322.
 Serbelloni, Villa 389.
 Seregno 393.
 Serena, Col de 239.
 Serenbach, the 45.
 Sergnément 242.
 Sermenza, Val 382.
 Serneus 313.
 Sernf, the 304.
 — Thal, the 292. 304.
 Sernio 344.
 Serra di Morignone 345.
 Serran 233.
 Serrières 169.
 Sertig Pass, the 316.
 Sertighal, the 316.
 Serviezal, ruin, near Martinsbruck 340.
 Servoz 213.
 Sesia, the 382.
 — Valley, the 382.
 Sessame, Valle 359.
 Sesto 394.
 Sesto-Calende 379.
 Setherbach, the 307.
 Sevelen 282.
 St. Severin 243.
 Sewelstock, the 77.
 Sex Rouge, the 155.
 Seyon, the 166. 167.
 Seyssel 207.
 Sidelhorn, the Great 136.
 —, the Little 136.
 Siders 254.
 Sieben Brunnen, the 151.
 Siebenen 42.
 Siedeln Alp, the 138.
 Siedeln Glacier, the 138.
 Siegmundsried, castle 351.
 Sielva 319.
 Sierre 254.
 Siggenthal 19.
 Signalhorn, the 314.
 Signalkuppe, the (Monte Rosa) 262. 273.
 Signau 93.
 Signaye 239.
 Sigriswyl 104.
 Sihl, the 18. 29. 296 etc.
 Sihl-Brücke, the 48.
 Silberenstein, the 295.
 Silberhorn, the 116.
 Silberpass, the 274.
 Silenen 77.
 Silly 220.
 Sils in the Upper Engadine 326.
 — in the Rheinthal 357.
 — Lake of 326.
 Silva, farm 328.
 Silvaplana 336.
 Silvio, Monte 271.
 Silvretta, the 314. 336.
 Silvretta Pass, the 314.
 Simelihorn, the 122.
 Simelipass, the 265.
 Simme, the 102. 151. 153 etc.
 —, Fall of the 151.
 —, the Little 154.
 Simmeneck, the 153.
 Simmenthal, the 153.
 Simpel 258.
 Simplon, the 258.
 — Hospice 258.
 Sinestra, Val 310.
 Singen 20.
 Singine, the 161.
 Sins 339.
 Sion 253.
 —, monastery of 44.
 —, Mont 211.
 Sionne, the 253.
 Sirnach 37.
 Sisikon 74.
 Sissach 8.
 Sissacher Flub, the 8.
 Sissone, Monte 325.
 Sitten 253.

- Sitter, the 37. 278.
 Siviriez 162.
 Six-Madun, the 81.
 Sixt 220.
 Soazza 367.
 Soglio 364.
 Solalex 242.
 Solavers, ruins 312.
 Soldo, the 385.
 Solis Bridge, the 358.
 Soleure or
 Solothurn 11.
 Som la Proz 232.
 Someo 374.
 Somma 379.
 Somma d'Oen 329.
 Sommariva, Villa 388.
 Sommerau 8.
 Somvix 307.
 —, Val 307.
 Sonadon, Col de 235. 241.
 —, glacier de 235. 241.
 Sonceboz 7.
 Sonchaud, Mont 196.
 Sondalo 345.
 Sondrio 344.
 Sonnenberg (near Seelis-
 berg) 72.
 Sonnighorn, the 260.
 Sonzier 158. 197.
 Sopra-Villa 392.
 Sore-Bois, Col de 246.
 Sörenberg 93.
 Sorescia, the 82.
 Sornico 391.
 Sorvilliers 7.
 Sotto, Valle di 345.
 Soybière 6.
 Spannörter, the 87.
 Spannörter Joch, the 77.
 Sparrenhorn, the 256.
 Speer, the 45.
 Speicher 277.
 Spescha, Porta da 294.
 Spiellau See, the 308.
 Spielmatten, island 106.
 Spiessbach, the 113.
 Spiessbrücke, the 268.
 Spiez 104. 145.
 Spiezwyler 145.
 Spin, Val 336.
 Spincrbad, the 317.
 Spino 364.
 Spinoel 289.
 Spiringen 296.
 Spissenggg, the 89.
 Spitalmatt or
 Spittelmat, the 147.
 Spittelmat-Dala, the 147.
 Spitzberg, the 79. 139.
 Spludatsch, castle 322.
 Splugen 361.
 Splugen Pass, the 361.
 Spöl, the 336.
 Spondalunga 346.
 Spöndinig 348.
 Spontisköpfe, the 289.
 Sprengibück, the 79.
 Sprung in the Toggen-
 burg 290.
 Staad 281.
 — s. Gstaad.
 Stachelberg, baths of 293.
 Stäfa 42.
 Staffelalp, the 245.
 Staffeln, the 78.
 Staffelwald 144.
 Stalden in the Visp valley
 266.
 Stalden, the, on the Pra-
 gel 302.
 Staldenbach, the 102.
 Staldenegg, the 103.
 Staldenried 266.
 Stalla 322.
 Stallerberg, the 360.
 Stalusa-Bridge, the 308.
 Stalvedro in the Grisons
 322.
 —, the Stretto di 83.
 Stammerspitz, the 340.
 Stampa 365.
 Stand, the 88.
 Stans 86.
 Stanserhorn, the 86.
 Stansstad 89.
 Stanz s. Stans.
 —, Valley of 351.
 Stapf, in der 262.
 Starkenbach 290.
 Starkenstein 290.
 Starlera, Piz 360.
 —, Val 360.
 Statz, Lake of 328.
 Statzer Alp, the 333.
 Stätzer Horn, the 320.
 Staubbach, the 112.
 Staubende Brücke, the
 80.
 Stäuberbach, the 78.
 Stäubi, the 296.
 Stavelchod, Val 336.
 Stechelberg 114.
 Steckborn 22.
 Steg, zum 144. 255.
 Steig 280.
 Steigli-Egg, the 54.
 Stein, am 132.
 —, the, zu Baden 17.
 —, the, in the Grisons
 321.
 — on the Rhine 21.
 Stein (Toggenburg) 290.
 Steinach, the 38.
 Steinach, Castle of 39.
 Steinberg, the Lower 114.
 —, the Upper 114.
 Steinen 301.
 Steinen-Alp, the 115.
 Steinenberg, the 300.
 Steiner Aa, the 300.
 Steinerne Tisch, the 39.
 281.
 Stein-Glacier, the 132.
 Steinsberg, ruins 337.
 Steinthorn, the 250.
 Stellihorn, the 264.
 Stelli-See, the 274.
 Stelvio 348.
 — Pass, the 347.
 St. Stephan 150.
 Stiegenlos, the 12.
 Stierenbach, the 88.
 Stils 348.
 Stille Bach, the 340.
 Stockach, the 22.
 Stockalper - Canal, the
 205.
 Stock Glacier, the 245.
 Stockenthal, the 102.
 Stockgrat, the 271.
 Stockgron, the 294.
 Stockhorn, the 153. 273.
 Stockje, the 245.
 Stockknubel, the 273.
 Stoll, Acqua di 364.
 Storregg, the 91.
 Storzle, the 302.
 Stoss, the, near Brunnen
 73.
 — near Gais 278.
 Stössi 77.
 Strada 340.
 Strahlegg, the 120.
 Strahlegg, ruins 313.
 Strahlhorn, the 263. 264.
 Strassberg, ruins 320.
 Strassenhaus 353.
 Strättligen 102. 145.
 Strela Pass, the 317.
 Strengen 351.
 Stresa 378.
 Stretta, la 341.
 —, Piz della 341.
 Strich, zum 262.
 Strimthal, the 78. 308.
 Strona, the 260.
 Strubeleckjoch, the 146.
 Stuben 352.
 Stücklistock, the 132.
 Stulsergrat, the 318.
 Stürvis 358.
 Stutz 89.
 Stutz, the Klostersche 314.
 Stutz-Alp, the 314.
 Stutzberg, the 71.

- Suberg 8.
 Subigen 9.
 Suchet, Mont 172.
 Sufer 361.
 Suggithurm, the 110.
 Sugiez 164.
 Suldbach, the 145.
 Sulden 348.
 Suldenthal, the 348.
 Sulden Glacier, the 348.
 Suleck, the 111.
 Sulgen 36.
 St. Sulpice 170.
 Suls, Alp 111.
 Sulsanna 316.
 —, the Val 316. 335.
 Sumvix 307.
 Suna 377.
 Sundlaunen 109.
 Supersax, Castle 143.
 Surava 318.
 Surenen-Eck, the 88.
 Surettahorn, the 361.
 Surlej 327.
 —, the Fuorela da 327.
 —, Piz 333.
 Surovel, Alp 333.
 Surpalix, Val 309.
 Sur Sass 340.
 Sursee 14.
 Sur Som 336.
 Susanfe, Col de 206.
 Süs 336.
 Süser Thal, the 314.
 Susaskabach, the 315.
 Susch 336.
 Susten 150. 255.
 Susten-Hörner, the 132.
 Susten-Scheideck, the 132.
 Suvers 361.
 Suvretta Valley, the 328.
 Suze s. Scheuss.
 Taborberg, the 286.
 Taconay, Glac. de 214. 222.
 Tacul, Glacier du 217.
 Taesch s. Täsch.
 Tafferna-Bach, the 159.
 Tagertschi 94.
 Taglioni, Villa 391.
 Tagstein, castle 357.
 Talèfre, Glacier de 217.
 218.
 Talent, the 174.
 Tallières, Lac de 170.
 Talloires 211.
 Tamboborn, the 361.
 Tamina, the 284. 285.
 Tamins 305.
 Tannenalp, the 130.
 Tanninges 221.
 Tanzenberg 70.
 Tanzina, Villa 371.
 Tarasp 338.
 — Baths of 338.
 Tardisbrücke, the 283.
 Tarentaise, the 233.
 Tartsch 349.
 Tasch 267.
 Täsch Alp, the 265.
 Täschhorn, the 271.
 Tasna, Val 337.
 Tätschbach, the 88.
 Taubenhorn, the 110.
 Tauffers 349.
 Tavanasa 307.
 Tavannes 7.
 Taverna, Villa 391.
 Tavetsch 309.
 —, Mompè 308.
 —, the Valley of 308.
 Tecknau 15.
 Tegolino, Val 344.
 Teglio 344.
 Tellenburg, the 146.
 Tell's Chapel (near Küssnacht) 50.
 — (near Bürglen) 76.
 — (Lake of Lucerne) 74.
 Tell's Platte, the 74.
 Tendre, Mont 176.
 Termine, Val 83.
 Terms, Val 309.
 Terrible, Mont 6.
 Territet 195.
 Terzen 45.
 Tessin, the, s. Ticino.
 —, the Canton of 84.
 371.
 Tête Blanche, the 245.
 Tête Noire, the 224.
 — de Rang, the 168.
 Teufelsbrücke, the, in the Reussthal 80.
 — in the Sihlthal 297.
 Teufelsmünster, the 73.
 Teufelsstein, the, near Göschenen 79.
 — on the Urner Loch 80.
 Teufelsthal, the 319.
 Teufen 279.
 Tgieltlems, chalets 310.
 Tgietschen, Piz 78. 307.
 Thal 39.
 Thalbach, the 114.
 Thälibach, the 263.
 Thäliboden, the 263.
 Thalwyl 41. 87.
 Thamberg 355.
 Thayingen 20.
 Théodule Glacier, the 268.
 Théodule Pass, the 268.
 — -Schanze, the 268.
 Thièle or Zihl, the 8. 10.
 Thiengen 19.
 Thierachern 102.
 Thierberge, the 132.
 Thierfeld, the 294.
 Thonon 203.
 Thörishaus 159.
 Thuille, the 233.
 —, La 233.
 Thun 101.
 —, Lake of 104.
 Thur, the 37. 289.
 Thurgau, the Canton 36.
 Thurm, the aussere and innere 264.
 Thurmberg, the 109.
 Thusis 357.
 Tiarms, Pass da 309.
 —, Piz 309.
 —, Val 309.
 Ticino, the 83. 140. 373 etc.
 Tiefengletscher, the 138.
 Tiefenau, bridge of 14.
 Tiefenkasten 321.
 Tiefenmatten Glacier 240.
 245.
 Tiefenthal, the 256.
 Tiefentobel, the 138. 317.
 Tines, Les 218. 223.
 Tinière, Col de la 198.
 Tinizogn 322.
 Tinzen 322.
 Tinzenhorn, the 317.
 Tirano 344.
 —, Madonna di 343.
 Tisch, the Steinerne 39.
 281.
 Tisch, Val 319.
 Tisours, forêt de 220.
 Titlis, the 87. 130.
 Toccia and
 Toce s. Tosa.
 Tödi, the 294.
 Tödi, the Lesser 308.
 Todtenalp, the 316.
 Todtensee, the 136.
 Toggenburg, the 289.
 Toggia, Valle 147.
 Toile s. Thièle.
 Toma, Aua da 309.
 Toma-Sec, the 310.
 Tomlishorn, the 55.
 Torino s. Turin.
 Torno 391.
 Torre di Vezio, ruin 387.
 Torrent, Col de 246.
 Torrentalp, the 246.
 Torrenthorn, the 149.
 Torrigia 390.
 Torrone, Pizzo 325.
 Torta, Val 314. 374.
 Tosa, the 143. 261. 377 etc.

- Tosa, Falls of the 144.
 Tösens 351.
 Töss, the 28. 36.
 Totzen, the Rothe 54.
 Tounot, the 249.
 Tour 159. 195. 227.
 —, Glacier du 216. 227.
 — d'Ay, la 155. 158.
 — de Boussine 241.
 — de Duin 200.
 — de Mayen 193.
 — de Peilz, La 194.
 — Sallière, la 206.
 Tourbillon, castle 253.
 Tournanche, Val 268.
 Tourne, La 169.
 Tournerease, the 154.
 Tournette, Mont 210.
 Tour-Ronde 204. 222.
 Tourtemagne 255.
 —, Glacier de 250.
 — Valley 255.
 Trachsellauinen 114.
 Tracht 126.
 Trafoi 348.
 — Bach, the 348.
 — Glaciers, the 348.
 Trais fluors 329.
 Trasquora 141. 259.
 Travaglia, Val 376.
 Travers 170.
 —, Val de 170.
 Treib 72.
 Trelatête, Glacier de 229.
 Trelechamp 223.
 Trelex 189.
 Trème, the 157.
 Tremezzina, the 390.
 Tremezzo 389.
 Tremoggia, Piz 326.
 Tremola, Val 83.
 Tremorgio, Lago 374.
 Trepalle 345.
 Tresa, the 375. 376.
 Tresa, Ponte 384.
 Tresenda 344.
 Tresero, Piz 346.
 Tribschen 89.
 Tricot, Col du 215.
 Trient 224. 226.
 —, the 201. 224.
 —, Col de 224.
 —, Glacier de 225.
 —, Gorge du 201.
 Triève, the 225.
 Trift Glacier, the 248.
 Trifthorn, the 248.
 Triftjoch, the 248.
 Trift Valley 131.
 Trins 305.
 Trinsrhorn, the 357.
 Triolet, Glacier du 232.
 St. Triphon, Ollon 199.
 Triquent 225.
 Trisanna, the 351.
 Tritthorn, the 82.
 Trogen 277.
 Troisrods 172.
 Troistorrents 206.
 Trons 307.
 Trotti, Villa 390.
 Trouma du Bouc, the 241.
 Trub 93.
 Trübbach 282.
 Trubots, les 214.
 Trubschachen 93.
 Trubsee, the 131.
 Trubsee-Alp, the 88. 131.
 Trümlenbach, the 115.
 Trupchum, Val 335.
 Trüttlisberg, the 151.
 Tschafel 255.
 Tschamut 309.
 Tschanuff, ruins 340.
 Tschappina 358.
 Tschierva, Piz 334.
 Tschingel, Cima di 364.
 Tschingelalp, the 47. 115.
 Tschingel Glacier, the 114. 147. 255.
 Tschingelhörner, the 114.
 Tschingel Spitz, the 304.
 Tschingeltritt, the 147.
 Tschuepis 151.
 Tschuggen 117. 315.
 Tschupé 311.
 Tübach 39.
 Tuckettspitze, the 348.
 Tumbif, Piz 307.
 Tumein 305.
 Tummenen 255.
 Tünta, la 342.
 Tuoi, Val 314. 337.
 Tuors, Val 317.
 Turbach Valley, the 151.
 Turgi 17. 19.
 Turin 375.
 Turl, Lake of 34.
 Turlo, Col del 383.
 Turr, La-, castle 359.
 Turtig 255.
 Turtman 255.
 Tusch, Val- 47.
 Twann 10.
 Twuriberg, the 68.
 Tzeudet, Glacier 235.
 Uccello, Piz 361.
 Ueberlingen 23.
 Ueberlinger See, the 23.
 Ueberm Bach 314.
 Uechtland, the 160.
 Uechtsee, the 161.
 Ueli Alp, the 294.
 Uerikon 42.
 Uertsch, Piz 318. 320. 335.
 Ueschinen Valley 147.
 Uetliberg, the 33.
 Uetikon 41.
 Ufern, Val 311.
 —, Piz dell' 310.
 Ufnau, island of 42.
 Ugine 210.
 Uina, Val 340.
 Ulrichen 140.
 Ulrichshorn, the 265.
 Umbrail Pass, the 347.
 Umbrail, Piz 347.
 Unspunnen, ruins 108.
 Unter-Aar Glacier 135.
 Unter-Albis 35.
 Unteralp, the 83.
 Untere Buchberg, the 44.
 Untereggen 39.
 Unterhorn, the 305.
 Unter-Laret 314.
 Unter-Lavina, Alp 47.
 Unter-Mutten 357.
 Unterschächen 296.
 Untersee, the 21.
 Unterseen 107.
 Unter-Solis 357.
 Unter-Spiringen 296.
 Unterstalden, the 103.
 Unterterzen 46.
 Unterwald 144.
 Piz dell' 82.
 Uomo-Pass, the 83. 311.
 Urathshörner, the 132.
 Urbachthal, the 133.
 Urdorf 31.
 Urezas, Val 337.
 Urezza, Val 336.
 Urgbach, the 351.
 Uri s. Altorf.
 —, the canton 76.
 —, Lake of 73.
 — Rothstock, the 75.
 Urlichen 140.
 Urnasch 278.
 Urnenalp, the 133.
 Urner Boden, the 295.
 — Loch, the 80.
 Ste. Ursanne 169.
 Urschäl, Val 337.
 Urseren 80.
 —, Valley of 80. 139.
 Useigne 244.
 Ussets, the 211.
 Uster 43.
 Uttigen 101.
 Uttwyl 25.
 Uznach 44.
 Uzwyi, Ober- 37.

- Vadred, Piz 314. 316.
 Vadura 286.
 Vaduz 282.
 Val Dobbia, Col di 383.
 — d'Illiez 206.
 — Rhein 366.
 — Tournanche 268.
 — Tüsch, Alp 47.
 — Val 309.
 Vala, the 309.
 Valais, the Canton 253.
 Valangin 168.
 Valatscha 337.
 Valbella 368.
 Valcava 336.
 Valendas 305.
 Valens 286.
 St. Valentin auf der Heide 349.
 Valeria, castle 253.
 Vallatsch 306.
 Valletta-Pass, the 360.
 Vallée des Morts 236.
 Vallengin 168.
 Vallette 234.
 Vallettes, les 204.
 Vallorbe 176.
 Valmaggia 382.
 Valmara, the 375.
 Valorcine 223.
 Valpellina 241. 246.
 —, Col de 240.
 Vals am Platz 306.
 Valsainte 153.
 Valser Berg, the 306.
 — Thal, the 306.
 Valserine, the 207.
 Valsorey, Aiguilles de 235.
 —, Glacier de 235.
 —, Vallée de 235.
 Valtellina, the 343.
 Valtornenche 268.
 Val Torta 314.
 Valtravaglia 376.
 Vandans 352.
 Van d'en haut 206.
 Vannescha Valley 306.
 Vanin, Colle di 141.
 Vanzone 261.
 Varallo 382.
 Varenbè 185.
 Varen 150. 254.
 Varenna 387.
 Varens, Aig. de 210. 213.
 Varese 376.
 —, Lago di 370.
 Varia, Val 259.
 Varrone, the 387.
 Varzo 259.
 Vasalli, Villa 371.
 Vasön 286.
 Vättis 286.
 Vatz, Lake of 321.
 Vaud s. Waadt.
 Vauderens 162.
 Vaulion 176.
 —, Dent de 176.
 Vaulruz 157. 162.
 Vaux, La 192. 198.
 Vauxmarcus, castle 173.
 Vazerol 318. 321.
 Veaux, les 241.
 Vedeggio, the 368.
 Vedro, Val di 259.
 Veisivi, Dents de 244. 245.
 St. Veitskapf, the 353.
 Velan, Mont 235.
 Veltlin, s. Vatelina.
 Vendôme 190.
 Vennes, castle 192.
 Vénoge, the 174.
 Vereina Pass, the 314.
 St. Verena, Hermitage 13.
 St. Verenathal, the 13.
 Vergiate 379.
 Verlorne Loch, the 358.
 Vernagt Glacier 349.
 Vernayaz 201.
 Vernela Pass, the 314.
 Vernex 195. 198.
 Verolliaz, Chap. de 201.
 Verona, Piz di 342.
 Verra Pass, the 274.
 Verrières, les 170.
 Versam 305.
 Versegere 241.
 Vers l'Eglise 156.
 Versoix 189.
 Verzasca, Bridge of 357. 373.
 Vesenz 185.
 Vespran 365.
 Vétroz 243. 253.
 Vevay 193.
 Veveyse, the 193. 198.
 Vex 244.
 Veyrier 186.
 Veytaux 196. 198.
 Vezia 369.
 Vezio, Torre di, ruin 387.
 Via Mala, the 358.
 Vico Borgo 370. 391.
 Vicosoprano 365.
 Video, Monte 347.
 Viège 255.
 —, the 206.
 Vierwaldstätter-See 69.
 Viesch 141.
 Viescher-Hörner, the 141.
 — Glacier, the, near Grindelwald 119.
 — —, the Walliser 136.
 Viescher Joch, the 120.
 Vigers 306.
 Vigizzo Valley, the 374.
 Vigoni, Villa 388.
 Villa near Airolo 140.
 —, Val Bregaglia 364.
 —, Domo d'Ossola 260.
 —, Vrinthal 306.
 Villard 199.
 Villars 175.
 Villaz- St. Pierre 161.
 Ville d'Issert 232.
 Villefranche 269.
 Villeneuve in the Aosta-Valley 233.
 — on the Lake of Geneva 198.
 Villette, la 228.
 Villy, castle 212.
 Vinci, Pizzo di 82.
 Vintschgau, the 349.
 Viola, Val 342.
 — —, Pass 342.
 Vira 375.
 Visgnola 391.
 Visp s. Vispach.
 —, the 256. 266. 271.
 —, the Gorner 266.
 —, the Saaser 263. 266.
 Vispach 255.
 Vissoye 247.
 Vitelli, Val 346.
 S. Vittore 368.
 Vitznau 71.
 Viviers, grotto 204.
 Vivis s. Vevay.
 Vocca 382.
 Vogelberg, the 366.
 Voglans 208.
 Voglisegg 280.
 Vogna, Val 383.
 Vogogna 260.
 Vogtsruhe, the 108.
 Voiron, the 186.
 Vollensteg, the 255.
 Volpers 338.
 Voralp, the 79.
 Voralp, the 354.
 Vorauen 302.
 Vorburg, castle of 6.
 Vorder-Aar Glacier 133.
 — -Rhein, 309. 356.
 — -Waggithal 43.
 Vouache, Mont 207. 211.
 Vougy 213.
 Vouvry 205.
 Voza, Col de 228.
 Vrenelsgärtli, the 302.
 Vrin 306.
 Vrinthal, the 306.
 Vufflens, castle 190.
 Vuibez, Glacier de 245. 246.

- Vuibez Serra de 246.
 Vuisternens 162.
 Vully, Mont 164.
 Vulpera 338.

W
 Wabern 99.
 Wädenswyl 41.
 Wagenhausen 21.
 Wagenlücke, the 281.
 Waggis 70.
 Waggithal, the 12.
 Wagneren ravine, the 108.
 Walchswyl 49.
 Wald on the Aarberg 352.
 — on the Bachtel 43.
 — near Trogen 277.
 Waldau, Lun. Asylum 98.
 Waldegg 110.
 Wald-Emme, the 93.
 Waldhäuser, the 305.
 Waldi 36.
 Waldisbalm, grotto 71.
 Waldnacht-Alp, the 88.
 Waldnachtbach, the 88.
 Waldshut 19.
 Waldstadt 278.
 Wallen-See, the 45.
 Wallenstadt 46.
 —, Lake of 45.
 Wallenstocke, the 87.
 Wallgau, the 353.
 Wallisbächlen 143.
 Wallisellen 36. 43.
 Walser Thal, the 353.
 Waltersburg 307.
 Walzenhausen 39.
 Waldfuh, the 245.
 Wand Glacier, the 210.
 264.
 Wangen 21.
 Wangi 301.
 Wannehorn, the 141.
 Wartau, castle 282.
 Wartburg, the 9.
 —, Neu-, ruins 9.
 Wartegg, castle 281.
 Wartensee, castle in the
 Rheinthal 281.
 — near Sempach 15.
 Wartenstein, ruins 286.
 Wasen 79.
 Wasseraip, the 138.
 Wasserfluh, the 16.
 Wattingen 79.
 Wattwyl 290.
 Wauwyl 11.
 Wehrstrasse, the 19.
 Weid, the 29.
 Weinburg, castle 39. 281.
 Weinfelden 36.
 Weingarten, castle 143.
 Weissbach, the, near In-
 terlaken 111.
 — on the Simplon 257.
 Weissbad, the 278.
 Weisse Frau, the 147.
 Weisse Knott, the 348.
 Weissenau, ruins 108.
 Weissenburg 153.
 —, Baths of 153.
 Weissenstein, the, in the
 Grisons 319.
 — near Soleure 12.
 Weissfluh, the 316.
 Weissgletscher, the 134.
 Weissgrat, the 271.
 Weisshorn, the, near the
 Rawyl 152.
 — near Zermatt 139. 250.
 267.
 —, Fluela Pass 315.
 Weisskugel, the 348.
 Weissmies, the 265.
 Weisstannen 47.
 Weisstannen-Thal, the
 47. 303. 304.
 Weissthorn, the Old 262.
 —, the New 262. 264. 271.
 Weitenalpstock, the 77.
 308.
 Wellhorn, the 124.
 Wenden, Glacier of 132.
 Wendenstöcke, the 132.
 Wengen 116.
 Wengern-Alp, the 116.
 — -Scheideck 117.
 Wengi, baths of 35.
 Wengistein, the 13.
 Wenslingen 15.
 Werdenberg 291.
 —, castle 282.
 Wergisthalbach, the 118.
 Werthenstein, convent 93.
 Wesemlin, monast. 51.
 Wesen 45.
 Wetterhorn, the 123.
 Wetterlimmi, the 133.
 Wetterlücke, the 250.
 Wettingen 17.
 Wetzikon 43.
 Wetzsteinhorn, the 152.
 Wicki 79.
 Widderfeld, the 54. 87.
 Widderfeld-Alp, the 121.
 Widderstein, the 355.
 Widderstein-Furkel, the
 46.
 Wienachter-Eck, the 276.
 — Quarries 276.
 Wiesberg, ruin 351.
 Wiesendangen 36.
 Wiesen 317.
 Wiggis, the 302.
 Wilchingen 20.
 Wildegg 16.
 Wildenstein, castle 16.
 Wilderswyl 111.
 Wildgerst, the 122.
 Wildhaus 280.
 Wildhorn, the 152.
 Wildkirchli, the 279.
 Wildstrubel, the 148. 151.
 Wimmis 102.
 Windgelle, the 77.
 Windisch 17.
 Winkel 89.
 Winkelmatten 270.
 Winkeln 37. 103.
 Winterhorn, the 82.
 Winterthur 36.
 Witholz, the 39.
 Wohlhausen 93.
 Wolfenschieschen 87.
 Wolfhalden 277.
 Wolfsberg 22.
 Wolkenstein 21.
 Wollerau 296.
 Wollishofen 41.
 Worb 94.
 Worms 345.
 Wormser Joch, the 317.
 Worth, Schlösschen 27.
 Wulfingen, R. Hoch- 36.
 Wulpelsberg, the 16.
 Wunderbrunnen, the 130.
 Wurmospach, convent 44.
 Wutach, the 19.
 Wydenbach 48.
 Wyhlen 18.
 Wyl 37.
 Wyler 78.
 Wylerfeld, the 14.
 Wylerhorn, the 92.
 Wynigen 13.
 Wyssenbach 93.
 Wytenstein, the 73.

Y
 Yberg, ruins 290.
 Yverdon 172.
 Yvoire 203.
 Yvonand 172.
 Yvoire 198.
 Ywerberhörner, the 82.

Z
 Za, Aiguille de la 246.
 Zadrell, Fuorcla 314.
 Zafragia, Tobel, the 307.
 Zagen Glacier, the 147.
 Zahringen-Kyburg, castle
 101.
 Zail, Val 336.
 Zansler, the 281.
 Zapport Glacier, the 366.
 Zapportgrat, the 306.
 Zapporthorn, the 361.

- Zäsenberg 119.
 Zäsenberghorn, the 119.
 Zavrëila 306.
 Zäziwyl 93.
 Zenna 375.
 Zerbazière 226.
 Zermatt 269.
 Zernetz 336.
 Zerpletschen 255.
 Zertannen 262.
 Ziegelbrücke 44.
 Zignau 307.
 Zihl, the 8. 10.
 — Bridge, the 163.
 Zillis 359.
 Zimmerberg, the 48.
 Zimmerwald 99.
 Zinal 247.
 —, Col de 248.
 —, Glacier de 247.
 —, Pic de 247.
 Zinal, Val de 247.
 Zinkenstöcke, the 135.
 Zital 322.
 Zizers 283.
 Zmeiden 249.
 Z'Muttbach, the 268.
 271.
 Z'Mutt Glacier, the 240.
 245. 274.
 Zofingen 14.
 Zollbrücke, lower 283.
 —, the upper 312.
 Zollikofen 8. 14.
 Zollikon 41.
 Zorten 321.
 Zozanne, Lac 246.
 Zuchwyl 12.
 Zug 48.
 —, Lake of 49.
 Züge, the 317.
 Zuger Berg, the 49.
 Zum Dorf 139.
 Zum See 268.
 Zum Steg 144. 255.
 Zumsteinspitze 262. 273.
 Zum Strich 262.
 Zupo, Piz 334.
 Zura Valley, the 311.
 Zürich 28.
 —, Lake of 40.
 Zustoll, the 45.
 Zuz 335.
 Zweilütschinen 111.
 Zweisimmen 154.
 Zwerglöcher, the 109.
 Zwiesel Alp, the 281.
 Zwillinge, the 272.
 Zwillingsspass, the 274.
 Zwingen, Castle of 6.
 Zwischberger Pass, the
 259.
 Zwitter Egg, the 151.

INDEX MAP OF SWITZERLAND

showing the
ROUTES AND SPECIAL MAPS
OF THE HANDBOOK.

Scale: 1 to 1,900,000

English miles (69.16 1")
Kilomètres (Mts 1")
Metric hours of march (Mts 1")

— Railways — High-roads — Carriage & Brillé ways
— Foot paths — Steamboat lines — Passes — Peaks.
The small minerals () refer to the respective route, the large
() to the respective pagina of the Handbook.



